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OF THE

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Session 1878.

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS

AND

PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1877.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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1878.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 18th December, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Tenth Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1877.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable,
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

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ERRATA.

On page 5, Central Prison revenue, read, on line 15, $41,436.77, instead of $42,801.32.
On page 8, instead of the additions to Hamilton Asylum being equal to 300 beds, read, on line 8, 200 beds.
On page 10, line 32, instead of 272, read 248.
On page 11, line 18, instead of 238, read 248.
On page 14, line 4, read 35.68 per cent., instead of 41½ per cent.
On page 24, line 8, omit the word "average."
On page 41, at foot of table, read 232 as assigned to Toronto Asylum, instead of 211.
On page 57, line 20, read 248 for 272.

TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Office of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.
Toronto, November, 1877.

To His Excellency the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

May it please your Excellency:

In compliance with Statutory requirements, I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report respecting the Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario, which by law are placed under my supervision and inspection.

The Report embraces a history of the operations of these Institutions for the official year commencing 1st October, 1876, and ending 30th September, 1877, to which are appended the reports of the Medical Superintendents of the various Asylums for the Insane; the Principals of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind; and the Wardens of the Central Prison and Provincial Reformatory.

In presenting this, my Tenth Annual Report, at a period when we are just entering upon the second decade of our Provincial career, it may not be out of place to briefly review the history and progress of these Institutions since the 1st July, 1867, when the Act of Confederation placed them under the control and management of the Government of Ontario. It will, I think, be found that the retrospect is as replete with cause for congratulation on results achieved, as the future is bright with encouragement and hope for continued advancement and success.

Of all the benefits that have accrued to Ontario from the Act of Confederation, none should be more highly prized than the privilege of founding and organizing such Institutions

as are actually required, and just at the time when required, for the care, treatment and relief of her mental, physical and moral defectives, without having to consult the wishes, or wait the action of a neighbouring Province, or very likely having to determine the *quid pro quo* to be given to such Province before a grant could be obtained for any Institution for Upper Canada, even though absolutely needed.

Perhaps in no branch of the various services bequeathed by Old Canada to the Province of Ontario, was there greater necessity for vigorous action and the introduction of progressive ideas, than in that having charge of the Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities; the proper organization and supervision of which so vitally affect the lives, health and morals of the community.

Previous to Confederation, the accommodation for the treatment of insanity and the care of the insane, was not only in some instances exceedingly bad, but it was entirely inadequate to the wants of that afflicted class, necessitating their detention in private families, or protracted confinement in goals, until, through lack of proper treatment, their insanity, in a great many cases, became chronic and incurable. No provision whatever was made for idiots, so that they had to remain in private houses, no matter how filthy or vicious their habits, or how dangerous their propensities. With the exception of an insignificant grant to a private school, which was struggling for an existence, the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb were entirely neglected by the Government, and the youth of that class were being allowed to grow up in ignorance and moral darkness. The blind were wholly uncared for by Government, both as to education and industrial instruction. While a good deal had been done to improve the condition and discipline of the common gaols, a large majority of them were faulty in construction, defective in arrangement, wanting in the means of classification, loose in discipline, and, worse than all, associated idleness with all its evils reigned supreme within their walls. The Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions were aided by the grant of an arbitrary sum to each without reference to the character or volume of work performed, and without any inspectorial supervision on the part of the Government, either in respect to the management of the affairs of the Institutions or their structural condition.

Such was the state of this branch of the Public Service prior to Confederation.

Now, within the short space of ten years, we have a Public Institution system which is at once an honour and credit to the Province of Ontario, and to the successive Governments and Legislatures who have controlled its affairs during that time, as well as being an imperishable monument to the liberality and progressiveness of her people.

Three new Asylums for the care and treatment of the Insane have been erected, and additions are now being made to them, which, when completed, will furnish accommodation for that class to the extent of 2,800 beds, as against 1,000, when the Asylums were taken over by the Province at Confederation. An Asylum for Idiots has been founded, to which a training school for the youth of that class is about to be added. An Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb was opened in 1871, which in point of importance, as indicated by the number of pupils in attendance, now stands fourth on a list of upwards of forty such schools on the Continent of America, thus showing the great necessity that existed for an establishment of that kind. An Institution for the education of the Blind has been provided, and is so highly appreciated by the parents and guardians of that class, that extensive additions are now being made to it, in order to afford accommodation for an increased num-

ber of pupils. A Central Prison, as an intermediate establishment between the County Gaols and the Dominion Penitentiary, has been established, and the problem of utilizing the labours of prisoners, sentenced to short imprisonment, successfully solved, through which not only have the demoralizing effects of enforced idleness in Common Gaols been greatly mitigated, but the means of reformation largely increased. Every Common Gaol, with but one or two exceptions, has either been rebuilt or reconstructed, in order to comply with modern views in respect to such structures, and to meet the requirements of the Prison Inspection Act. A law has been placed upon the Statute Book, defining and systematizing the method of granting Provincial aid to Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions, and a scheme of Government inspection carried on with the most successful results, indicated not only in the better management of their affairs, but in the improved character of their structures.

Since Confederation, a sum exceeding $2,000,000 has been expended by the Province upon such of these Institutions as are owned and controlled by the Government, viz. : the Asylums for the Insane, the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, the Central Prison, and the Provincial Reformatory. In addition, upward of $200,000 have been expended in the reconstruction and rebuilding of County Gaols (about $80,000 by the Government, and the balance by the Counties), and not less than $200,000 have been expended by the various corporate bodies having in charge the Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions, showing that the gross expenditures by the Province, Counties, and Charitable Institutions for structures alone, have been close upon two and a half million dollars.

Such is the report that I am able to make of the condition of the Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of Ontario ten years after the Act of Confederation placed them under Provincial control.

I may now briefly record the more important incidents in the Public Institutions' history of the past year.

The scheme proposed in my last Annual Report for the procuring of increased Asylum accommodation, received the approval of the Government, and appropriations were made by the Legislature, at its last Session, to enable the various extensions and additions to be proceeded with at the Asylums for the Insane at Toronto, London, and Hamilton, which, when completed, will increase the number of Asylum beds by about 600. Now that the Kingston Asylum has been purchased from the Dominion Government, it only remains to add to the structure, in accordance with the original design, and as the wants of the Insane in the eastern section of the Province demand increased space.

The establishment of a training school for juvenile idiots, in connection with, but isolated from, the Idiot Asylum, is again urged in my Report upon that establishment.

In my late Reports I have drawn attention to the overcrowding of the dormitories, and lack of space generally, both at the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind. Recommendations for alterations to these structures, received the approval of Government ; and appropriations were voted last session of Parliament. The works connected with these extension are now in progress, and when completed will increase the receiving capacity of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb to 250, and of the Blind to 180 pupils.

The criminal classes of the population are, I regret to say, still on the increase, as

indicated by the commitment of no less than 13,481 persons to the various Common Gaols of the Province, during the past, as compared with 11,236 in the preceding year.

The unprecedented increase in the commitment of the vicious, depraved and vagabond classes, generally known as vagrants and tramps, calls for prompt action. So far as able-bodied men of this class are concerned, it is clear that enforced labour and tasks of the hardest and most menial kind, carried on within the Gaol walls or in the public streets and highways, are the only way of stamping out this evil, and as the Dominion Act of last Session provides for the application of the remedy, the sooner municipal authorities take the matter in hand, the better.

I have pleasure in reporting a very marked improvement in the structural condition, as well as in the management and discipline of the County Gaols as a class.

Close observation of the operations of the Central Prison during the past year more fully confirms the views I have always held as to the necessity that existed for its establishment, and strengthens my faith in the good work that it is destined to accomplish in our prison system, both as a correctional institution and an industrial reformatory.

I would again urge upon the Government and the Legislature, the founding of an Industrial Reformatory for women convicted of crime. The large and increasing number of this class, as well as those who have offended against public morals, order, and peace, point to the necessity for establishing such an institution at an early day.

It has been decided to make very important changes in the discipline and interior economy of the Provincial Reformatory, with a view to bringing up the standard of that important Institution as a reformatory for youths, and doing away with many of its distinguishing features as a penal establishment. The great increase in the number of commitments to this Institution, and the need of obtaining additional space for the proper working of the new system, render it necessary that additions should be made to the building during the coming year.

The following summary exhibits the gross expenditure incurred in the maintenance of these public institutions for the official year, distinguishing between such as are owned and entirely controlled by the Government, and such as are only aided in their maintenance :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$86,841 65
Asylum for the Insane, London	84,708 65
*Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	52,195 00
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	32,840 06
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	25,258 39
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	38,332 50
Institution for the Blind, Brantford	26,913 19
The Central Prison, Toronto	51,268 02
The Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	24,430 10
Total cost of Government Institutions	$422,787 56

* The amount voted in the Estimates of 1877.

	Brought forward,	$422,787 56
Aid to Hospitals, under Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act ...	$40,842 21	
Aid to Houses of Refuge, under Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act...	12,395 55	
Aid to Orphan Asylums, etc., " C " " ...	11,317 77	
*Cost of maintaining Common Gaols.....	129,441 60	
	$616,784 69	

The revenue derived from the Institutions owned by Government during the same period was as follows :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$21,439 82
Asylum for the Insane, London	4,338 73
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	1,577 83
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	763 30
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	787 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	1,000 00
†The Central Prison, Toronto	42,801 32
The Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	4,744 71
	$77,452 71

* The largest proportion of this amount is paid by Municipalities.

† The amount due by the Canada Car Company for prison labour to the 30th September, 1877, and for which the Government has taken over plant and machinery.

PART I.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The most important features in the history of the Asylums of the Province during the past year, were the decision of the Government to largely augment the accommodation, and the very liberal appropriation made by the Legislature at its last Session, to enable the various works, which will be referred to hereafter, to be proceeded with. In my Report for 1875–76, I recommended, owing to the great pressure for asylum space, that the building, which, was then being constructed for an Inebriate Asylum in the City of Hamilton, should be diverted from its original purpose, and used for the reception of chronic cases of insanity of a mild type, to be drawn from the Asylums at Toronto, London, and Kingston. This recommendation was acted upon, and the building was taken possession of for that object in the early part of 1876. It soon became apparent, however, that the additional asylum space thus obtained, would only relieve the immediate pressure, in view of which I presented in my last Annual Report, a scheme for the addition of 850 beds to the Asylum accommodation of the Province. This scheme comprised :

Firstly.—The erection of two wings, and a rear extension (for domestic purposes) to the Hamilton Asylum, to provide space for about 280 patients. The dormitory accommodation to be chiefly composed of single rooms.

Secondly.— The extension of the cottage system at the London Asylum, by the erection of two additional groups of cottages for 120 chronic insane.

Thirdly.—The enlargement of the isolated building at the London Asylum, originally used for idiots, previous to their removal to Orillia, so as to provide 140 single sleeping rooms, and suitable accommodation for that number of the most violent and refractory lunatics.

Fourthly.—The erection in the Asylum grounds, of a residence for the Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, so as to enable certain portions of the main building to be used for patients.

Fifthly.—The acquirement of the Rockwood Asylum at Kingston, from the Dominion Government, and the addition thereto of another wing for 125 patients

Sixthly.—The erection of a training school, in connection with the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia, for the education and training of the youth of that class, with accommodation for 150.

With the exception of the last proposition, which is still under consideration, the foregoing recommendations received the approval of the Government, and were finally adopted as its future policy in respect to Asylum extension. Sketch plans for the additions to the Asylums at Hamilton and London, were prepared under my supervision, which, upon sub-

mission to the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works and the Architect of the Department, were approved of and accepted as a basis for departmental plans and specifications.

The estimated cost of the additions to the Hamilton Asylum, including a residence for the Medical Superintendent, and houses for the Bursar, Farmer and Engineer, was $160,000.

The erection of the two cottages and the extension of the refractory wards at the London Asylum, was estimated by the Public Works Department, to cost $120,000, and the amount required for the building of the Medical Superintendent's house at the Toronto Asylum, including the bringing in of the city water for fire purposes, was calculated at $16,500.

The total estimated cost of the works at the three Asylums named was $296,500, on account of which the Legislature voted appropriations to the extent of $186,500.

These Asylum additions were, it would appear, submitted to public competition at a most favourable period, having regard to the value of labour and material, as offers were received and contracts awarded in every instance at a considerable reduction upon the Departmental estimates. The buildings at Hamilton are under contract, to be completed by the 1st of September, 1878; the cottages at London, by the 1st of November, 1877; the Refractory wards at the same place on the 1st July, 1878; and the residence for the Medical Superintendent at the Toronto Asylum, on the 1st November, 1877.

After prolonged negotiations between the Governments of the Province and the Dominion, a decision was arrived at, whereby the Province acquired by purchase the entire buildings and grounds comprising the Kingston Asylum for the sum of $96,500. As soon as the property was handed over by the Dominion Government on the 1st July last, the insane convicts, then in the Asylum, numbering 22, were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary, and 7 patients who were originally received from Quebec, were re-transferred to that Province. A large cottage upon the Asylum grounds, which for years had been used as a residence for the Bursar, was then fitted up, under the cottage system, for the reception of 30 of the quiet chronic insane, who occupied beds in the main building to the exclusion of acute cases.

These changes and transfers at the Kingston Asylum placed 62 beds at the disposal of the Medical Superintendent, 30 of which were a direct addition to the asylum accommodation of the Province. The vacant land, to the extent of 70 acres, in close proximity to the asylum, has been valued by the Provincial Valuators with a view to its purchase and attachment to the asylum property.

The acquirement of this establishment affording accommodation of the best character and most comfortable description, for 440 patients at the price named, and its entire severance from the Kingston Penitentiary, enabling it to rank as a receiving institution in the asylum system of the Province, is a matter for sincere congratulation. It only remains to carry out the recommendation made in my last Annual Report, that a wing capable of accommodating 125 additional patients should be erected. If, owing to the substantial and massive style of the structure, which, although very expensive, must of course be followed in all additions thereto, it is not considered desirable to proceed with the construction of the proposed wing during the coming year, then I would strongly recommend that a cottage of the same description as those now being built at the London Asylum, be erected for quiet, incurable male patients. The cost of such cottage would not exceed $20,000.

The total Asylum accommodation of the Province as reported on the 30th September, 1876, was ..... 2,009 beds.
Since which time the changes and transfers at the Kingston Asylum have increased the space by ..... 62 beds.
And at the Toronto Asylum by ..... 20 beds.

Making the total accommodation on the 30th September, 1877 ..... 2,091 beds.
The additions at London will add thereto ..... 260 beds.
And at Hamilton ..... 300 beds.

Shewing that the accommodation by the 1st November, 1878, will be equal to ..... 2,651 beds.

As the furniture and furnishing of the buildings now in course of construction will have to be provided for in the estimates of 1878, I have prepared statements shewing the requirements of each asylum in these respects. These requirements, both of structural and furnishing nature, are minutely referred to in the separate reports upon each Asylum.

ASYLUM OPERATIONS.

I have again to report a very considerable accession to the number of insane and idiotic persons confined in the Asylums of the Province. At the close of the previous official year, there were 1812 under asylum accommodation, which number had increased to 1,999 on the 30th September, 1877. The following comparative summaries show the manner in which these persons were distributed in the various Asylums on the respective days, viz. :

On the 30th September, 1876.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	321	310	631
Asylum for the Insane, London	289	294	583
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	174	163	337
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	82	120	202
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	33	26	59
Making a total of	899	913	1,812

On the 30th September, 1877.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	343	328	671
Asylum for the Insane, London	310	299	609
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	194	186	380
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	79	120	199
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	76	64	140
Making a total of	1,002	997	1,999

In addition to the 1,999 insane and idiotic persons who were in the Asylums on the 30th September last, 31 were returned to me as being confined in certain County Gaols on that day, and there were also 22 insane convicts within the walls of the Kingston Penitentiary, making a total of 2,052 insane and idiotic persons, who were under public accommodation in the Province at the close of the official year now being reported upon, as compared with 1,876 persons on the 30th September, 1876, or an increase of 176.

As I have frequently stated in previous reports, it is most difficult to ascertain the number of persons of unsound mind who are at large, or even to make an approximation of it. It is, however, satisfactory and encouraging to know that the increased accommodation lately provided has very appreciably reduced the number of unawarded applications for asylum admission.

At the Toronto Asylum, applications for the admission of 50 males and 79 females were registered on the evening of the 30th September last, but the number of patients in residence on that day entirely exhausted the beds, and indeed overcrowded some of the wards. This overcrowding, however, will be remedied as soon as the Medical Superintendent vacates his quarters in the Asylum building for the residence now being erected for him on the grounds.

At the London Asylum, where there were 18 beds vacant for men, but none whatever for women, there were on file 16 applications for males and 60 for females. The Medical Superintendent reports that he has awarded admission to every male who appeared to be a proper subject for treatment, for whom application was made within the district assigned to that Asylum, but that during the year, he could only, through lack of beds, admit females selected from the most urgent cases which presented. As soon as the two cottages, now in course of construction, are ready for occupation, selection will be made from the quiet incurables, both in this and the Toronto Asylum, sixty of each sex, for assignment to this class of accommodation, which will leave an equal number of beds in the main buildings of those Asylums for occupation by acute cases.

At the Kingston Asylum there were 16 applications for admission registered at the close of the year, 2 being for men and 14 for women, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, have since been admitted.

With regard to the Hamilton Asylum, as it has not yet been constituted a receiving Asylum, applications are not made direct to its Medical Superintendent. There were only three vacancies in its wards at the close of the year.

At the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, the number under accommodation left no vacant beds, except 4 for males, and there were on file on the 30th September, applications for the admission of 18 males and 5 females.

From the foregoing statements, it would appear that there were applications registered on the 30th September for the admission of 86 men and 158 women, or a total of 244, while the number of vacant beds in the Asylums at the same date was only 85. If these applications for admission are added to the number then under public accommodation, it will be seen that there was a total of 2,296 of these classes in the Province on that day, of whom I had official cognizance.

From a consideration of these facts and figures, it will readily be seen that the additions to the Asylums at London and Hamilton, by which it is expected that 560 beds will be added

to the asylum accommodation of the Province, were not undertaken a day too soon. Thi feature of the subject will, however, be more minutely referred to in a subsequent portion o the Report.

In order to afford full information as to the steady augmentation of the insane, th following table is appended shewing, the actual number that remained in all the Asylums a the close of each official year since Confederation :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st July, 1867...	470	481	951
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1868	481	511	992
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1869.....	571	577	1,148
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1870...	586	614	1,200
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1871.....	656	710	1,366
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1872..	734	755	1,489
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1873...	760	745	1,505
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1874.....	801	798	1,599
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1875	839	811	1,650
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1876..... .	899	913	1,812
Number remaining in Asylums, 1st Oct., 1877	1 002	997	1,999

With reference to the Insane in Gaols, of whom there were 31 reported at the clos of the year, as compared with 35 on the corresponding day of the previous year, it is bu right to state that 17 of these prisoners were not proper subjects for asylum treatement many of them being perfectly harmless, although a little demented, and a few were men an women in their dotage. These persons could have been quite easily looked after in privat houses, if the local authorities had been willing to pay from thirty to forty cents a day fo their support, but economic considerations prevailed, and they were committed to Gaol Seven of the remaining prisoners were idiots, so certified, for whom there were no vacan cies in the Orillia Asylum ; and in four cases the examining authorities had not agreed in thei opinion, necessitating the detention of the prisoners for further observation. The rest, although proper subjects, had only been committed a few days before the close of the year and the necessary papers in their cases had not been completed.

During the year no less than 207 men and 130 women were committed to the variou Gaols of the Province as being "insane and dangerous to be at large," as compared with 34 in the previous year. Of these 337 insane prisoners, 272 were transferred to asylums, 34 re covered while in Gaol and were discharged, and as before stated 31 remained in custody a the close of the year. When the additions to the various Asylums are completed, it may reasonably be anticipated that the same necessity will not exist for committing insane person to Gaols. It is to be feared, however, that in many instances, when a Medical Superintenden of an Asylum to whom application has been made, has refused to award admission, owing t his having become possessed of information which warranted such refusal, the person for whon admission was sought has subsequently been committed to gaol as a dangerous lunatic, with view to gaining admission to an Asylum under the supposition that a less rigid scrutiny wil be made into the case, and, of course, favoured by the laudable desire of the Government t have the Gaol custody of the person terminated as soon as possible.

Admissions.

The admissions of the past twelve months are much in excess of those in any previous year. An examination of Table No. 1 on page 40 will show that 578 patients were awarded admission, of whom 316 were males and 262 females, but of these numbers 34 were transfers from one Asylum to another, making the actual admissions of the year 544, as compared with 468 the preceding year. The admissions of the past ten years have steadily increased with the growth of population, governed, of course, from year to year very largely by the opening of new Asylums and the enlargement of old ones. For the first fifteen months after Confederation they only numbered 210; for the year ending 30th September, 1869, they increased to 292; for 1870 to 280; for 1871 to 353; for 1872 to 351; for 1873 to 319; for 1874 to 323; for 1875 to 326; for 1876 to 468; and for the present year to 544. From returns made to me I find that 67 of the 544 patients were re-admissions; some of them having been admitted twice or oftener during the present year. Many of these re-admissions were patients taken away from the Asylums before recovery had taken place, and against the advice of the Medical Superintendents.

From an examination of Table No. 2, it would appear that of the admissions of the year, 306 were awarded under Medical Certificates, furnished in conformity with the provisions of 36 Victoria, cap. 31, sec. 31, and that 238 were transfers from Gaols, under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Adding the admissions of the twelve months to the number of inmates that remained in the Asylums at the close of the preceding year, and it will be found that no less than 2,390 patients, including the 34 transfers from one Asylum to another, were under treatment in the five Asylums of the Province during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

Causes of Insanity.

Considering the vital importance of obtaining statistics of the causes of insanity, it is very much to be regretted that the information heretofore obtained by the various Medical Superintendents has not been sufficiently authentic to be submitted even as a basis for reliable returns. The difficulties in the way of obtaining trustworthy information were sufficiently great, when the admissions to Asylums were nearly all from private houses and by medical certificates; but since the commitment of lunatics to Gaols, and their transfer therefrom to an Asylum, under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been so much availed of as the medium of award, these difficulties have vastly increased. Though the law provides that Justices of the Peace shall, if they can conveniently do so without incurring much expense, obtain certain information in regard to the case, including supposed causes of insanity, before committing to Gaol, and although County Judges, before granting certificates, may cause further inquiry to be made, still, as this provision of the law is permissive, it is frequently neglected, or the information given is of the vaguest character. Even in admissions from private families, the causes assigned by the examining physicians, although they have the privile e of conversing with the friends and relations of the lunatic, are very often only conjectural.

The existence of such difficulties is not to be wondered at, as even in England they have proved so formidable that only last year were the Commissioners in Lunacy able to present,

in their Annual Report, statistical tables giving the causes of insanity, although their organization for the collection of statistics has been in operation for nearly thirty years. I have taken steps to overcome some of the difficulties, and hope to be able to present reasonably trustworthy statistics in connection with this important subject in future Reports. In the meantime, I append, without comment, the returns given to me by the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums for the Insane at Toronto and London, in respect to the admissions of the past year. The awards to the Kingston Asylum having been almost exclusively from Gaols, and the Medical Superintendent states that it is utterly impossible for him to make any return.

The forms used by the two Superintendents referred to, are the same as those adopted by the Commissioners of Lunacy in England.

NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	As predisposing cause.						As exciting cause.						As predisposing or exciting cause, where these could not be distinguished.					
	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Moral.																		
Domestic trouble, including loss of relations or friends	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	8	11	...	8	8						
Religious excitement	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	26	6	4	10						
Adverse circumstances (including business troubles)	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	8	5	1	6						
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	2	...	2						
Mental anxiety, "worry."	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	3						
Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Physical.																		
Intemperance in drink	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	6	...	6						
do sexual	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...						
Venereal disease	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Self abuse (sexual)	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	4	50	12	...	12						
Overwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...						
Sunstroke	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1						
Accident or injury	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6	5	...	5						
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3						
Puerperal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	4	4						
Lactation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Puberty and change of life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2						
Uterine disorders	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	2	2						
Brain disease, with general Paralysis	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...						
do with Epilepsy	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	...	4	1	1	2						
Other forms of brain disease	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...						
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7						
Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1						
Hereditary.																		
With other ascertained cause in combination	42	36	78	12	14	26	7	9	16	...	...	...						
With other combined cause not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Congenital.																		
With other ascertained cause in combination	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
With other combined cause not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Unknown	...	...	...	62	29	91	...	...	...	...	...	...						

Total Admissions.

Including the patients admitted during the official year just ended, the total number of sane persons who have been under treatment since the initiation of Asylum operations in the province of Ontario now reaches 7,108. Of this number, 3,290 were discharged, 1,718 died, and 101 escaped, leaving 1,999 under accommodation on the 30th September last.

The nationalities, religious denominations and civil conditions of the 544 patients admitted during the year, and of the total number of persons who have been under treatment, are returned to me as follows:—

Nationalities.

	Of those Admitted during years 1876-77.	Of Total Admissions.
Canadian	260	2420
Irish	113	2200
English	81	1083
Scotch	42	931
United States	8	152
Other countries and unknown	40	322
	544	7108

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	125	1952
Roman Catholics	113	1621
Presbyterians	88	1545
Methodists	104	1197
Other denominations	114	793
	544	7108

Social State.

Married	249	2644
Unmarried	295	3464
	544	7108

The counties and cities of the Province from which these patients were admitted to the Asylums are exhibited in tables 2 and 3, on pages 41 and 42.

Table No 7, on pages 44 and 45, shows the various occupations and professions of those admitted during the past year, as well as of the total admissions.

Discharges.

The discharges during the year, shown by Table No. 1, on page 40, numbered 220,—118 men, and 102 women. Of these, 82 men and 70 women, or a total of 152, were discharged cured; 15 men and 22 women, or a total of 37, were discharged improved; and 13 men and 9 women, or a total of 22, were discharged unimproved; and 9 patients eloped from the Asylum

during the year. The latter are included in the discharges, as two of the patients had quite recovered, and were about to be enlarged; three ran away in an improved condition, and the remainder were unimproved.

The number of patients discharged cured and improved, is equal to 41½ per cent. of the total admissions of the year; and about 9½ per cent. of the entire number under treatment, as compared with 33½ per cent. on the admissions, and 7¾ per cent. on the entire number under treatment, in the preceding year.

This is a very encouraging improvement in the results of Asylum treatment, as compared with the previous year, and may be accepted as a fairly good record, having regard to the fact that such a large number of the patients are incurable, and a life-charge upon Asylums. As soon as the Asylum accommodation is so augmented as to enable instant admission to be awarded to every case of insanity requiring treatment, it may reasonably be hoped that the number of cures will form a much larger percentage on the annual admissions than can be looked for or expected under present circumstances.

Table No. 4, on page 42, exhibits the periods of asylum treatment undergone by the discharged patients in the respective Asylums.

Deaths.

The following summary shows the number of deaths which have occurred in each Asylum during the year, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	34	24	58
Asylum for the Insane, London	21	6	27
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	7	12	19
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	5	6	11
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	8	14	22
	75	62	137

The average ratio of deaths to the total number of patients in the Asylums during the year, was 5.72 per cent., as compared with 5.36 in the preceding year. The ratio of deaths to the whole population of the year in the respective Asylums, was as follows: Toronto Asylum, 6.66 per cent.; London Asylum, 3.79 per cent.; Kingston Asylum, 4.40 per cent.; Hamilton Asylum, 5.06 per cent., Orillia Asylum, 13.20 per cent. These rates of mortality, in the older Asylums, are a little higher than in the years preceding 1875, which, without doubt, are due to the increased admissions, and the large number of cases of acute mania. In the returns made to me of the proximate causes of death, phthisis stands first, 43 of the 137 deaths being attributed to that cause. General Paresis comes next, of which there were 11 cases, and of Exhaustion, 10.

Table No. 6 on page 44, gives full information upon this subject.

The periods of Asylum residence of the patients who died during the year will be found in Table No. 5, on page 43.

Paying Patients.

The receipts for the maintenance of patients were largely in excess of any previous year.

he following summary shows the number of patients in each Asylum who contributed wards their support, and the total amount received from such source during the year :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	215 patients	$21,208 27
Asylum for the Insane, London	72 patients	4,286 51
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	19 patients	1,577 83
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	4 patients	233 97
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	13 patients	787 00
Totals	323 patients.	$28,093 58

From a comparison of the above figures with those of the preceding year, it would pear that the number of paying patients has increased from 256 to 323, and the amount ceived for their maintenance from $21,175.93 to $28.093.58. The receipts at the Toronto sylum are of course much greater than in any other, or, indeed, in all combined, as four ards are specially set apart and fitted up for the reception of paying patients. In these ards the rates vary from three to six dollars per week. Of the 323 patients whose mainte- nnce was paid for wholly or in part during the year, the weekly rates were as follows, viz. :—

163 paid from $1 to $2 per week.	2 paid over $4 to $5 per week.
86 paid from $2 to $3 per week.	5 paid " $5 to $6 per week.
66 paid from $3 to $4 per week.	1 paid " $6 to $7 per week.

In previous reports I have inserted a Table exhibiting the amounts received each year the various Asylums, from this source, which I reproduce in order to show the very marked crease which has taken place in such payments, viz. :—

Collected for the year ending 30th September, 1869	$ 5,866 75
Collected for the year ending 30th September, 1870	8,764 32
Collected for the year ending 30th September, 1871	14,045 30
Collected for the year ending 30th September, 1872	19,255 80
Collected for the year ending 30th September, 1873	16,660 61
Collected for the year ending 30th September, 1874	20,035 77
Collected for the year ending 30th September, 1875	21,875 92
Collected for the year ending 30th September, 1876	21,175 93
Collected for the year ending 30th September, 1877	28,093 58

It cannot be denied that the occupation of the same Asylum by paying patients of the tter classes and non-paying patients, is attended with many difficulties, requiring, not un- equently, very delicate and discreet management on the part of the Superintendent. The cupation, however, of four wards in the wings of the Toronto Asylum for this purpose, nders the discretion that must necessarily be exercised easier than if the wards were all in e building. The day, however, is not far distant when it may become necessary to estab- h a private asylum for the better class of paying patients, who would be willing to pay gher rates than can well be charged in a Government Institution, in order that they may tain greater seclusion and more luxuries. In this connection I may state, that the ques- n of providing for and encouraging the establishment of

Private Asylums

the Province, was referred to me to report upon. In doing this, I pointed out that the law

upon the statute book, in respect to such establishments, passed in 1851, was practically a dead letter. Its provisions are nearly facsimiles of the English laws in force over a quarter of a century ago, and which have since been greatly altered and improved. Apart from this it will be readily understood that however suitable the provisions may have been to meet the wants of a country like England, they are quite unfitted for the requirements of this Province. In proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to the clauses vesting the licensing powers for private asylums in the hands of Justices of the Peace, and constituting those officials the inspectors, visitors, &c., of such institutions. However worthily those gentlemen may, as a class, fulfil the official duties required of them, it is sufficiently obvious that they are unfitted to perform the additional work of directing the primary establishment of Asylums, and providing for subsequent inspectorial supervision. There are also many other provisions of the Act, respecting patients, of an objectionable character, only one of which need now be cited, viz.: that providing for committal to a private asylum on the certificate of two physicians only. The certificates of three are now required for commitment to a Government Institution.

It is, I think, sufficiently apparent that there is a great want for a well-arranged Asylum, having proper surroundings, for patients of the better classes, in the Dominion of Canada as a whole. The setting apart of wards in the Toronto and other Asylums, as above indicated, for the accommodation of paying patients, has, beyond doubt, mitigated to a certain extent this serious deficiency as regards the Province of Ontario, although it is obvious that the requisite amount of seclusion and privacy cannot possibly be obtained in a Government mixed Institution. Moreover, in such Institutions, if patients of the better classes are not of quiet habits, or require special attention on account of offensive proclivities, they must necessarily be removed to the ordinary wards for such patients; and, again, the exceptional treatment extended to paying patients is noticed by the non-paying, and is calculated to do a great deal of harm to many of them.

For such reasons, I have recommended on many occasions the establishment of isolated houses upon the grounds of the Public Asylums for the accommodation of insane persons of the upper classes, and the adoption of that recommendation would do much to meet the requirements of the case; but it cannot be denied that the wants of a considerable portion of this class would be better met if there was a well-conducted private Asylum for the reception of patients whose friends would be willing to pay from $10 to $20 per week for their maintenance and for the comforts which could be extended to them in such an establishment.

There is an objection, however, and a very marked one, to what are generally designated "Private Asylums." It is, that the proprietors and physicians are interested in the detention of patients, seeing that their dividends and salaries depend upon it, and thus a good-paying patient might be kept in confinement an unnecessary length of time. For this reason I am entirely opposed to the establishing of private asylums conducted by an individual or firm for mere gain and self-interest.

This objection may, however, be overcome by Asylums being founded and conducted by a corporate body, the members of which would subscribe for the necessary amount of stock for the building and equipment out of their surplus wealth, and who would be content with moderate interest, and who could give a considerable portion of time and oversight to the management of the undertaking. In an Institution thus established, the salaries of the physicians, superintendents and staff could be paid independently of earnings, so that no official

would have an interest in the detention of a patient longer than absolutely necessary. The Government could also take to itself the fullest powers of inspection, both with regard to the structure and to the inmates of Asylums of this class, but should not in any way control the management.

It is possible that an Institution of this kind would, in time, become self-sustaining, although at first it might be expedient for the Government to grant a subsidy, or to guarantee, for a term of years, the interest upon the stock subscribed.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

A detailed statement of the expenditures incurred in maintaining the Asylums for the official year ending 30th September, 1877, will be found attached to this part of the report, of which the following is a summary :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$86,841 65
Asylum for the Insane, London	84,708 65
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	52,195 00
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	32,840 06
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	25,258 39
	$281,843 75

As the Kingston Asylum was not taken over by the Province until the 1st July, its financial affairs were, for nine months of the year, under the control of the Dominion Government. I have therefore placed the sum that was voted for the maintenance of Ontario patients as the approximate cost of maintenance. As the vote was for the support of 365 patients at the rate of $143 per annum, and the daily average number of patients was 364, it is not likely that the difference between the estimated and actual cost will be very great.

Table No. 9 shows the cost of maintenance at each Asylum under the sub-headings of the estimates.

The cost of maintenance per patient at the Toronto Asylum was $133.51 per annum or $2.56 per week ; at the London Asylum, $140.24 per annum or $2.70 per week ; at the Kingston Asylum, under the arrangement with the Dominion Government, $143 per annum or $2.75 per week ; at the Hamilton Asylum, $165.02 per annum or $3.17 per week, and at the Orillia Asylum, $202.07 per annum or $3.88 per week. The excess in cost at the Hamilton and Orillia Asylums is, of course largely due to the small number of patients in these establishments, in which the respective staffs, with a few additional attendants, are sufficient for twice the Asylum population. The enlargement of the Asylum at Hamilton will correct this anomaly so far as that institution is concerned.

As the aggregate daily average population of all the Asylums was 1942 patients, and the cost of maintaining them was $281,843.75, it is thus shewn that the average cost per annum was $145.13 or $2.79 per week for each patient.

SUPPLIES.

Table No. 10 affords full information in respect to contract supplies, and the prices paid for the supplies obtained under this method.

TORONTO ASYLUM.

INSPECTION MINUTES AND RECORD OF OPERATIONS.

On the 1st October, 1876, there remained in this Asylum 631 patients, 321 men an 310 women, and during the past twelve months, 232—129 men and 103 women—were ac mitted, making a total of 863 persons who received treatment and care during the year endin 30th September, 1877, as against 956 in the previous year. As compared with the operation of the preceding year, neither the number admitted nor the total number under treatment i so great, chiefly owing to the large number of chronic and incurable cases that were tran ferred in 1876 to the Hamilton Asylum, which left an unusually large number of vacant bed for new awards. During the latter part of the past year, vacancies only occurred throug deaths and discharges.

The number of patients remaining in the Asylum at the close of the official year jus ended was 671—including 4 patients out on probationary leave, but whose names still appeare on the Register—as compared with 631 on the 30th September, 1876, or an excess of 4 patients. This number, however, overcrowds some of the dormitories to a slight extent— a state of things which will be remedied as soon as the Medical Superintendent take possession of his new residence.

Of the 232 patients admitted during the year, 71 men and 74 women, or a total of 14 were received from private families by medical certificate, and 87 patients—58 men and 2 women—were received under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor from the Common Gao of the district of the Province assigned to this Asylum. The admissions under warrant sho a very marked falling-off as compared with the preceding year, particularly as regards wome Not a few of that sex had to be transferred from Gaols in the vicinity of Toronto to th Kingston Asylum, owing to want of space in Toronto.

The maximum number of patients in residence during the year was 670, on the 27t September, 1877, and the minimum 630, on the 6th October, 1876 ; the daily average of th year being 650.44, comprising 330.82 men and 319.62 women. The collective stay in th Asylum of the 863 patients who were under treatment during the twelve months was equal t 237,415 days, or an average of 275 days for each patient, showing in a very marked manne the large proportion of patients who are life residents of the Asylum.

The discharges for the year numbered 112, being exactly the same as the previous yea Of these 75—40 men and 35 women—were sent away cured ; 22—9 men and 13 women— were discharged in an improved condition ; and 15—10 men and 5 women—were di charged in an unimproved state mentally. It would thus appear that the number of patien discharged cured and improved bore a proportion of about 42 per cent. to the admissions the year, and 11.20 per cent. to the total number in the Asylum during the year, or leavin out of the calculation the number discharged in only an improved condition, the cure would be in the proportion of 32.45 per cent. to the admissions of the year, and 8.78 to th total population of the year. During the period under report, 14 men and 7 women, whos insanity was chronic and incurable, were transferred to the Hamilton Asylum, and on woman escaped.

Fifty eight deaths occurred during the same period—34 men and 24 women—making th

ate of mortality equal to 6.66 per cent. on the total population. This rate is nearly one per ent. lower than the preceding year, but is somewhat higher than the average of anterior years. 'our of the patients who died had each been residents of the Asylum for over a quarter of a entury.

Ten very interesting tables will be found annexed to the Report of the Medical uperintendent contained in the Appendix, exhibiting in a detailed form the movements of atients, the social state, religion and nationality of the admissions of the year, and of the otal number of patients who have been under treatment since the Asylum was established; he counties from which the patients were received into the Asylum, the period of Asylum esidence of those who were discharged and died, giving the proximate cause of death, and he occupation or profession of the patients admitted.

Three statutory inspections were made of the Asylum during the year, and a considerble number of visits upon special business. In addition to the usual minutes of inspection ade at such visits, many important matters have been dealt with and settled and a large olume of business transacted by correspondence, which by order is to be looked upon as inutes, but is too voluminous to be incorporated in a printed report. The inspection notes f the more important visits are therefore only recorded.

My first quarterly inspection was made during the three days from the 22nd February, 877. The chief matter to which I directed my attention at this visit, was the renewal of he furniture and furnishings, for which the Legislature, at its last Session, made an appro- riation of $10,575.

This matter was considered concurrently with the question of providing increased ccommodation for the better class of paying patients, both male and female. In 1869, two ards were set apart in the east and west wings respectively for this class, both of which ere soon filled up with patients whose friends were willing to pay from four to five dollars er week for the rather better quarters and attendance, as well as the extra comforts of these ards. The demand for this kind of accommodation continued to increase, but as it was not f once provided, many persons in well-to-do circumstances were compelled to send their insane elatives to private asylums in the neighbouring States, where they had to pay weekly rates f from $8 to $20. As 90 per cent of our Asylum space has been allotted to non-paying atients, it seemed to me that the Province was bound in justice to increase the accommo- ation for paying patients.

With the consent and approval of the Government, I therefore instructed the Medical uperintendent to select two additional wards, one in the east and another in the west wing, o be fitted up for a second grade of paying patients. In furtherance of this, the furniture in he old paying wards was directed to be removed to the two additional ones then selected, and rders were given for new furniture and furnishings for the superior or best wards. The eekly rates of maintenance for the best accommodation was fixed at $6 per week, and for the ext grade, $4 per week. In this manner four wards, containing 112 beds, were set apart or patients of the better classes, whose relatives are able and willing to pay the rates named. aying patients are also received in the ordinary wards at rates under $3 per week.

Tenders were invited for supplying the Asylum with 250 bedsteads of an approved pat- ern, and the same number of hair mattresses, pillows, straw palliasses, and other articles of urniture; the contract being finally awarded to Messrs. Brierly & Graham, of Hamilton.

The population of the Asylum at this inspection was 650, comprising 329 men and 321 women. These patients were distributed in the Asylum as follows, viz. :—

In the wards of the main building	389
In the wards of the two wings	194
In the isolated buildings known as the east and west hospitals	67
	650

Owing to some changes made a short time previous to my visit, the capacity of the Asylum had been increased by twelve beds, making 343 for men and 324 for women. There were therefore vacancies for seventeen patients—fourteen men and three women, which were almost immediately filled up.

The patients were exceedingly quiet, little or no excitement prevailing, and with few exceptions, they were all well and comfortably clad. The dining-rooms were visited while meals were being served. Some improvements had been made in the dining-room arrangements, and the great overcrowding in two of those rooms, to which I had previously called the attention of the Medical Superintendent, had been remedied, by using a small dormitory for that purpose in each ward. As the table linen in some places was rather ragged and dirty, it was suggested that white marbled oil cloth be used instead. The food was plentiful and generally of excellent quality ; consisting of soup, fish, boiled beef, potatoes, and bread, with a dessert of rice pudding.

The painting of the corridor walls and floors in some of the wards, as well as the papering and painting of some of the sitting rooms, had brightened up the Asylum most wonderfully, and rendered those portions most cheerful and attractive. It is most desirable that this work should be continued, and an appropriation will be recommended for it next session. Great improvement had also been made by the substitution in two wards of hardwood flooring for the old worn out pine. Not only is the appearance of these wards improved, but the smell caused by the large quantity of soft soap, and its absorption into the pine, has almost been got rid of. More floor surface of this description was proceeded with during the year.

Inspection of the Asylum was again made on the 30th and 31st July and the 1st August, 1877. On the last named day, the population of the Asylum numbered 648—331 men and 317 women—leaving no beds vacant for the latter, and only a few for the former, to which awards were very soon after made, chiefly from the gaols of the counties attached to the Asylum for admission purposes. Included in this number were the names of three patients, absent on probation, but whose names still remained on the Register.

The movements of patients for the three quarters of the official year, commencing 1st October, 1876, and ending 31st June, 1877, were as follows :—

Warrant cases admitted	71
Medical certificate cases	104
Total admissions for nine months	175
Discharges for the same period	69
Deaths for the same period	45

The admissions, discharges and deaths for the quarter ending 30th June, numbered 56, 38 and 15 respectively.

Of the one hundred and seventy-five patients admitted during the nine months referred to, the names of 55 appeared on the paying patients' list; the rest were free patients.

During this inspection, I checked the muster-roll of the Asylum, saw every patient, and spoke to many of them. Only 13 patients were confined to their beds at the time I passed through the wards, and the Medical Superintendent stated that five of the number were only resting. The remaining eight really, therefore, comprised the sick in the entire establishment, which spoke well for the general health and sanitary arrangements of the institution. Five patients had on the muffs, either leather or linen, all of whom required to be restrained to prevent violence to other patients or destruction to property. Only two patients were secluded in single rooms during the day; one at his own request. These were the only cases of restraint which existed at the time of my visit. The general appearance of the patients, both in respect to personal cleanliness and clothing, was very satisfactory.

I found the wards remarkably quiet and free from noise, indeed undue excitement was confined to the female refractory ward, and to three patients in that ward.

As usual, all parts of the Asylum were found scrupulously clean, and in most excellent order. Satisfactory progress was being made in the painting of the walls, stairs and general wood-work, and in the decoration of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors throughout the entire Asylum. The furnishing of the two superior wards, and the removal of the old furniture and furnishings from these wards to two others immediately below them, in the wing set part for paying patients of a second grade, had been completed. Through these changes, the paying patient accommodation has been much improved, and rendered as good as in any of the Public Asylums I have visited.

The introduction of 250 curled hair mattresses to take the place of a similar number of the ordinary straw beds, had greatly improved the appearance of the dormitories, and added to the comfort of the beds. It is to be hoped that an appropriation will be obtained next year to enable all the straw beds to be replaced by curled hair, except those used by dirty patients, and the Medical Superintendent was requested to report the number which would be required.

It was satisfactory to note that only one bed was made up on the floor; some of the old disused bedsteads having been cut down to accommodate epileptic and other classes of patients, for whom beds had formerly been made on the floor.

The new bedsteads furnished by the contractors were found to be inferior to the sample, but a reduction had been made from the bill, and it was expected that the amount retained would be sufficient to have them strengthened and improved. The Medical Superintendent was instructed to see that the work was proceeded with by the carpenter as fast as possible.

The bedding throughout was very clean, neat, and tidily kept.

The trapping and ventilating of the water-closets in the east wing had been completed; and the sinks that formerly were in the floor of the water-closet apartments had been removed to the adjoining bath-room. These alterations rendered the atmosphere in these places pure and sweet, where before it had been rather foul on some days. The same kind of work was in progress in the west wing. The water-closets and bath-rooms were particularly free

from bad odours at this visit, except in the upper male ward of the main building, whi required attention. Instructions were given for the purchase of four bathing-tubs for t superior wards, of a better description than those in general use.

It was recommended that, if the capital appropriation would admit, the same class dining-room furniture should be obtained for the superior ward on the male side, as is n in the female ward of the same grade; if not, an appropriation to be asked for the service 1878. A few more articles of furniture were required for Ward 17. The Medical Sup intendent was authorized to place matting on the stairs, and to paint the outsides of the ste leading to the superior wards. It was recommended that the walls of the east and we hospitals be coloured in the same manner as in the refractory wards.

The attention of the Medical Superintendent was called to the fact that I had on seve occasions found no water in the tanks at the hospitals, and he was requested to see tha constant supply was provided.

There were two male patients in the west hospital, who, to all appearances, were qu sane. I questioned these men, and they asked to be allowed to remain in the Asylum un they could get some work. The Medical Superintendent was, however, instructed to arran for their discharge as soon as possible.

The enormous consumption of fuel for cooking purposes; the number of cooks employ and the wear and tear of so many stoves and cooking appliances, had for some time past cal for action, not only in the furtherance of economical, but also of efficient management of t culinary department of the Asylum, and to this end one of Duparquet and Huot's Fren Ranges had just been ordered. This range has a cooking capacity for 500 people, and it h been decided to place it in the kitchen of the west wing of the main building. The Medi Superintendent was instructed to place himself in communication with the plumbers, in orc that the range and its fittings might be placed in the most convenient and suitable spot economy in labour and effective working. This range is intended to serve the west ma building, the west wing, the west hospital, and as soon as the Medical Superintendent mo into his new house, the officers' table also. This change will reduce the staff of the cent kitchen to a chief cook, an assistant cook, and two scullery maids, instead of four cooks a three maids.

If these proposed culinary arrangements are found to work satisfactorily on the w side of the Asylum, an appropriation will be asked, in order that a similar change may made on the east side, which, if effected, it is estimated would result in an annual savi of upwards of $1,000 in fuel, and not less than $800 in wages.

It was decided to use the abandoned kitchen in the wing as a dormitory for worki patients.

The hot-water boiler in the laundry was reported as being quite worn out, but until appropriation is obtained for a new one, the water will have to be heated in kettles. Anoth large sized washing-machine will have to be estimated for in the capital appropriation 1878.

When the Medical Superintendent moves into his residence on the grounds, it will able a redistribution of the space for official purposes to be made, and an allocation of ad tional room, which is very much needed.

The attention of the Government has again been called to the necessity of providi

brick coal-sheds in a safer position than where the present frame ones now stand, and to the desirability of erecting a respectable porch at the main entrance.

I inspected the farm, garden, and ornamental grounds, and found them generally in most excellent order. It appeared that the yield of potatoes, oats and hay would be a full average one, and, with the exception of potatoes, sufficient for Asylum requirements. In order that an increased quantity of potatoes may be obtained, it was recommended that a greater breadth of land be planted.

A detailed statement of the expenditure of this Asylum will be found in Table No. 8, page 46. It will be seen that the entire cost of maintenance for the year amounted to $86,841.65, and it would thus appear that the annual cost per patient was equal to $133.51, and the weekly cost $2.56.

During the official year, the sum of $21,208.27 was received for the maintenance of paying patients, in addition to which $231.55 was realized by the sale of articles, making the total revenue of the Asylum $21,439.82. If this sum is deducted from the entire cost of maintenance, it will be apparent that the net cost to the Province of maintaining the Asylum was $65,401.83. From a return made to me of the produce of the farm, garden and dairy during the year, it would appear that the current market value of such produce amounted to $11,806.76. As there are less than 150 acres under cultivation for these purposes, the yield was a capital one, and as all the produce was consumed in the Asylum, a saving equivalent to a little over $14.70 per head was thus effected.

The following is a brief summary of the requirements of this Asylum for the coming year, and which have been referred to in foregoing portions of this Report, viz. —

First—The erection of a brick coal-shed, at a safe and convenient point upon the grounds, and the construction of an entrance and porch at the front of the Asylum.

Second—One hundred new bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, etc., to be substituted for the worn-out bedsteads and straw beds.

Third—New furniture and furnishing for the second-grade paying ward, as well as for the residence of the Medical Superintendent.

Fourth—An additional washing machine and mangle, and new boiler, and other fixtures, to complete the equipment of the laundry.

Fifth—Material for works of alteration and construction by Asylum workmen and patients, including new conservatory.

LONDON ASYLUM.

INSPECTION MINUTES AND RECORDS OF OPERATIONS.

The movements of patients in this Asylum during the official year ending 30th September, 1877, may be briefly summarized as follows: Number of patients remaining in residence at the close of the preceding year, 583; number admitted during the year, 129, making the total number under treatment, 712. Of this number, 61 were discharged cured, 11 improved, and 2 in an unimproved condition; 27 died, 2 eloped and 609 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Respecting admissions, there were an excess of 14 over the preceding year, and the total number of patients under treatment during the twelve months was 712, as compared with 744; or a decrease of 32. Of the 129 admissions, 82 were men and 47 women; 75 of whom were admitted from private houses by medical certificate and 54 from the County Gaols in the western part of the Province under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The greatest number of patients in the Asylum on any one day during the year was 632 on the 23rd June, 1877, and the lowest number was 581 on the 7th October, 1876; the daily population being 604. The aggregate stay in the Asylum of the entire population was average equal to 220,189 days.

The discharges during the year as cured were 61—33 men and 28 women; as improved 11—4 men and 7 women; and 1 man and 1 woman were taken home in an unimproved state. In addition, two patients eloped, one of whom had nearly recovered his sanity at the time he ran away; the other had much improved. The ratio of recoveries to the admissions of the year was 47.80 per cent., and to the total population 8.55 per cent. If the patients who were discharged in an improved condition be included, the ratio would be 56.55 per cent. to the admissions and 10.12 per cent. to the entire number under treatment.

The rate of mortality during the year is the lowest in the history of the Asylum; only 27 deaths having occurred, being in the ratio of 3.79 per cent. to the total number under treatment.

The recommendations made in my last Annual Report for increasing the accommodation of this Asylum by the erection of separate buildings for the care and treatment of two classes of its inmates—the refractory and epileptic, and quiet incurables—having received the approval of the Government, an appropriation was voted by the Legislature at its last session to enable the buildings to be proceeded with. The structures comprise two additional cottages for the latter and two wings in extension from the building formerly used as an Idiot Asylum, for the first named, providing in all additional space for 260 patients. The buildings are now well advanced and the cottages will be ready for occupation early this winter, and the refractory wards in July, 1878. A new brick coal shed has also been erected and other works of minor importance have been completed under the superintendance of the Public Works Department.

During the year four statutory inspections were made of the Asylum.

On the occasion of visiting the Asylum on the 6th January, 1877, it became my painful duty to officially record the death of Henry Landor, Esq., M.D., who had been the Chief Executive Officer of the Asylum since its establishment in 1871, and for three years previous to that time, had acted in the same capacity at the Malden Asylum. During these nine years of service, Dr. Landor most faithfully and conscientiously discharged the onerous and responsible duties of Medical Superintendent. Holding advanced views in regard to the treatment of insanity, and the administration of Asylum affairs, he advocated and enforced these views upon all occasions to the great benefit of the unfortunate persons committed to his care, and the furtherance of effective Asylum management. To his attention and energy in utilizing the labour of the inmates and his skill in farming, gardening and general out-door operations, the three hundred acres of land attached to the Asylum, and which at the time of its purchase was almost a barren waste, has now become one of the best farm properties in the Province; yielding a large profit every year, and thereby reducing the cost of maintenance

In addition, Dr. Landor at all times was most indefatigable in bringing all branches of the Asylum up to its present high state of efficiency.

In view of these facts I made a special recommendation to the Government that a gratuity be granted to his widow and family, in some degree commensurate with the value of his services.

Until the appointment of Dr. Landor's successor, Dr. Lett was instructed to assume the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Asylum, and sign himself "Acting Medical Superintendent."

Instructions were given to continue the various works of alterations and repairs, and the Bursar was authorized to purchase a sufficient quantity of oil, paint and other material, to enable the two associated dining-rooms to be completed.

The Engineer was required to proceed with the work of connecting the water-pipe system of the Asylum with the new well, in order that an abundant supply might be obtained.

The Asylum was again visited on the 15th February, more especially for the purpose of installing Dr. Bucke, in the position of Medical Superintendent, *vice* Dr. Landor, deceased.

Accompanied by Dr. Bucke and the Assistant Physician, every part of the Asylum was inspected and found in its usual excellent condition of cleanliness, and with regularity and order prevailing in the management of its affairs throughout.

Since the decease of Dr. Landor, Dr. Lett had performed the duties of Acting Medical Superintendent with discretion and zeal, and to my entire satisfaction.

The number of patients in the Asylum on this occasion was 598, in addition to which the names of seven patients appeared on the register, who were away on probationary leave of absence.

The room used for the dispensary being not only too small, but having no window was condemned as being unfit for the purpose that it was used for. The Medical Superintendent was therefore authorized to fit up the room adjoining the Assistant Physician's office, for the purpose of a dispensary and general office, using that room for a reception room.

Certain purchases, to complete the furnishing of the Medical Superintendent's house, were authorized, and the Bursar was instructed to place the name of one female servant on the pay-list for the Medical Superintendent's private house.

My visit of the 29th March was made chiefly for the purpose of consulting with the Medical Superintendent and Bursar, respecting the furniture, furnishings, and repairs most required, and for which an appropriation of $8,840 had been made by the Legislature at its last session.

Articles in the way of bedding were ordered, including palliasses, mattresses, blankets, quilts, sheeting, &c., to the extent of $2,972.50. Authority was given for the purchase of furniture to the amount of $1,383.75, to include rocking chairs, lounges, arm chairs, tables, wardrobes, messenger waggon, carpets, door-mats, oil cloth, etc., of articles for the ornamentation of the wards, such as chromos, statues, brackets, amounting to $400; and of articles for the amusement of the patients, consisting of piano and other things, to cost $349.47.

With regard to structural requirements, an outlay of $2,500 was authorized for hardwood for flooring, paint, wages of extra carpenters and painters, new boiler, and repairs to the old one.

The above expenditures, together with accounts previously recommended to the extent of $1,234.28, exhausted the appropriation referred to.

My fourth inspection was made on the 8th, 9th, and 10th August. In addition to a general inspection I checked the muster roli of the patients, necessitating my seeing every patient, and visiting every ward, dormitory, and room in the Asylum.

The names of 612 patients appeared on the Register, but of that number 6 men and 2 women were absent on leave; and 3 patients, who eloped and had not then been recaptured, were still registered, leaving in actual residence 301 men and 300 women, or a total population of 601. These numbers exhausted all the beds for females, but left vacancies for 22 men, which were shortly filled up.

The Medical Superintendent reported that every application made for the admission of male lunatics who were proper subjects for treatment, from the district allotted to the London Asylum, had received a prompt award. Until the cottages are ready for occupation by patients, all females committed to the County Gaols in the western section of the Province, will have to be warranted to the Kingston Asylum, so as to leave all future vacant beds for women at the disposal of the Superintendent for urgent certificate cases.

On the male side six patients were found in bed during the day, and in the female side there were four. In a few instances the patients who were in bed had no special ailments, but were only resting. Altogether, the health of the patients and the sanitary condition of the Asylum were most satisfactory. With a few exceptions in the refractory wards, the patients were well and comfortably clad; and, as a general thing, their personal cleanliness seemed to be well attended to.

There were an unusually large number of refractory patients in the Asylum at this visit, many of them being dirty in their habits and destructive to clothing. For this reason a considerable number were clothed in the canvas dress. The refractory wards, both for males and females, were exceedingly noisy and boisterous, although there did not appear to be many patients in them who were really violent.

The cases of mechanical restraint were 5 men and 4 women with leather muffs on, and 2 men confined in crib beds, with muffs on. The restraint in every instance appeared to be absolutely necessary. The night reports for the 8th August showed that on the female side 8 patients were wet and dirty; 5, rough and noisy; and 3 restless; and that on the male side, 5 patients were wet and dirty, and 2 noisy.

The condition of the Asylum throughout, in respect to order and cleanliness, was entitled to the very highest commendation. Except in those dormitories where dirty patients were confined, the bedding was admirably clean, and most tidily kept, especially on the female side. The cottage for the chronic cases was, as usual, a model of neatness and comfort.

The flooring of the main entrance with strips of walnut and light hardwood has added much to the good appearance of that important part of the Asylum, while the fitting up of the new office and dispensary has provided what was a marked deficiency in the structural arrangement and a serious draw-back to the proper working of the Medical Department.

The flooring of the dormitories in the refractory ward with hard-wood was then in progress, and when finished, the condition of the atmosphere will be improved, as formerly it was much vitiated through saturation into the soft pine. It is important that this work should be continued by degrees until every floor in the Asylum is renewed.

Full information was received respecting the furniture, furnishings etc., that would be required for the new buildings now in course of construction, with a view to the preparation of the estimates for 1878.

I examined the books of the Institution, and gave instructions for the writing off of the arrears due for the maintenance of certain patients either dead or discharged, and also in respect to other matters connected with the paying patient accounts.

The grounds of the Asylum, agricultural, garden and ornamental were in admirable order. The yield of roots apparently would be much above the average and fully supply the wants of the Asylum. The crop of hay was fair, though not equal to last year's. The ornamental grounds are improving each year and will in a short time be the finest attached to any Asylum on the Continent. In view of the large increase which will shortly be made to the population of the Asylum, requiring a corresponding increase in the supply of farm and garden produce, as well as in the area of pasture and hay land, the important question of attaching additional land to the Asylum will be brought under the consideration of the Government.

Plans for the laying out of the grounds attached to the cottages and refractory buildings were fully discussed with the Medical Superintendent and a decision arrived at.

When the new buildings are occupied next year, a reorganization of the Asylum staff will be necessary. The removal of the refractory patients to a separate building will do away to a great extent with the necessity for three chief male and three chief female attendants in the main building and points to the advisability of only having one of these superior attendants on each side, with an increased staff of ordinary working attendants. Of course a chief male and female attendant will require to be appointed to the refractory ward, but that number should be sufficient for supervisory purposes and clerical work. A junior medical officer will probably be required when these changes take place.

I had great satisfacton in being able to report to Government the entire success, both as to the quantity and quality of the water obtained, from the new artesian well. The water had been in use throughout the entire Asylum during the previous month (July), and the well had also supplied the contractors for the new buildings during the same period, involving the consumption of over 100,000 gallons a day, which the Engineer reported, did not lower the well in the slightest degree. The Medical Superintendent stated that the water is pure and wholesome. I gave instructions for the old wells to be covered over, but not filled up, as they might be required should an accident occur to the new one.

The Medical Superintendant reported that his officers, attendants and servants were discharging their duties in a most satisfactory manner and that an excellent feeling exists throughout the entire service. This state of things speaks well for the administrative ability of the Executive Chief of the establishment.

The statement of expenditures, attached to this Report shows that the cost of maintaining the Asylum for the year, amounted to $81,698.65, to which should be added coal unpaid for amounting to $3,010, making the total expenditure, $84,708.65. From these figures it would appear that the cost of maintaining each patient was at the rate of $140.24 per annum, or $2.70 per week.

The revenue of the Asylum during the official year, amounted to $4.338.73, of which amount $4,286.51 was received for the maintenance of patients, and $52.22 from the sale of articles. The sum derived from paying patients is larger than in any previous year. Deducting

the revenue from the total cost of maintaining the Asylum, the net cost to the Province was $80,369.92.

I have prepared an estimate of the expenditure for the year 1878, which owing to the anticipated addition to the population has had to be considerably increased over those of former years. It has, however, been framed with due regard to economical but efficient management.

Appropriations will be required for the following expenditures on capital account during 1878, some of which have been referred to in a previous portion of this Report.

First.—For two coal-sheds—one for hard coal the other for soft. In addition to which the attention of the Public Works Department has been drawn to the desirability of erecting houses for the Bursar and Farmer, and of placing a proper porch, with balcony over it, at the front entrance.

Second.—For furniture and furnishings for the cottages for the chronic insane, and for refractory wards, including additional appliances to meet the increased demand upon that service.

Third.—For material for constructing roads and walks, and for planting, levelling, and ornamenting the grounds attached to the cottages and refractory Asylum.

Fourth.—For extraordinary repairs, including hardwood flooring for various parts of the Asylum, extension of laundry and drying room, refitting windows, appliances for the engineer's department, and other works.

Fifth.—Additions to and cost of exchanging stock.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.

INSPECTION MINUTES, AND RECORD OF OPERATIONS.

The proceedings of this Asylum, both in respect to the movements of patients and its general operations, have been more varied and important than in any former year.

First, in respect to the movements of patients, the returns made to me show that at the close of last official year (1875–76) there remained under treatment and care, 377 patients; that during the past year, 95 were admitted—43 men and 52 women—making a total of 432 patients who were under accommodation during the twelve months. These numbers do not include the convict lunatics received from the Kingston Penitentiary anterior to or during the past year, or patients belonging, properly, to the Province of Quebec, but include only those whose maintenance devolved upon the Province of Ontario. The admissions were 56 in excess of the preceding year, and were greater than those of any year since 1868–69, when the Dominion Government placed 150 beds at the disposal of the Province of Ontario. Eighty-four were transferred from County Gaols, chiefly in the eastern part of the Province, and the remaining eleven were admitted under the ordinary process by medical certificate.

The discharges numbered nineteen—nine men and ten women—of whom fifteen were cured, three improved, and one unimproved. In addition to these discharges, which took place during the official year, eight patients were sent away cured a few days after its close.

Nineteen deaths took place during the twelve months, showing the rate of mortality to have been 4.40 per cent. of the entire number of patients under treatment during the year.

Thirteen patients, whose insanity was of a chronic type, were removed to the Hamilton Asylum, and one patient ran away.

These changes and movements left 380 patients under treatment at the close of last year, as compared with 337 on the corresponding day of the preceding year.

The maximum number of patients during the year was attained on the 25th June, viz., 401, and the minimum number, 347, on the 20th July, the daily average population of the year being 364.89.

Three statutory inspections were made of this Asylum during the past year; on the 19th March, 14th June, and 25th September.

At my first inspection, 330 patients, supported by the Province, were under treatment, besides thirty-one insane convicts. At that time there were only eleven vacant beds, five of which had been awarded, although the patients had not been received; the remainder were at once filled by the most urgent cases of lunacy confined in the Gaols east of Kingston.

At this visit, the appointment of an Assistant Physician was recommended, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, with furnished rooms and table in the building. The recommendation was subsequently approved by Government, and Dr. J. W. Montgomery, of the County of York, was elected to fill the office.

My second inspection of the Asylum was made on the 14th June, on which occasion I was accompanied by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer. Negotiations for the transfer of the Asylum to the Province having been brought to a successful termination, the chief object of this visit was to make certain arrangements rendered necessary by the change of proprietorship.

In order that accommodation might be at once obtained for the insane in private families and Gaols, chiefly in the eastern section of the Province, the Dominion Government was memorialized to direct the removal of the insane convicts, numbering twenty two, to the Kingston Penitentiary, also the transfer of the patients whose maintenance should be defrayed by Quebec, back to that Province. These transfers were effected at once, through which twenty-nine beds were left vacant.

The success which has attended the cottage system at the London Asylum, suggested to me the desirability of using a roomy and very well arranged cottage, which was situated upon the ground in close proximity to the Asylum, then occupied by the Bursar. The Medical Superintendent at once proceeded with the fitting up of this cottage, and in a few weeks at a trifling cost, excellent accommodation was provided for thirty quiet chronic patients.

By this structural change, and the transfers to the Kingston Penitentiary and the Beauport Asylum in Quebec, 59 beds were obtained within a month after the Asylum was taken over, making an addition of 30 to the Asylum accommodation of the Province, and raising the entire capacity of the Kingston Asylum to 440 beds.

The appointment of an Assistant Physician with quarters in the main building, rendered some structural changes necessary in that portion of the Asylum, as well as a re-distribution of the rooms allotted to officers. This was satisfactorily arranged, and the purchase of certain articles of furniture and furnishings for the quarters of the Assistant Physician was authorized.

The question of assimilating the salaries and wages of the officers and attendants of this Asylum to those paid in other institutions of the same character, was fully considered, and, with the approval of Government, an order was made, fixing the salaries and perquisites of all

the officers. With respect to the attendants, it was determined to continue the rates paid by the Dominion Government, which, in respect to males, is somewhat greater than in the other Asylums of the Province, so long as the services of such attendants are retained, but in the event of their places becoming vacant through death or other causes, that their successors should be placed upon the pay list at the rates paid for similar duties in the other Provincial Asylums.

Steps were taken to have the books, forms and records of this Asylum made, in all respects, like those in use in the Asylums elsewhere.

The appointment of a valuator was recommended and immediately took place, who, in conjunction with one named by the Dominion Government, and another nominated by both the valuators thus appointed, proceeded with the valuation of the furniture, furnishings, chattels, stock, etc., belonging to the Asylum, as required by the Act of Transfer. For these goods the Dominion Government was awarded the sum of $13,878.91, for which, together with the sum of $2,826.73 awarded to the Medical Superintendent for furniture, stock, etc., an appropriation will require to be voted in the estimates for 1878.

The vacant lands contiguous to the Asylum were gone over and examined, with a view to the acquisition of not less than 150 acres, in addition to the 35 acres now owned by the Asylum, that being the smallest area which should be attached to an Asylum of this size. As the result of this examination, the Provincial valuators visited the Asylum and formally proceeded to a valuation and an award in respect to about 70 acres, in settlement of which an appropriation will also have to be asked in the estimates of 1878. Application has also been made to the Dominion Government for the Ordnance Lands lying between the Penitentiary road and the Bay of Quinte, containing about 100 acres, which, it is to be hoped, will be successful.

My last inspection was made on the 25th September. From the taking over of the Asylum on the 1st July to the date of my visit, no less than 36 patients had been admitted, and altogether 378 were then under treatment—194 men and 184 women.

As the division of the asylum space between the sexes allotted 252 beds for males and only 188 for females, it appeared that while there were vacancies for 58 of the former, there were only 2 for the latter. This state of affairs rendered a re-distribution of the space absolutely necessary; the more so as the applications for women were largely in excess of those for men. This re-distribution was immediately effected by the removal of the quiet chronic males who had been placed in the cottage back to the Asylum, and the selection of the same number of women to take their places.

At this visit the roll of the Asylum was called, necessitating my seeing every patient in residence. With but few exceptions their condition and appearance were satisfactory. There was, as usual, considerable boisterous excitement in the female refractory ward, but in all the others the patien were very quiet, the inmates of the cottage being particularly so. Six patients were secluded during the day of my visit; ten had on the leather muffs; and nine were fastened by belts to the fixed benches. Most of these cases of restraint were reported to be of a temporary character; owing in some instances to destructiveness to clothing, and in others to general refractory conduct. I found that four patients were nearly constant occupants of the strong rooms in the basement, except when taken for an airing in the yard. The Medical Superintendent stated that no patient is secluded or restrained, until the case

has been reported to him by the attendant. The strong rooms referred to, being almost destitute of ventilation, and occupied as they were by very dirty patients, the air was, of course, very much vitiated. A remedy for this must be devised, if the rooms continue to be used. The attics were much freer from smell, but as soon as other provision can be made for the patients who sleep there now, they must be abandoned, or the foul air shafts boxed in and carried direct to the cupola outlet. In any case, the position of these attic rooms is very unsafe in the event of a fire breaking out.

The health of the Asylum was found to be very good, only three patients being at that time confined constantly in bed ; one from old age and general debility. A few days prior to my visit a male patient had by some unknown means broken his leg, but was then doing well.

The food on the day of my inspection was good and sufficient ; the dinner consisting of soup, boiled beef, potatoes and bread.

Throughout the entire Asylum the greatest cleanliness prevailed. The beds were found in excellent order, and all neatly made up. The ventilation of the corridors and sleeping rooms was good. Some of the associated dormitories were more crowded with beds than the ordinary cubic space regulations permit, but in all such places the natural ventilation was excellent. The air in close proximity to the urinals was foul in some places, which could be remedied by having a stream of water constantly flowing through them. The Medical Superintendent was requested to have this done.

The walls of the corridor and sitting rooms throughout the Asylum are entirely destitute of decoration. Believing that such adjuncts have a very beneficial effect upon the patients, as well as greatly improving the general appearance of an Asylum, an appropriation will be recommended for the purchase of three hundred framed pictures and a few statuettes for the alcoves, &c.

A root house, since completed, was in course of construction under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent, by some of the patients and a male attendant.

The Medical Superintendent was instructed to prepare and submit to me a requisition for all vegetables that would have to be purchased for the Asylum for a six months and one year's supply respectively, with a view to their purchase at the low rates then prevailing. Also, a requisition for material required to be made up for the summer wear of the patients, and for any lumber or material required for the ordinary work of the carpenter's shop during, the ensuing year.

A very thorough examination was made into the paying patient list of the Asylum, and full instructions given to the Bursar respecting many cases, and that official was also directed to make enquiry into the circumstances of certain patients, with a view to placing them on the paying list. The duties of the Bursar in this connection were also defined.

So far as I have had an opportunity of judging, the discipline of this Asylum and the order that prevails in the every-day management of its affairs, are most commendable, and reflect great credit on the executive ability and zeal of the Medical Superintendent,—who also reports very highly of the capacity and faithfulness shewn by the Assistant Physician.

I pointed out that, as the requisition system had been introduced, it was to be distinctly understood by every officer, servant and attendant, in the Asylum, that no purchases whatever were to be made in future except upon requisition approved of by the Medical Superintendent, or in his absence, by the Assistant Physician.

The attention of the Medical Superintendent was called to the desirability of grading the attendants on both sides of the Asylum, so as to have at all times a chief or charge attendant in each corridor, who would be responsible for the proper discharge of duty by the other attendants, and who would always go round the wards with the Medical Superintendent, when that official makes his visits.

I found that the by-laws of the institution required alterations in some particulars, in order to have as much uniformity as possible in the Asylum management of the Province, which matter is receiving consideration.

As the expenses of maintaining this Asylum were defrayed by the Dominion Government up to the 1st July, the control of this department has been in my hands for only three months. The expenditure during this time amounted to $17,401.54, and the receipts from paying patients during the whole year, amounted to $1,577.83.

It is respectfully recommended that appropriations be voted for works and services upon capital account for the ensuing year as follows:—

First.—For the erection of a wing in the same style of architecture as the present main building, capable of giving accommodation for 125 patients. If, however, it is not considered desirable to proceed with the building of this addition, which of necessity would be rather costly, I would suggest that a cottage for chronic patients be erected upon the grounds, and thus furnish an inexpensive means of relieving the Asylum wants. Also for the completion of the laundry structure, the erection of a gas house, with all appliances for manufacturing gas, and for other minor structures.

Second.—For liquidating the claim of the Dominion Government for furniture, furnishing and chattels taken over with the Asylum; also, for paying for the furniture and furnishings of the Medical Superintendent's house.

Third.—For one hundred new bedsteads, to replace those worn out, together with palliasses, hair mattresses, etc., for the same; for the purchase of pictures and other articles of ornamentation for the Asylum, as well as for additional laundry machinery, appliances, etc., etc.

Fourth.—For the improvement of the water supply.

Fifth.—To pay for the land acquired under the award of the Provincial Valuators.

HAMILTON ASYLUM.

Inspection Minutes and Record of Operations.

On the 1st October, 1876, there were 202 patients remaining in this Asylum, and during the past year 15 patients were admitted, 14 by transfer from other Asylums and one by medical certificate, making the total number under care during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1877, 217.

Two patients were discharged, one cured and the other in an improved condition; 11 died and no less than 5 eloped. Tables giving all further information in respect to the movement of patients in this Asylum will be found in the appendix to the Medical Superintendent's Report.

The Government having decided to increase the size of this Asylum by the addition

of two wings and a rear addition, in conformity with recommendations contained in my last Annual Report, and the sketch plans subsequently submitted, and an appropriation having been made by the Legislature, contracts were entered into by the Public Works Department for the entire completion of the various works by the 1st September, 1878.

When the new buildings are completed and ready for occupation, a recommendation will be made to constitute this one of the receiving Asylums of the Province, and to attach certain counties to it from which patients shall be admitted, both under the warrant and medical certificate processes.

Three statutory inspections were made of the Asylum during the year ending 30th September last, viz.: on the 14th February, the 23rd April, and the 4th September.

At my first visit there were in residence 196 patients, 120 women and 76 men; leaving 7 vacancies for males, to fill up which the Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum was requested to submit the names of that number of quiet chronic subjects for transfer, who were also to be able to do some kind of work. Every patient in residence was seen, only three of whom were confined to bed. With very few exceptions they were all well, and some neatly clad, and they looked as if their personal cleanliness was well attended to. No case of restraint existed in the Asylum. Nine of the females were engaged in sewing and a few of the men were at work about the house and grounds. The proportion of workers on the male side of the Asylum was very small and having regard to the amount of work to be done, must be increased by judicious selection in future transfers.

One of the male patients talked and acted as if restored to a sound mind, and as the Medical Superintendent considered that he was then quite sane, and had been so for some time back, his discharge was recommended and immediately took place.

I was present when dinner was served, the food was wholesome and abundant. The wine and beer list was examined and shewed a reduction from the previous month. Upon the whole the condition of the patients and the means taken to preserve their health were very satisfactory.

Typhoid fever had existed in the Institution for a considerable portion of the winter, assuming, although confined to the officers and attendants, an epidemical shape, but at the time of my visit it had quite disappeared. After a careful review of all the facts, no other decision could be arrived at than that the outbreak was attributable to a defect in the sewers, through which sewage matter was mixed with the drinking water in the tanks. The Public Works Department reported that the defect had been remedied and the tanks thoroughly cleaned. The close proximity of the sewage pipes to the water tanks renders such an accident always possible, and points to the necessity of removing these tanks to a much greater distance.

Another sanitary defect that requires immediate attention is the sewage vault, which is entirely too close to the Asylum. I have recommended that connection be made with the sewage system of the city, if reasonable terms can be agreed upon with the Corporation; failing which, that an independent sewer be built.

I inspected every portion of the Asylum, and found a most commendable state of cleanliness and order prevailing throughout.

It being most important that in the additions to the Asylum the rear extension should be proceeded with, so as to be completed prior to increasing the population of the Asylum, a recommendation to that effect was made to the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works.

The various stores were found in a well-kept state, but the books did not show what was in store or in use. The attention of the Medical Superintendent and the Bursar was called to this neglect, and instructions given to have the books kept in future according to Asylum rules and regulations.

It was found that the meat contract was not being fulfilled satisfactorily, and the Bursar was instructed to take steps to have it properly carried out.

At this visit Dr. Wallace was installed as Medical Superintendent, *vice* Dr. Bucke, transferred to the London Asylum.

On the 23rd of April I made my second inspection.

I found the various wards, dormitories, and all appertaining thereto, generally in excellent order. The air, except in one or two places, was sweet and pure. Having regard to this state of things, it is rather strange that certain kinds of disease should be so prevalent. Typhoid fever had only just disappeared when the Medical Superintendent reported that diarrhœa was rather common. He was requested to observe and study what he considered to be the cause, and subsequently reported to me that he could not arrive at any definite conclusion.

Authority was given for the purchase of certain articles required for the amusement of the patients; of a team of horses, a buggy, and for sundry tools and implements required in the carpenter's and engineer's shops, and the farm and garden respectively.

Finding that when the steam-heating was discontinued the engineer's staff could be reduced, instructions were given to the Medical Superintendent to make such reduction at the proper time.

On the 4th and 5th of September I made the third inspection of this Asylum. The muster roll was checked, necessitating my seeing every patient in residence and the examining of every department of the Institution. The population comprised 78 men and 120 women, or a total of 198.

The general appearance of the patients was most satisfactory, both as to physical condition and clothing, as well as to cleanliness of person. None of the patients were under mechanical restraint, neither were any in seclusion,—a few, owing to dirty habits and destructive proclivities, were clothed in the canvas dress. All the patients were out of doors, either in the airing yards or at work, with the exception of a few in one of the female wards, and those patients at work in the sewing-room or confined to their beds. This state of thing was very commendable.

The Asylum was, as usual, found to be in excellent order and scrupulously clean throughout, which remark also applies to the state of the bedding. The absence of bad odours was most marked; at only one place was a bad smell noticed, and the Medical Superintendent attributed it to a leak, which would be stopped at once. The condition of the atmosphere in the grounds in the vicinity of the sewage vault could not be spoken of so favourably. The air was very much vitiated by exhalations from that serious structural defect in the sanitary arrangements of the Asylum.

As a fence had been erected round the Asylum land, a recommendation was made to the Public Works Department to enclose a garden plot of about ten acres, according to a plan submitted. It being necessary to tile drain the whole of this enclosure, the Medical Superintendent was instructed to prepare a sketch of it, shewing the proposed position of the drains, and to make a requisition for the material and extra labouring assistance required. I am informed that the work is now completed. The garden fence has not been commenced.

The requirements of the Asylum necessitating the setting apart of a larger tract of land for agricultural purposes, the Medical Superintendent was directed to take steps to clear a field of ten or twelve acres, now in woods, leaving a fringe of trees along the southern boundary, and also a few of the best either singly or in clumps.

I went through the various buildings in course of construction, and afterwards made certain recommendations in regard thereto, to the Architect of the Public Works Department

Notwithstanding the repairs made to them, I found that the water-tanks still leaked. This is the more to be regretted in view of the large cost of pumping water up to such an altitude.

When the Medical Superintendent takes up his residence in the house being built for him, a re-distribution of space in the main building for official purposes will take place.

The sum of $32,840.06 was expended for the maintenance of this Asylum during the past year, from which it would appear that the cost per patient was equal to $165.02, or $3.17 per week. This high rate is, of course, chiefly due to the small number of inmates in charge of a staff, which, with a few extra attendants, could look after nearly twice as many patients.

The sum of $233.97 was received for the maintenance of patients, and $92.40 for articles sold. There was also received from the Insurance Company a sum of $500, for damage done to furniture stored in a warehouse in the city, making the total revenue $826.37.

In addition to the buildings under construction, and the various other structures of minor importance, to which the attention of the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works has been drawn, as being absolutely necessary, appropriations will require to be voted for the purchase of furniture and furnishings for the two wings, the rear extension, and the Medical Superintendent's house; also for lumber and material required for other works which can be performed by the Asylum staff and patients.

ORILLIA ASYLUM.

INSPECTION MINUTES AND RECORD OF OPERATIONS.

The operations of this Asylum in respect to the movements of its inmates are exhibited in the following summary :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum on 1st October, 1876	33	26	59
Admitted during the year ending September 30th, 1877...	53	54	107
Total number of inmates during the year	86	80	166
Taken home by parents	2	1	3
Died	8	14	22
Transferred to the Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	0	1	1
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1877	76	64	140

The Asylum was opened on the 25th September, 1876, and within six months after that date it was filled, with the class it was designed to relieve, to its utmost capacity; and now there is a considerable number of idiots in the County Gaols, who will have to remain there

until vacancies occur in the Asylum through deaths, or until additions are made to the buildings.

The admissions of the year, it will be observed, number 107,—53 males, and 54 females. Of these, 19 were transferred from the Asylums at Toronto and Kingston, having been certified by the Medical Superintendents of those Institutions, to be idiotic ; either congenitally, or as the result of mental and physical disease. Twenty were admitted from the Common Gaols of the Province, under warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the remainder,—68, were admitted by medical certificate, under the provisions of 36 Victoria, cap. 31.

During the year three of the inmates were taken home by their parents, and one was transferred to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, as it was thought she would be benefited by receiving instruction at that Institution.

The deaths, 22, were rather numerous, and bore a ratio of 14 per cent. to the entire number of inmates under care during the year. Further reference is made to this matter in a subsequent portion of this report.

Four statutory inspections were made of this Asylum during the year.

The first was made on the 9th and 10th February. There were in the Asylum 128 inmates, 73 males and 55 females. This number of males completely exhausted the accommodation for that sex, and there were only vacancies for about 15 females. About one-fourth of the inmates were under 15 years of age, and proper subjects for a training school.

I saw every inmate of the Asylum. They were all comfortably clothed, and were generally clean in their persons, indicating care and attention on the part of the Asylum authorities. Many of those who had previously been confined in the London Asylum, had considerably improved in appearance since their transfer, owing to the special physical treatment they receive.

The record of the daily and nightly condition of the patients was most admirably kept by the chief male attendant, and, if not allowed to become a piece of documentary routine, will be most useful.

The dinner of the inmates was seen and tasted. The food was very wholesome in quality, and in very many instances was apparently too abundant in supply. I therefore asked the Medical Superintendent to carefully consider whether it was not desirable, and necessary to health, to place a curb upon the morbid appetite of some of the inmates, who, on the day of my visit, each consumed at dinner not less than from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of solid food. I also suggested that a dietary list should be prepared, suitable to the wants of the inmates. This was immediately done, and has since been carried out with beneficial results.

I found that the supply of milk, particularly for the children, was quite insufficient, and authority was given to purchase five good milch cows, which it might be necessary to exchange or fatten as soon as they began to get dry, so as to obtain at all times a sufficient supply of milk. These cows have since been purchased, and will very much reduce the expenditure of the Asylum under that head.

All departments of the Asylum were visited and inspected. Considering how recently it had been opened, and the class of people in residence, its condition was all that could be looked for or expected in regard to cleanliness and order. The dormitories were in a most tidy and well-kept state, and the bedding clean and neat. The air in these rooms, owing to

the excellent window ventilation, was sweet and wholesome. The bathrooms and water closets were found in good order, and almost entirely free from bad smells. The beds in the single rooms were placed on the floor, as most of the patients using such rooms were epileptic. Instructions were given for the making of low cribs standing about six inches from the floor, with sides to prevent the patient falling out; also for the painting of the floors of these single rooms to prevent absorption. It was very clear, that for the dirty patients, only straw beds could be used, and I therefore gave directions that, as soon as the palliasses became unfit for use, a number of ticks should be made which could be filled with fresh straw whenever required.

Authority was given for the purchase of certain articles necessary to complete the furnishing of the Asylum.

The question of obtaining increased accommodation for males, by fitting up the garret rooms, was brought under the consideration of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, whose attention was also drawn to the necessity for increasing the tankage space for water, as in case of fire, the supply would be insufficient.

At this visit, as it was made in the evening, I was able to observe the manner in which the Asylum was lighted by the new system of making gas from petroleum, which had been put in operation. I found the light obtained to be steady, clear, and almost as brilliant as that of the best coal gas. The Medical Superintendent stated that the light on that particular occasion was no better than it uniformly had been since the system had been commenced. With a view to the introduction of the apparatus into other Provincial Institutions, the Medical Superintendent was instructed to closely watch its working in all respects, and report to me fully on the subject. In order that the manufacture might be fairly started, a man having special knowledge of it had been appointed, but as the operations were so simple, I directed that his services should be dispensed with as soon as the Asylum Engineer had completely mastered all details of the work, and was competent to take it in charge.

Owing to the appointment of Dr. Wallace to the position of Medical Superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum, Dr. A. H. Beaton had been appointed his successor, and was installed in office on the day of my visit. The house and inmates were handed over to him, and he entered upon his duties with every department in good working order, and under very favourable circumstances, owing to the effective organization and management of the former Superintendent.

I again visited the Asylum on the 10th May, finding 72 males and 63 females in residence. The condition and appearance of these inmates were satisfactory. They were generally well and comfortably dressed, and clean in their persons and clothing. Only three were confined to bed through sickness, indicating that the health of the Asylum was good. It was satisfactory to observe that a number of the patients were kept employed; 18 of the males were at work upon the grounds and in the building, and 12 of the females were engaged in some light employment.

The Asylum throughout was in a thoroughly well kept, clean and orderly condition. The air was generally pure, and considering the class of inmates, the absence of bad smells was most marked.

The Bursar was authorized to purchase certain articles required in the domestic department and the official quarters.

It was noticed that some of the bedsteads supplied by the contractors, which were guaranteed to stand a wear and tear test of two years, were already breaking down. The Medical Superintendent was instructed to carefully examine them from time to time and to report the extent of the damage.

The condition of the petroleum tank was brought to the attention of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, with a suggestion that an iron one be substituted for the tank then in use.

Authority was given for enlarging the pipe to the washing-machine, and also for increasing the heating pipes in the bath-rooms in the north-west corners.

The Medical Superintendent reported that the officers and attendants under him were performing their duties to his satisfaction.

My third inspection was made on the 2nd August. The condition of the Asylum was on the whole, most commendable. I found 140 persons in residence on this occasion. I checked the muster roll, and saw every patient except one, who was working in the Medical Superintendent's house. Sixteen deaths were reported since the opening of the Asylum. This number is very large, being equal to 10 per cent of the admissions during that time. An examination of the mortality list shewed that no less than six of the deaths were from phthisis and general debility. Most of the patients who died were in a very bad condition when received into the Asylum. I was glad to observe that only one case of mechanical restraint existed at the time of inspection and one patient was secluded.

Of the 140 patients in residence, I learned that the maintenance of only eleven is partially paid for.

Authority was given for the purchase of a supply of vegetables, of certain articles of furniture and crockery, and of one hundred dollars' worth of books of a suitable kind, as a commencement of a library.

The Asylum was inspected for a fourth time on the 14th September, when I was accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

The population at that time was 138,—76 men and 62 women—leaving four vacant beds for females, which were at once filled up. Owing, no doubt, to the pressure brought to bear immediately this Institution was opened, for the admission of patients, the male side of the house was overcrowded. This was, of course, observable by the vitiated condition of the atmosphere, particularly where a considerable number of the inmates were associated together, although, doubtless aggravated by the filthy habits of many of them. The air, however, in the dormitories during the day was very good.

Owing to the fall of water in the lake some difficulty had been experienced in bringing a sufficient supply into well, but a recommendation was made to the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, which effectually overcame this difficulty.

The various books were examined and found to be properly kept.

As the land attached to this Asylum is altogether insufficient, and as there is a number of frame structures in close proximity, rendering it very unsafe in case of fire, I recommended that all the land (about seven acres) between the Asylum boundary and the Midland Railway and Cannice Street be acquired. To this end the Provincial Valuators visited Oril-

ia, proceeded to a valuation of the properties and gave their awards in respect to the same, under the provisions of the Public Works Department Act.

Having in previous reports fully commented upon the necessity existing for the erection of a training school for juvenile idiots, in connection with the Asylum, but as an isolated building, I need now only state that the experience of the past year has confirmed this necessity, and I trust, therefore, that an appropriation will be made to enable the structure to be proceeded with in the ensuing year.

Appropriations will also be required to pay for the land proposed to be attached to the Asylum, and to erect a residence upon the grounds for the use of the Medical Superintendent.

The expenditures incurred in the maintenance of this Asylum for the year amounted to $25,258.39; the receipts from paying patients were $787.00, making the net cost to the Province for keeping up the Establishment $24,471.39.

The following tables connected with the operations of the various Asylums are hereto annexed, viz.

Table No. 1, shewing generally the movements of patients and inmates; the admissions of the year; the total number of insane persons under treatment; the discharges, deaths and elopements, together with the number remaining under accommodation at the close of the official year.

Table No. 2, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted to the various Asylums, whether by warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor or Medical Certificates, and the Asylums to which such persons were admitted.

Table No. 3, shewing the counties from which patients were received during the past official year, and the total admissions since the inception of Asylum operations in the Province.

Table No. 4, shewing the number of patients discharged during the year, and the periods such patients had been under treatment.

Table No. 5, shewing the deaths which occurred in the Asylums during the year, and the periods which such deceased patients had been in residence in the Asylums.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of deaths in each Asylum, and the proximate causes of the same.

Table No. 7, shewing the callings and occupations of the admissions of the year and of all previous admissions.

Table No. 8, shewing details of expenditures at the various Asylums during the year.

Table No. 9, shewing analysis of such expenditures, and cost per patient, under the various headings of the Estimates of 1877.

Table No. 10, shewing the supplies obtained by public tender for the Asylums, and the cost of the same.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the general movements of patients in respect to admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers, together with the number in residence at the beginning and ending of the year, &c.

	Toronto Asylum.		Total.	London Asylum.		Total.	Kingston Asylum.		Total.	Hamilton Asylum.		Total.	Orillia Asylum.		Total.	Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.
Number of Patients in Asylums, 1st October, 1876	321	310	631	289	294	583	174	163	337	82	120	202	33	26	59	899	913	1812
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1877, including transfers	129	103	232	82	47	129	43	52	95	9	6	15	53	54	107	316	262	578
Total number under treatment during the year, including transfer Patients	450	413	863	371	341	712	217	215	432	91	126	217	86	80	166	1215	1175	2390
Discharged cured	40	35	75	33	28	61	8	7	15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	82	70	152
Discharged improved	9	13	22	4	7	11	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	22	37
Discharged unimproved	10	5	15	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	13	9	22
Eloped	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Total number discharged during the year	59	54	113	40	36	76	10	10	20	7	.....	7	2	2	4	118	102	220
Transferred from one Asylum to another	14	7	21	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14	34
Deaths during the year	34	24	58	21	6	27	7	12	19	5	6	11	8	14	22	75	62	137
Total discharges, elopements, transfers and deaths during the year.	107	85	192	61	42	103	23	29	52	12	6	18	10	16	26	213	178	391
Number of Patients remaining in Asylum on the 30th September, 1877	343	328	671	310	299	609	194	186	380	79	120	199	76	64	140	1002	997	1999

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients were admitted to Asylums during the year and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or Place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums for the year ending the 30th of September, 1877.	Number received from Gaols under Warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private families by Medical Certificates.	Total number received from the respective Counties into Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	6	7	13	2	8	2	.....	1
Bruce	7	11	18	1	11	.....	.....	6
Carleton	8	5	13	5	.....	7	.....	1
Elgin	3	7	10	.....	8	1	.....	1
Essex	3	3	6	1	3	.....	.....	2
Frontenac	21	5	26	.....	.....	9	.....	17
Grey	6	5	11	6	.....	2	1	2
Haldimand	1	4	5	.....	2	.....	1	2
Halton	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Hastings	10	3	13	6	.....	7	.....	.....
Huron	5	9	14	.....	13	1	.....	.....
Kent	2	3	5	1	2	.....	.....	2
Lambton	8	7	15	.....	13	.....	.....	2
Lanark	7	1	8	.....	.....	8	.....	2
Leeds and Grenville	12	3	15	1	.....	11	.....	3
Lennox and Addington	10	2	12	2	.....	9	1	.....
Lincoln	6	7	13	9	2	1	1	.....
Middlesex	12	32	44	3	38	.....	.....	3
Norfolk	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Northumberland and Durham	4	15	19	11	.....	2	.....	4
Ontario	2	14	16	13	.....	.....	.....	3
Oxford	8	9	17	1	12	.....	.....	4
Peel	2	6	8	7	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth	5	6	11	.....	10	.....	.....	2
Peterborough	2	6	8	7	.....	.....	.....	1
Prescott and Russell	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Prince Edward	1	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Renfrew	9	2	11	2	.....	6	.....	2
Simcoe	14	8	22	16	1	.....	.....	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....	1
Victoria	5	6	11	6	.....	1	.....	4
Waterloo	5	2	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Welland	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	2	16	18	12	.....	.....	.....	6
Wentworth	17	19	36	19	.....	5	5	7
York	30	63	93	69	1	1	4	18
District Algoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Muskoka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingstou Penitentiary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	248	296	544	211	129	82	15	*107

* 3 Patients included who should have been returned as in residence at the close of last year.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties and places from which the entire number of Patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received.

Name of County.	Admissions of past year.	Total Admissions of present and anterior years.	Name of County.	Admissions of past year.	Total Admissions of present and anterior years.
Brant	13	142	Brought forward..	301	3,510
Bruce	18	78	Peel	8	165
Carleton	13	182	Perth	11	150
Elgin	10	124	Peterborough	8	114
Essex	6	100	Prescott and Russell.	2	44
Frontenac	26	282	Prince Edward	3	61
Grey	11	125	Renfrew	11	67
Haldimand	5	85	Simcoe	22	224
Halton	5	129	Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	7	175
Hastings	13	146	Victoria	11	80
Huron	14	177	Waterloo	7	113
Kent	5	109	Welland	3	86
Lampton	15	144	Wellington	18	235
Lanark	8	96	Wentworth	36	425
Leeds and Grenville	15	137	York	93	1,474
Lennox and Addington	12	71	District of Algoma	0	8
Lincoln	13	191	District of Muskoka.	0	0
Middlesex	44	359	Kingston Penitentiary	0	40
Norfolk	3	86	Province of Quebec	0	9
Northumberland and Durham	19	391	Manitoba	0	1
Ontario	16	208	Central Prison	0	1
Oxford	17	148	Foreigners and unassignable	3	126
Carried forward...	301	3,510	Total	544	7,108

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the number of patients who were discharged during the year, cured, improved, and unimproved, and the periods they had remained in the respective Asylums.

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Patients discharged under 1 month	7	2	0	0	0	9
" over 1 and under 2 months	8	5	2	0	1	16
" " 2 " 3 "	9	4	0	0	0	13
" " 3 " 4 "	17	6	1	0	0	24
" " 4 " 5 "	7	5	1	0	2	15
" " 5 " 6 "	10	4	0	0	1	15
" " 6 " 7 "	12	4	1	0	0	17
" " 7 " 8 "	5	3	2	0	0	10
" " 8 " 9 "	7	5	1	0	0	13
" " 9 " 10 "	5	2	0	1	0	8
" " 10 " 11 "	0	1	0	0	0	1
" " 11 " 1 year	2	3	0	0	0	5
Carried forward	89	44	8	1	4	146

TABLE No. 4—*Continued.*

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Brought forward	89	44	8	1	4	146
Patients discharged						
" from 1 year up to 18 months...	6	13	3	1	0	23
" " 18 months to 2 years ...	3	5	1	0	0	9
" " 2 to 3 years	4	5	1	0	0	10
" " 3 " 4 "	2	4	2	0	0	8
" " 4 " 5 "	2	2	3	0	0	7
" " 5 " 10 "	5	1	1	0	0	7
" " 10 " 15 "	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eloped.....	1	2	1	5	0	9
Total.....	113	76	20	7	4	220

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the length of Asylum residence of the Patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

Periods.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	7	3	2	0	1	13
" 3 months	5	4	0	1	6	16
" 6 "	8	4	3	2	7	24
" 9 "	6	1	0	2	6	15
" 1 year	6	1	0	3	2	12
From 1 to 2 years.....	7	3	2	3	0	15
" 2 " 3 "	2	3	1	0	0	6
" 3 " 4 "	0	0	1	0	0	1
" 4 " 5 "	1	3	1	0	0	5
" 5 " 6 "	0	3	1	0	0	4
" 6 " 7 "	2	1	2	0	0	5
" 7 " 8 "	0	1	2	0	0	3
" 8 " 9 "	0	0	1	0	0	1
" 9 " 10 "	1	0	1	0	0	2
" 10 " 15 "	5	0	0	0	0	5
" 15 " 20 "	4	0	1	0	0	5
" 20 " 25 "	0	0	1	0	0	1
" 25 " 30 "	4	0	0	0	0	4
Total.....	58	27	19	11	22	137

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Causes of Death of those patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

Causes of Death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Phthisis	21	5	8	6	3	43
General Paresis	7	4	0	0	0	11
Exhaustion	3	1	5	0	0	9
Exhaustion of mania	7	2	1	0	0	10
Exhaustion of epilepsy	4	0	1	0	0	5
Senile decay	4	0	1	1	0	6
Pulmonary gangrene	1	1	0	1	0	3
Chronic cerebritis	2	5	0	0	0	7
Epilepsy	1	0	1	0	4	6
Softening of brain	1	2	0	1	1	5
Dysentery	1	0	0	0	2	3
Dropsy	3	0	0	1	0	4
Paralysis	1	0	1	0	0	2
Asphyxia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Diarrhœa	1	2	0	0	1	4
Remittent fever	0	1	0	0	0	1
Marasmus	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pleuro-pneumonia	0	2	0	0	0	2
Erysipelas	0	1	0	0	0	1
Apoplexy	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rupture	0	0	0	1	0	1
Acute perotinitis	0	0	0	0	2	2
General debility	0	0	0	0	4	4
Heart Disease	0	0	0	0	1	1
Congestion of lungs	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cholera morbus	0	0	0	0	1	1
Enteric fever	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bilious fever	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	58	27	19	11	22	137

TABLE No. 7.

Table showing the Trades, Callings, and Occupations of the persons admitted to the various Asylums during the year ending the 30th September, 1877, and the total admissions.

Trades, Callings, and Occupations.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions.	Trades, Callings, and Occupations.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions.
Agents	0	1	Brought forward	10	111
Book-keepers	0	14	Brewers	0	11
Bakers	1	14	Barbers	0	4
Bricklayers	1	7	Barristers	0	3
Butchers	3	17	Bootbinders	0	2
Blacksmiths	5	58	Commercial travellers	1	4
Carried forward	10	111	Carried forward	11	135

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Trades, Callings, and Occupations.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions.
Brought forward ...	11	135
Cabinet-makers ...	0	4
Confectioners ...	0	3
Coopers ...	1	21
Carpenters ...	11	170
Clerks ...	13	125
Clergymen ...	0	20
Carriage-makers ...	1	4
Cooks ...	0	7
Carders ...	2	5
Captain of steamboat ...	0	1
Cigar-makers ...	0	5
Dyers ...	0	1
Domestic duties of all kinds ...	77	1,548
Dressmakers ...	3	14
Detectives ...	0	1
Druggists ...	0	8
Engineers ...	0	18
Editors ...	0	1
Farmers ...	92	1,227
Fishermen ...	0	4
Founders ...	0	1
Ferrymen ...	0	1
Gardeners ...	0	6
Grocers ...	0	3
Gentlemen ...	4	20
Hucksters ...	0	1
Hatters ...	0	1
Hostlers ...	0	1
Hunters ...	0	1
Harness-makers ...	0	13
Housekeepers ...	0	299
Jewellers ...	1	7
Labourers ...	71	1,128
Laundresses ...	0	1
Ladies ...	0	8
Lawyers ...	1	15
Milliners ...	0	24
Masons ...	6	58
Machinists ...	5	23
Match-makers ...	0	1
Millers ...	1	31
Moulders ...	1	20
Merchants ...	9	86
Carried forward ...	310	5,071

Trades, Callings, and Occupations.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions.
Brought forward ...	310	5,071
Mechanics ...	0	35
Nurses ...	0	4
Officers ...	0	1
Organ builders ...	0	1
Pensioners ...	0	4
Prostitutes ...	0	3
Photographers ...	0	5
Painters ...	6	36
Printers ...	4	33
Pedlars ...	2	10
Physicians ...	1	18
Pump-makers ...	0	1
Professors of music ...	2	9
Railway foremen ...	0	1
Railway conductors ...	0	1
Sailors ...	5	40
Students ...	1	17
Spinners ...	0	2
Sisters of Charity ...	0	1
Soda water manufacturers ...	0	1
Stonecutters ...	0	2
Showmen ...	0	2
Saddlers ...	0	1
Shoemakers ...	3	119
Seamstresses ...	6	110
Slaters ...	0	1
Station-masters ...	1	3
Soldiers ...	0	14
Surveyors ...	0	1
Teachers ...	7	121
Tinsmiths ...	1	15
Tavern-keepers ...	1	10
Tailors ...	2	80
Tanners ...	0	4
Teamsters ...	0	4
Watchmakers ...	0	2
Wood workers ...	0	2
Weavers ...	0	8
Wheelwrights ...	0	1
Waggon maker ...	0	1
No employment ...	25	471
Unknown or no employment ...	167	842
Total ...	544	7,108

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1877.

Details.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$. c.
Medicines	265 95	253 22		50 46	53 26
Medical comforts and appliances	131 25	178 69		56 43	86 97
Beer, Spirits, and Wine	890 22	1,235 89		307 08	19 75
Butcher's Meat	11,215 42	12,600 35		2,417 10	2,269 03
Fowls, Fish, Game, &c	884 28	658 09		334 17	177 18
Milk				1,021 70	412 15
Flour, Bread, and Biscuits	8,150 11	6,726 87		2,738 34	1,701 09
Butter	4,092 07	3,419 08		1,534 98	824 44
Barley, Rice, Peas, and Meal	671 62	569 35		410 92	270 57
Tea	2,764 93	1,849 51		627 52	305 08
Coffee	456 84	991 52		133 74	124 74
Cheese	130 66	124 86		167 51	62 01
Eggs	321 62	259 31		64 86	95 65
Fruit (dried)	408 63	350 55		259 34	79 61
Tobacco and Pipes	275 56	517 10		90 77	25 35
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and Pickles	224 80	269 27		134 80	78 90
Syrup and Sugar	3,740 65	3,201 60		1,226 71	659 44
Unenumerated Groceries	260 11				11 76
Fruit and Vegetables	995 45	1,390 89		925 57	541 88
Bedding	58 12	1,447 45			292 16
Clothing	2,684 95	5,047 67		793 83	1,214 02
Shoes	1,146 60	1,424 15		388 12	334 46
Coal	6,205 91	1,793 91		3,424 70	2 04
		3,010 90*			
Wood	6,145 80	2,589 60		15 75	1,233 75
Gas	2,582 12	2,482 20		838 53	149 67
Oil and Candles	198 47	254 40		12 69	194 46
Matches		13 14		4 25	6 78
Brushes, Brooms, and Mops	221 27	349 76		59 40	75 98
Bathbrick, Blacklead, and Blacking	20 10	30 88		10 50	6 20
Soap and Laundry Expenses	905 05	1,555 74		303 89	401 32
Water supply				376 00	
Advertising and Printing	474 32	413 66		236 40	239 75
Postage, Telegraphing, and Express	145 18	278 52		69 79	79 74
Stationery and Library	330 65	360 47		52 58	269 33
Furniture, Renewals, and Repairing	368 21	828 21		326 53	314 42
Iron, Tinware, &c	596 51	451 46		186 26	375 81
Crockery and Glassware	313 07	332 34		67 10	128 61
Feed and Fodder	66 43	763 48		713 31	200 42
Farm Labour, Stock, and Implements, including Repairs to same	1,434 62	988 09		70 13	723 12
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c	1,936 63	1,355 71		434 01	722 42
Hardware, &c	306 85	432 13		296 99	142 03
Paints and Oils	1,107 51	377 47		93 69	98 19
Law Expenses	1 31	22 17			
Ice	110 00	14 00		89 57	42 00
Officers' Travelling Expenses	179 81	267 15		236 62	315 50
Elopers, recovering	27 15	60 21		22 76	3 50
Freight and Duties	55 41	132 00			120 51
Amusements	213 35	321 18		124 28	89 10
Religious instruction		103 00		35 00	
Interments	146 00	145 50		43 00	126 00
Removal of Patients	3 00	8 50		256 66	350 93
Rent		38 00		579 65	150 00
Incidentals	79 95	105 85			102 23
Salaries and Wages	22,897 13	22,314 50		10,176 07	8,955 08
	$86,841 65	$84,708 65	$52,195 00	$32,840 06	$25,258 39

As per Estimate of 1877.

* Unpaid at the close of the official year.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing Cost per Patient for Maintenance for the year commencing October 1st, 1876, to September 30th, 1877.

Headings of Estimates.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medicines and Medical comforts	397 20	0 61	431 91	0 71½	106 89	0 54	140 23	1 13
Beer, Spirits and Wine	890 22	1 36.8	1,235 89	2 04⅝	307 08	1 54½	19 75	0 15
Butcher's Meat	12,099 70	18 60.2	13,258 44	21 95½	2,751 27	13 82½	2,446 21	19 65
Flour, &c.	8,150 11	12 53	6,726 87	11 14	2,738 34	13 76	1,701 09	13 60
Butter	4,092 07	6 29.1	3,419 08	5 66¼	1,534 98	7 71½	824 44	6 59
Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,021 70	5 13¾	412 15	3 29
Groceries	9,255 42	14 22.9	8,133 07	13 46⅜	3,116 17	15 65½	1,713 11	13 70
Fruit and Vegetables	995 45	1 53	1,390 89	2 30¼	925 57	4 65	541 88	4 33
Bedding, Clothing and Shoes	3,889 67	5 98	7,919 27	13 11½	1,181 95	5 94	1,840 64	14 72
Fuel	12,351 71	18 98.9	7,393 51	12 24	3,440 45	17 29	1,235 79	9 88
Gas and Oil	2,780 59	4 27.4	2,749 74	4 55¼	855 47	4 30	350 91	2 80
Laundry and Soap	1,146 42	1 76.2	1,936 38	3 20¾	373 79	1 87¾	483 50	3 86
Furniture and furnishings	1,277 79	11 96.4	1,612 01	2 67	579 89	2 91½	818 84	6 55
Farm, Feed and Fodder	1,501 65	2 30.7	1,751 57	2 90	783 44	3 93⅝	923 54	7 38
Repairs and alterations	3,315 29	5 09.6	2,031 06	3 36¼	824 69	4 14¼	937 54	7 50
Printing, Postage, Stationery and Library	950 15	1 46	1,052 65	1 74½	358 77	1 80¾	589 02	4 71
Miscellaneous	851 68	1 30.9	1,351 81	2 24	1,387 54	6 97¼	1,324 67	10 59
Water supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	376 00	1 89	.....	.....
Salaries and Wages	22,897 13	35 20.2	22,314 50	36 92¼	10,176 07	51 13⅜	8,955 08	71 64
	$86,841 65	133 51.2	84,708 65	140 24¼	32,840 06	165 02½	25,258 39	202 07

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Supplies for which Tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same under Contract.

NATURE OF SUPPLY.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
FOOD.					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Butchers' Meat, per 100 lbs	5 75	6 76	5 54	5 00	7 00
Flour per bbl. (spring wheat)	5 75	5 95	6 15	.....	6 00
" " (fall wheat)	6 25				
Bread, per loaf, 4 lbs	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 11½
Butter, per lb. (common)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " (store-packed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " (dairy-packed)	0 22	0 19	0 21	0 23½	0 24
Oatmeal, per bbl	5 50	6 00	.....	.....	6 90
Cornmeal, "	.....	3 50	.....	.....	4 25
Prime Mess Pork, per. bbl	.....	16 50	.....	.....	17 00
Peas, split, per bbl	5 25	6 00	.....	.....	7 50
Pearl Barley, "	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, per gallon	.....	.....	0 23	0 20	0 18
FUEL.					
Coal, Pittston	4 12	5 10	.....	.....	.....
" Briar Hill	3 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Columbiana	.....	4 30	.....	.....	.....
Scranton	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....
Hardwood, dry, per cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	†1 53½
" green "	.....	*3 65$\frac{5}{7}$	.....	.....	‡1 96$\frac{3}{4}$

* Average of two tenders.
† Avcrage of three tenders.
‡ Average of four tenders.

PART II.

PRISONS, COMMON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES OF ONTARIO.

COMMON GAOLS.

During the past year many improvements have been made in the Common Gaol structures of the Province, comprising the erection of new Gaols, the reconstruction of old ones, and the remedying of structural defects which have been brought to the attention of the County Councils from time to time during the past few years. So marked and extensive have these improvements been during the past twelve months, that I am now able to report, as the result of ten years' exertions in this particular branch of the work assigned to me, that all the counties in the Province have either built new Gaols, or reconstructed, altered and added to old ones, in order to conform with the requirements of the "Prison Inspection Act of 1868." In saying this, I do not wish it to be understood that every Gaol structure in the Province is perfect; so far from that being the case, there are still not a few structural defects to remedy and deficiencies to supply, and doubtless more will arise from year to year; but the glaring defects that existed in our Gaols, involving insufficient accommodation, want of the means of classifying prisoners, the more serious sanitary defects and other faults, have been overcome through the enforcement of the provisions of the Prisons Inspection Act.

The following is a brief summary of the alterations and additions made during the past official year :—

The Gaol of the *County of Haldimand* at Cayuga, which was notoriously insecure both internally and externally, and altogether faulty in arrangement, as well as affording insufficient accommodation and little or no means of classification, has been entirely reconstructed internally, in conformity with plans prepared under my supervision and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The reconstruction comprised the removal of all the old internal partitions, and the construction of two tiers of cells in one end of the building, in the ground flat and first storey respectively, with a large day room for each tier. In the other end of the building, in the first storey, is a ward for women, and another for boys, with the domestic departments and Turnkeys' quarters under the same on the ground flat. Through these changes four distinct wards are provided, with 10 cells for males, 2 for females, and 2 for youths. The Gaol yards have been surrounded by good substantial stone walls, and a roomy brick dwelling has been erected for the Gaoler, with an opening into the Gaol kitchen yard. While I would have preferred an entirely new Gaol structure, it must be admitted

that the reconstructed premises afford secure and well-arranged gaol accommodation of sufficient capacity for the present requirements of the County. The cost of the works was close upon $15,000, of which sum I have recommended that $6,000 be recouped to the County, under the provisions of 37 Vic. cap. 31, ss. 1 & 2.

An entirely new Gaol is now being erected at Milton, for the *County of Halton*. The building is the ordinary oblong structure of two storeys, with four tiers of cells constructed in the centre of the building, and opening into the same number of wards; and an entrance hall in the front leading to the wards, and a rear hall to the yards. The building, which is a strong, substantial stone structure, has 22 cells, besides one dark punishment cell, and contains room for all the culinary, stores, and domestic departments, as well as quarters for the officers. The three yards attached to the Gaol are to be surrounded by good stone walls. The Gaol, together with an addition to the Court-house, cost $16,599. I have recommended that $6,000 be paid to the County towards the cost of the Gaol, as provided by 37 Vic. cap. 31, ss. 1 & 2.

A new Gaol has been erected by the Public Works Department at Prince Arthur's Landing, in the *Thunder Bay District*. The building, which is of stone, is a rear extension of a new Court-house. The external walls and the iron-work of the windows are strong and substantial, but the cells are constructed of oak, with very insecure doors, partly wood and partly iron. As a secure Gaol, in all respects, is just as much required at this place as at any other in the Province, I have recommended that the interior of the Gaol be strengthened at many points, and that a fence fifteen feet high be erected round the yard. The old lock-up has been taken for women, for which sex there was previously no accommodation.

The Gaol for the *County of Oxford*, at Woodstock, which was exceedingly faulty in its internal arrangements, as well as lacking in the means of overseeing the prisoners, and altogether defective in sanitary requirements, has been entirely reconstructed, at a cost of $2,883.38. The two tiers of cells, which formerly were open from the floor to the ceiling, the upper tier being approached by a gallery, have each been converted into separate and distinct corridors, with openings to each from the outside hall. The windows in the wards have been enlarged, and a small window opening placed in each cell in the lower storey, thus rendering light and airy what had formerly been nothing better than dark punishment cells. This reconstruction has provided six distinct wards in the Gaol, four for males and two for females, with separate cell accommodation for 32 prisoners. In addition, a gaol kitchen and a laundry have been built, and other much-needed improvements made to the premises. As this County had received, prior to Confederation, $3,767.50 for gaol improvements, it is only entitled to receive one-half of its present expenditures, provided they do not exceed the sum of $2,237.50, in order to carry out the provisions of the Act, which provides that not more than $6,000 shall be given to any one county.

The work of altering and reconstructing the Gaol for the *County of Middlesex*, at London, has at last been entered upon. Its dilapidated condition and faulty arrangements have long been a disgrace to our Common Gaol system. I would have preferred to have seen the building completely demolished, and an entirely new Gaol building, combining all the modern improvements and appliances for such structures erected in its stead, and as a question of economy, I considered this to be the better plan, but the County Council differed from me and preferred to spend from $6,000 to $8,000 in altering and reconstructing the old

building. It must be admitted however that the plans and specifications provide for the remedy of all the most marked defects so frequently commented upon. The work is now in progress and will be referred to more minutely in my next Report.

The Gaol accommodation for the *County of Grey* at Owen Sound, having been found to be quite insufficient for its requirements, another tier of cells has been erected in the upper storey, which had heretofore been vacant. By this means two additional wards and fourteen cells have been obtained, increasing the entire number of wards in the Gaol to six, and the cells to thirty-two, which it is expected will be ample for many years to come. Other improvements have also been made to the structure, the whole costing about $5,000. As this county has already received the full amount of assistance it is entitled to under the Act, no further aid has been recommended.

Some serious structural defects have been remedied, and sanitary deficiencies supplied in the Goal for the *County of Kent* at Chatham, which will much improve the condition of the building. A new main sewer has been built, together with all the drains leading into it, and the water closets and baths reconstructed at better points in the building. The water supply, which has always been short, has also been increased and the plank lining of the walls has been removed, and plaster substituted, together with other improvements, which have been completed, at a cost of $1,661.14.

The walls surrounding the yards of the Gaol for the *County of Brant* in Brantford have been raised four feet and a wall erected to divide the yard used by the Gaol officers for private purposes from that used for Gaol purposes. These improvements have added much to the security of the yards, while the addition of a laundry and hospital for females has added to the convenience of the domestic and sanitary arrangements.

The defective locks on the cells and doors of the Gaols of the *United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*, at Cornwall, have been repaired and new closets built in the yard. The raising of the yard walls still remains to be done, and a few other improvements, which have been brought under the consideration of the Council, and until these are completed the Gaol cannot be reported as secure.

The structural defects which rendered the Gaol for the *County of Huron* at Goderich unsafe, have been remedied, and proper locks substituted for the japanned padlocks so long complained of. The cells in this Gaol are insufficient for the wants of the County, and will require to be increased, as very frequently several prisoners have to be placed in rooms off the chapel.

A kitchen and store room have been provided in the Gaol for the *County of Renfrew*, at Pembroke, which will enable the dietary regulations to be enforced. In addition, a large wood and working yard has been enclosed by a high board fence, and certain structural defects, which rendered the yards insecure, have been remedied, and other improvements made.

A kitchen and laundry have been built at the Gaol for the *County of Norfolk*, at Simcoe, which add very much to the convenience of the culinary and domestic arrangements.

The defective closets and drains at the Gaol for the *County of Lambton*, at Sarnia, have been re-constructed, and the floors re-laid throughout.

The wooden division fences in the yards of the Gaol for the *County of Bruce*, in Walkerton, have been taken down and replaced by substantial brick walls of the same height as those surrounding the yards, which not only renders the yards quite secure, but effects an

entire separation of the portions used for the private wants of the officials, from the Gaol yards proper. In addition a good substantial house has been erected for the Gaoler.

In the Gaol for the *District of Algoma*, at Sault Ste. Marie, the old plaster floors, which had become quite delapitated, have been relaid with hard wood, and other improvements carried out, which add to the security of the Gaol and yards.

The reconstructed wing of the Gaol for the *County of Welland*, at Welland, not having furnished a sufficient amount of accommodation for the wants of the County, one of the storeys of the other wing has been fitted up and put in order for female prisoners, which will give six wards and thirty cells for males, and one ward for females, containing six cells. Other defects in the structure and yards have been remedied.

The attention of the County authorities has been called to the condition of the Gaol for the *United Counties of Northumberland and Durham*, in Cobourg, and they have been requested to improve and increase the Gaol accommodation, in conformity with the requirements of the Prison Inspection Act.

Plans were submitted to me for additions to the Gaol of the *County of Waterloo*, at Berlin, and for the erection of a house for the Gaoler. Certain improvements in the plans were suggested by me, accepted by the County Council, and finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. It is expected that the work will be proceeded with at the beginning of the ensuing year.

A requisition has been served upon the *County of Elgin* to proceed with the erection of a Gaol kitchen, laundry, stores, and turnkey's quarters at the St. Thomas Gaol, which I trust will receive immediate attention, as the additions are much required.

Movements of Prisoners.

During the past year, the commitments to the Common Goals of the Province numbered 13,481, as compared with 11,236 in the preceding year, or an increase of no less than 2,245. This enormous increase calls for a careful examination of the statistical returns, in order that the fullest information may be obtained in regard to the subject, and, if possible, the causes of the increase ascertained.

This, it seems to me, is the more necessary, as the increase is not only much greater in proportion than that of the ordinary population, but is also considerably in excess of the average rate of increase of the criminal and vicious classes of previous years.

That this may be the more readily understood, I have prepared the following table, exhibiting the number of commitments each year since the 1st October, 1868, to the close of the past official year, and showing the rate of increase of each over the preceding year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate of Increase.
Commitments for year ending 30th Sep., 1869	3,893	1,762	5,655	——
" " " 1870	4,534	1,845	6,379	12.90 per cent.
" " " 1871	4,915	1,700	6,615	3.75 "
" " " 1872	5,287	1,671	6,958	5.13 "
" " " 1873	6,068	1,809	7.877	13.00 "
" " " 1874	7,675	1,813	9,488	20.05 "
" " " 1875	8,437	1,636	10,073	6.00 "
" " " 1876	9,439	1,797	11,236	11.55 "
" " " 1877	11,595	1,886	13,481	20.00 "

The foregoing figures show that the number of prisoners committed to Gaol had increased from 5,655, during the official year ending 30th September, 1869, to 13,481 during the past year, or an increase of 138 per cent.; the annual average increase of the whole period being 15.36 per cent. The increase of the past over the preceding year is 20 per cent., which is the largest rate of increase in the commitments of any year since Confederation, with the exception of 1874 over 1873.

Having established the extent of the increase in the number of commitments, I now propose to look for the causes. These, I apprehend, can best, and perhaps only, be ascertained by a critical analysis of the crimes and offences committed by prisoners, and by making a comparison of such offences for the past, with those of previous years. For this purpose, I will follow the form adopted in previous reports, classifying the crimes and offences under five distinct catergories: *first*, crimes against the person; *second*, crimes against property; *third*, crimes against public morals and decency; *fourth*, offences against public order and peace; and, *fifth*, enforced Gaol detention, chargeable to neither the commission of crime nor offences against the laws. The four years chosen for comparison are those ending on the 30th September, 1869, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Assault, common	485	666	743	641
Assault, felonious	46	68	124	134
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting, with intent	31	73	127	92
Rape, and assault with intent	27	57	48	39
Murder	38	37	30	39
Manslaughter	16	12	12	7
Attempt at suicide	0	5	1	7
Miscellaneous	42	50	43	31
	685	968	1,128	990

2. *Crimes against Property.*

Arson and incendiarism	34	65	45	35
Burglary	26	54	63	58
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	16	6	21	23
Destroying and injuring property	29	96	104	115
Embezzlement	10	14	21	24
Forgery	22	33	46	31
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	52	99	140	137
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	44	85	75	84
Housebreaking and robbery	68	36	62	43
Carried forward	301	488	577	550

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Brought forward	301	488	577	550
Larceny	1,019	1,602	1,764	2,070
Receiving stolen goods	19	33	54	38
Trespass	25	72	49	73
Miscellaneous	43	58	50	42
	1,407	2,253	2,494	2,773
3. Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.				
Bigamy	9	9	12	12
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	29	123	129	137
Keeping houses of ill-fame	56	49	81	89
Perjury	6	19	12	32
Seduction	11	2	3	2
Indecent assault and exposure	8	36	45	27
Miscellaneous	3	77	49	116
	122	315	331	415
4. Offences against Public Order and Peace.				
Abusive and obscene language	34	76	71	73
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes and obstructing constables	79	99	116	90
Carrying unlawful weapons	4	8	13	25
Deserting employment	74	82	45	21
Drunk and disorderly	1,793	3,663	3,868	4,032
Selling liquor without license and selling to Indians	24	33	53	160
Threatening and seditious language	75	35	83	48
Vagrancy	783	1,641	2,128	3,888
Miscellaneous	20	239	156	217
	2,886	5,876	6,533	8,554
5. Detained as Prisoners.				
Contempt of Court	50	77	90	136
Debtors	78	66	72	60
Detained as witnesses	22	17	29	17
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	271	323	348	336
Non-payment of fines and costs	30	41	42	41
Want of sureties to keep the peace	104	137	169	159
	555	661	750	749
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	5,655	10,073	11,236	13,481

Before proceeding to an analysis of the figures in the foregoing summary it should be remembered that the aggregates represent the entire number of prisoners *committed* to the Gaols. The number of prisoners who were acquitted after trial will be referred to in another part of the Report, but I am unable, from incomplete returns, to give in a separate table the crimes and offences with which such persons were charged. As a matter of fact, however, the acquittals in each year bear about the same proportion to the number committed, so that the comparisons made upon the basis of the figures given will be substantially correct.

First, in respect to "Crimes against the person," it will be noticed that the number of commitments therefor have increased from 685 in 1869 to 990 in 1877, or an increase of 45 per cent., although as compared with the year 1876 there is a considerable falling off. Deducting common assaults, which have increased from 485 in 1869, to 641 in 1877, many of which should more correctly be classified under offences against public order and peace, the remaining crimes in this category numbered 200 in 1869, 302 in 1875, 385 in 1876, and 349 in 1877. These crimes, which are the most serious known to the law, comprising murder, manslaughter, rape, etc., appear to have increased 75 per cent., between 1869 and 1877, a period of eight years, or an average annual increase of 9.37 per cent. It is worthy of notice, however, that the most serious crimes of this class have not increased in the same ratio as the less heinous in the category. The number of murders has not increased and there is a very appreciable reduction in the commitments for manslaughter. The commitments for rape and assaults with intent to rape, shew a marked increase between 1869 and 1876, but have again been reduced during the past year. The cowardly crimes of cutting, wounding, stabbing, and shooting, it would appear are largely on the increase, as are also felonious assaults.

With respect to "Crimes against property," the committals have increased from 1,407 in 1869, to 2,773 in 1877, or 97 per cent. As is the case with crimes against the person, the commitments for 1877 also shew a falling off as compared with 1876. Two-thirds of the commitments under this category were for larceny, which crime appears to be increasing. In 1869 the commitments for it numbered 1,019—rising to 1,602 in 1875, to 1,764 in 1876 and 2,070 in the past year, or an increase in eight years of 103 per cent. The other and more serious crimes under this head, have also largely increased, but not in the same ratio. Thus it would appear that as many persons were committed for arson and incendiarism in 1869 as in 1877; for burglary the commitments have doubled, for house-breaking and robbery there is a considerable falling off; horse, cattle, and sheep-stealing has increased nearly 100 per cent. as have also the crimes of embezzlement, bigamy and fraud.

Respecting the "Crimes against public morals and decency," the commitments appear to have increased from 122 in 1869 to 415 in 1877, the largest proportion being for keeping and frequenting houses of ill-fame, or an increase of 240 per cent.

Coming now to an analysis of the "offences against public order and peace," we find that the commitments have risen from 2,886 in 1869 to 8,554 in 1877, or to within a fraction of the enormous increase of 200 per cent. The committals for drunkenness and disorderly conduct have increased from 1,793 in 1869 to 4,032 in 1877, and for vagrancy from 783 in 1869 to 3,888 in 1877, and for both of these offences combined the number of persons committed has risen from 2,576 in 1869 to 7,920 in 1877, or an increase in eight years of no less than 208 per cent.

With regard to the prisoners merely detained in Gaol, such as lunatics, debtors, etc.,

the number has risen from 555 in 1869 to 749 in 1877, or an increase of 35 per cent. The commitments for contempt of Court, chiefly under the Division Court Act, have increased from 50 in 1869 to 136 in 1877. Debtors have been reduced from 78 to 60, and persons committed for want of sureties to keep the peace have increased from 104 in 1869 to 159 in 1877, while the commitments of lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large have increased from 271 to 336.

To sum up the analyses of these five distinct classes of prisoners, we find that those committed for crimes against the person have increased 45 per cent. during the past eight years; for crimes against property, 97 per cent.; for crimes against public morals and decency, 240 per cent.; and for the purposes of detention, 35 per cent; while the commitments for offences against public order and peace have increased 200 per cent., clearly showing that, while crime and criminals have increased very largely, and in much greater ratio than the ordinary population, offenders against public order and peace —chiefly drunken, disorderly, and vagrant characters—have increased to an enormous extent. The growth in the number of these vicious, depraved and vagabond classes of the community is undoubtedly the cause of the abnormal and unprecedented increase in our Gaol population, and it behoves the Government and Legislature of the Province to take such steps as will stamp out the evil, or at any rate mitigate its results; and so far as the able-bodied vagrants and tramps are concerned, and the Province is infested with them, enforced labour and tasks of the hardest and most menial kind, carried on in the Gaol yard, and the public streets and highways is the only remedy. The Dominion Act of last session provides for the application of this remedy, and the sooner Municipal authorities take the matter in hand the better.

Reference to Table No. 1 of the Common Gaol Statistics will show that the increase in the commitments was general throughout the Province, although more marked in the Gaols at Brampton, Brantford, Milton, Sarnia, Woodstock, and the Cities of Toronto and Hamilton. The increase in the two cities is perhaps not to be wondered at, taking into account the large floating population, comprised in a great measure of the criminal and vicious, attracted to them, and the proximity of the county towns named to these large cities, perhaps furnishes the reason for the increased commitments in these places.

It should be stated, however, that in some of the towns named there are no lock-ups, so that many vagrants and tramps are committed direct to the Gaol for the night and discharged in the morning. This, of course, abnormally swells the Gaol population, and points to the necessity for compelling every county town to erect a lock-up for the custody of such persons, in the first instance, and before final commitment to Gaol is made.

While the increase of such prisoners over the preceding year is shown to be 20 per cent., it is satisfactory to note that the committal of females is only about 8 per cent. greater.

The number of boys under sixteen years of age committed to gaol during the past year was 542, as compared with 434 the previous year, or an increase of 25 per cent., which accounts, to some extent, for the increased commitments to the Provincial Reformatory. Sixty-two girls, under sixteen years of age, were imprisoned, as compared with seventy in 1876.

The commitment of all classes of prisoners, and of both sexes, for the second time, numbered 1,935; for the third time, 782; and for four times and upwards, 908. The entire number of recommittals during the year is equal to 27 per cent. of the whole gaol popula-

on of the year. Full information in respect to this feature of the subject will be found in able No. 2.

The following summary shows, in a tabular form, the disposition made of the entire ommitments during the year :—

Total number of committals		13,481
Acquitted of the offences for which arraigned on being brought to trial, and discharged	4,075	
Found guilty and sentenced	8,470	
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	191	
Detained as debtors	54	
Detained as witnesses	19	
Committed for Contempt of Court	141	
Detained as lunatics, idiots, or persons unsafe or dangerous to be at large	333	
Waiting trial or otherwise detained at the close of the year	198	13,481

The large ratio of acquittals, in proportion to the total number of commitments, as compared with the previous year, is accounted for by the increased number of vagrants and tramps already referred to, who were remanded to the Gaol for a night and dismissed the next morning.

With regard to the 333 lunatics and idiots committed during the year, 272 were transferred to the various Asylums of the Province, 30 recovered their sanity while in Gaol, and were discharged, and 31 remained in custody at the close of the year. Most of the latter were not proper subjects for Asylum treatment; steps were taken to effect the transfer of the rest as soon as possible.

Of the 8,470 prisoners found guilty, upon being arraigned before the various courts, there were

Sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary		157
" the Central Prison		334
" Common Gaols but subsequently removed to the Central Prison, under the Provisions of the Act		318
" the Provincial Reformatory		72
" Common Gaols and kept in custody until expiration of sentence		7,589
		8,470

A comparison of the above summary with the figures in a similar table submitted in my last Report shews an increase of 1,459 in the entire number of persons who received sentence as compared with 1876; a decrease of 43 in the sentences to the Kingston Penitentiary, an increase of 97 in the number sentenced direct to the Central Prison, and a decrease of 90 in the number of prisoners sentenced direct to Common Gaols and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison, and an increase of 1,421 in the number who completed their terms of sentence in the various Common Gaols of the Province.

The periods of imprisonment awarded to the 8,470 sentenced prisoners were as follows :—

For periods under thirty days	3,696
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,368
For sixty days, or two months	805
Over two months to three months	548
Over three months to four months	155
Over four months to five months	36
Over five months to six months	439
Over six months to nine months	38
Over nine months and up to one year inclusive	84
Over one year and up to two years	66
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	104
Over three years	53
For periods of any length in the Reformatory	72
Sentenced to death and executed	2
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary	1
Sentenced to gaol imprisonment with corporal punishment	3
	8,470

At the close of the official year there remained in gaol custody 830 prisoners, as follows :—

Males over 16 years of age	582	
Males under 16 years of age	23	
		605
Females over 16 years of age	220	
Females under 16 years of age	5	
		225
		830

The commitment of no less than 1,886 females during the year, and the large number in custody at the close of the year, as well as the want of suitable labour in the Common Gaols to keep this class of prisoners employed, point to the great necessity that exists for the establishment of an Industrial Reformatory, after the model of the Central Prison, for females, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when such an establishment will be founded.

The following summary shews the entire prison population of the Province at the close of the year, and the distribution of the same, viz. :—

In Common Gaols	830
In the Central Prison, Toronto	361
In the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	195
In Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	671
	2,057

As compared with the number in custody, at the close of the preceding year, there is increase of 191 prisoners, viz.: in Common Gaols, 90; in the Central Prison, 19; in the ovincial Reformatory, 13; and in the Dominion Penitentiary, 69.

The nationalities, religious denominations, social condition, habits, and educational tus of the 13,481 prisoners committed to Gaol during the past year, and a comparison of e same, with statistics of a similar nature for the preceding year, are shewn in the following ular statements, viz.: —

NATIONALITIES.

	1876.	1877.
Born in Canada	4,598	5,413
Born in England	1,985	2,317
Born in Ireland	2,844	3,738
Born in Scotland	753	781
Born in the United States	799	871
Born in other Countries	257	361
	11,236	13,481

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

	1876	1877
Roman Catholic	4,167	5,142
Church of England	3,537	4,491
Presbyterian	1,495	1,637
Methodist	1,414	1,602
Other denominations	623	609
	11,236	13,481

SOCIAL CONDITION.

	1876	1877
Married	3,448	4,036
Unmarried	7,788	9,445
	11,236	13,481

HABITS.

	1876.	1877.
Temperate	4,712	5,213
Intemperate	6,524	8,268
	11,236	13,481

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

	1876.	1877.
Could read and write	8,691	10,480
Could neither read nor write	2,545	3,001
	11,236	13,481

Table No. 6 gives full and detailed information in respect to the offences for which committal to Gaols took place, and Table No. 7 gives the occupation, trades, or callings of the risoners.

Escapes.

Twenty-four prisoners succeeded in making their escape from the Gaols during the pa year, of whom eight were almost immediately re-captured, and sixteen are still at large. A compared with the occurrences of this description in the preceding year, there is a falling o of ten, the escapes of that year having numbered thirty-four—one half of whom were re captured.

I held thirteen investigations during the year, under the authority of a general commis sion which issued to me, when the circumstances connected with these escapes were enquire into, and evidence taken under oath.

The following is a brief summary of the evidence, the conclusions arrived at, and the action taken or recommended to be taken in each case, viz. :—

Three prisoners escaped from the *London Gaol* on the evening of the 14th May. Two of them were waiting trial, namely, Arthur Carron, for burglary, and William O'Reilly, for assault ; the third, William Nixon, had been sentenced for four months in the Central Prison for stealing a cow. It would appear from the evidence elicited that after these prisoners, who were all confined in one ward, had been locked up for the night in their cells, the day guards left the Gaol, leaving the night guard in charge. This official soon after, hearing a knocking in the lower corridor, went to see what was the matter, and was told by prisoner O'Reilly that Nixon had fallen out of bed in a fit, and was hurting himself. He went into Nixon's cell, and found him on the floor. The prisoner Carron offered to come and help lift Nixon up, and this the night guard assented to, as he could not do it by himself, and accordingly unlocked the cell door. Directly this was done the guard was seized from behind by Carron, and Nixon, *who was supposed to be in a fit*, jumped up and helped to secure the guard. The other prisoner, O'Reilly, was then let out of his cell, the keys of the Gaol procured, the door opened, and the three prisoners made their escape. The night guard had been in the service for upwards of twelve years, and seems to have performed his duties with care and diligence. It would appear that on the previous night also, the prisoner Nixon feigned to have a fit, and the night guard went into the cell and got the prisoner Carron to help him, although on that occasion, for some reason unknown, no attempt at escape was made. Nixon, who was recaptured, admitted that his feigning sickness was part of a preconcerted plan of escape. The night guard had been previously warned that Nixon was shamming, which should have made him very careful, but he did not heed it, thinking that the prisoner was really ill. He was the more ready to assist on this occasion, as some years before a prisoner was enabled to commit suicide, because he did not go into the cell. It is in evidence that the guard made as much noise as possible until gagged with a towel and sheet, but inasmuch as the Gaoler is somewhat deaf, assistance did not arrive in time. Under all the circumstances, and having regard to the previous good conduct of the official concerned, I took a lenient view of the case, and only reprimanded him, giving him, however, strict injunctions never to enter a cell alone at night. The Sheriff was directed to see that at least two guards are in the Gaol on all occasions. I considered it my duty to report that I thought the physical defect of the Gaoler prevented him to a certain extent from being a thoroughly efficient officer, but, as the Sheriff in his evidence stated that he

ieved the Gaoler to be quite competent to manage the affairs of the Gaol, I did not recom-nd a change.

At the *Brampton Gaol* another prisoner escaped on the 11th August, making the sixth ape from this Gaol in five years. The prisoner was awaiting trial upon a charge of obtain- money under false pretences. The turnkey left him in one of the upper wards about half-past e, on the afternoon of the escape and went to his tea. A few minutes afterwards the prisoner s seen jumping from the yard wall into grounds adjoining the prison. The turnkey stated t he locked the prisoner up in the ward, but, upon being cross examined, admitted that the n gate to the ward, on which there is a spring lock, had been merely shut, and not locked. deed, the turnkey swore he was not aware that the gate required to be locked with a y, thinking that when the spring bolt caught after shutting, no more was required. I inted out, however, that the bolt could be pushed back by any sharp pointed instrument if t locked, and the Gaoler swore that he also had informed the turnkey of this fact. Be at as it may, after the prisoner succeeded in getting out of the ward, he had no difficulty in aching the yard, as the rear hall door *had been left open*. When there, the prisoner dis-ayed considerable ingenuity. Obtaining a strong heavy iron poker, he bent it to fit the curve the yard wall coping, and bound it with his sheet torn into strips, to a rake which had en left in the working yard. With the help of the prison buckets he mounted the door leading to the airing yard, which was thrown open against the wall, and from there he fitted the rved poker on the top of the wall, drew himself up and then jumped down. He was, how-er, recaptured within twenty-four hours. All the circumstances connected with the escape early pointed to negligence and insufficient supervision on the part of the turnkey whose dis-issal was ordered. It should be stated, however, that physical defects of the Gaoler, and his vanced age, caused the Sheriff to place extra duties and responsibilities upon the turnkey, hich should have been borne by the first-named official.

On the 9th October, 1876, five prisoners escaped from the *Cornwall Gaol*, but owing to ess of work, I was unable to hold an investigation into the matter until the close of the ar. The evidence elicited showed that three of the prisoners, Charles Ford, Albert Wolfe, d James Bowen, were waiting trial for forgery, and two, Charles Stanley and Edward oefelt, for larceny. They were all to be tried at the Assizes, which opened the day after eir escape. It would appear that four were confined in what is known as the west ward, being considered the safest, and into which there is a peep-hole from the turnkey's om, Shoefelt being in the east ward along with other prisoners. The evidence showed that e officials of the Gaol, including the Sheriff, had been apprehensive that the forgers would tempt to escape, and this apprehension was strengthened, as it was well known that the pri-ners had control of a considerable sum of money, and that some of them had previously en occupants of prisons in the United States. It appeared that Wolfe, at the time of his mmitment, was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, owing to which, and not having a parate hospital ward, the Gaol Surgeon gave instructions to the Gaoler to allow that prisoner remain out of his cell at night. This order was countermanded by the Sheriff, but upon e prisoner again becoming ill, or feigning so, the Doctor repeated the instruction, from which ne, until the day he escaped, Wolfe was not locked up in his cell at night. The cell gates this Gaol are secured by what is known as the hasp and strap lock, the strap being jointed as to go round the angle of the stone jamb, and fastened into the lock morticed into the

jamb. The pins in the joints of these straps had not been properly countersunk, and we removed by the prisoners, who covered the work while it was going on with black varnish. E this means the three prisoners confined in the ward were let out of their cells at night by Wolf It is clear, however, that the prisoners must have obtained possession of keys to fit the war locks, as well as the door going into the yard, as it was found that these locks had been opene without being tampered with. Moreover, it appeared that they had the means of opening th east ward, as Shoefelt was released and escaped with the others. The conclusions I arrived i in respect to the matter, which were duly reported to Government, were; (1st.) That, no withstanding the apprehensions of the officials, that the prisoners would attempt to escape, n extra precautions were taken to prevent such an occurrence; on the contrary, much careles ness existed in the watch over them. Instead of the Turnkey occupying the room whic communicated with the ward by a peep-hole, it was used as a kitchen, the Turnkey taking room in the front of the building for his bed-room, thus leaving the yard and rear portion o the Gaol, as well as the wards, entirely unwatched at night. (2nd). That this negligent supe vision should have been permitted to take place at any time, was censurable, but was inex cusable when a prisoner like Wolfe, one of a gang of forgers, was allowed to be in and out o his cell at night, having access to all the locks in the ward, so that he could either tampe with, or take impressions of them. (3rd.) That the Gaol Surgeon, not being responsible fo the safe custody of prisoners, should not have instructed the Gaoler not to lock Wolfe up in hi cell at night, and that the Gaoler should not, under any circumstances, have acted upon suc an order. (4th.) That by the Turnkey being away from his post, the back premises not bein guarded, and a prisoner being allowed out of his cell at night, every opportunity was afforde to the prisoners to escape, inasmuch as their friends could get over the yard wall and cou immediately under the windows of the ward in which Wolfe was at large, and hand hi keys and appliances with which to effect his escape. This, undoubtedly, was the mean used to obtain their liberty. (5th.) That a prisoner, who had been confined in the same war with Wolfe and the others, was discharged some time prior to the escape, afforded the mean of communication between the prisoners and their friends in the United States. In view o all these circumstances, I reported that all the Gaol officials were to blame for allowing th prisoners to escape. Steps were taken to prevent the recurrence of such mishaps, and t remedy the defects in the Gaol locks.

From the *Sandwich Gaol* on the 22nd of November, 1876, two prisoners named Willian Switzer and David Robinson, escaped. Switzer had just received sentence to thirtee years in the Penitentiary for burglary and shooting, and Robinson had been sentenced t one year in the Central Prison for bringing stolen goods into Canada from the United States They were both about to be conveyed to their respective destinations when they succeeded i escaping. It would seem that about six o'clock in the afternoon of the day of escape, cries o fire and murder were heard from within the Gaol by the Gaoler and persons in the street i front of the Gaol, and upon the Gaoler going in he found the iron gate of the ward, in whic Switzer, Robinson and other prisoners were confined, open and also the doors leadin into the yard. He also found the Turnkey in a dazed state, having received a blow on th head from one of the prisoners. Further search proved that the prisoners named had fled The Turnkey stated that on hearing the cries he went into the Gaol, and on entering th ward, in which the prisoners were confined, he was knocked senseless, and on recovering he sa

e Gaoler standing by him. A very different version of the affair, however, was given by e Matron, who swore that when the Turnkey was about to enter the corridor, she besought m not to go in alone, as all the prisoners were loose; she herself being locked up in the nale ward. Notwithstanding her entreaties, the Turnkey went into the outer corridor, th the keys of all the Gaol doors in his possession. This was evidently what the prisoners d calculated upon, as the Turnkey was immediately knocked down and the keys taken m him, by which Switzer and Robinson immediately effected their escape into the yard. rom there they scaled the wall by the means of a cross fence, to the insecurity of which I had lled the attention of the authorities but a short time previously. Fully believing that the capes were due to the negligence and want of the most ordinary caution on the part of the urnkey, I instructed the Gaoler to dispense with his services.

On the 20th of March, 1877, two more prisoners escaped from this Gaol, by cutting a le through the ceiling of the water closet in the ward they were confined in, getting into e garret and letting themselves down by ropes through a roof window into the yard, d from thence escaping over the wall. Both the Sheriff and the Gaoler were of opinion at the two prisoners in question, being debtors under *Capias*, could not be confined in the lls, and therefore they were allowed to remain at large in the corridor. Contrary to all gulations, neither of the prisoners had been searched on committment, nor was their bed- ing subsequently examined, and moreover, the wife of one of the prisoners was frequently lowed to see him alone. In consequence of all this neglect he was enabled to obtain posses- on of, and conceal no less than five saws of various descriptions.

Making every allowance for the misconception of the Sheriff and Gaoler that they had no uthority to confine these civil prisoners in a cell, nor to search them, it is very clear that the anner in which they were confined was a gross violation of the regulations in regard to the ther prisoners, for in the same corridor in which the two prisoners in question were kept, as a man waiting trial for murder, who could have been easily released at the time. Both f the officials named were aware that the prisoners had command of, and in their possession, large amount of money. The most extraordinary thing, however, in connection with the scape, was that in the adjoining ward, where the slightest sound could be heard, the night atch was stationed, who swore that he was awake the whole night watching a prisoner. It eemed to me to be simply impossible that the two men could have succeeded in getting hrough the hole in the ceiling, and up into the loft, breaking a window, and getting out into he yard without making any noise, but in his evidence the night guard swore he heard none. Taking the most lenient view, this proved him to be utterly unfitted for the post he was alled upon to fill, and therefore I instructed the Sheriff to dismiss him. It was decided by he Government to give the Gaoler another trial, as he had on several occasions distinguished himself by his bravery in frustrating escapes, and had latterly managed the Gaol in a satis- factory way.

An escape was made from the *Welland Gaol* on the 8th May last. The prisoner, who escaped, was under sentence for six months in the Central Prison, and on the day named was allowed to remain in the kitchen, with access to the yards for over an hour without being visited. He succeeded in climbing over the wall by the help of a window and projecting stones. These defects had previously been brought to the notice of the Gaol Com mittee, with a request that the indent should be filled in, but no notice had been taken of it.

I gave instructions that the work should be proceeded with at once, and recommended that the yard walls should be plastered at the angles, so as to present a smooth surface, and thus prevent scaling, and that the kitchen window looking into the yard should be strengthened. Although this escape was in a great measure attributable to neglect on the part of the Gaoler and a man performing the duties of a turnkey, during the absence through sickness of the regular official, I did not recommend dismissal, as the escape was also due to structural defects for which the Gaoler was not responsible. Moreover, he had been put to considerable expense in connection with the search for the prisoner, who was subsequently recaptured.

From the *Whitby Gaol*, two prisoners, named W. J. Farrell and John Augustus, escaped, on the 15th October, 1876 (which was a Sunday). It appeared that at about 5 p.m., on the day in question, the Gaoler and Turnkey went to the Gaol to give the prisoners their supper, the Turnkey going inside to unlock the doors, the Gaoler remaining at the outside door. After the prisoners in the west ward had taken their suppers, the Turnkey unlocked the east ward and let out four prisoners, two of whom were Farrell and Augustus. Upon coming out of the ward, ostensibly to get their suppers, Augustus stated to the Turnkey that there was no wood in the ward, and asked to be allowed to go into the yard to get an armful, to which the Turnkey assented. One of the four prisoners was then transferred by the Turnkey into the west ward, and that official, as he supposed, afterwards locked up the three remaining prisoners, including Augustus and Farrell. It was pretty evident that he did *not* do this, for either Augustus never passed into the ward with the wood he avowedly went to fetch, or he did take it in, and slipped out again when the Turnkey's back was turned, while transferring the prisoner referred to into the opposite ward. At first the Gaoler stood at the outside door, but before the Turnkey had finished serving the suppers, he went away to see a friend at the outer gate. When the Turnkey had completed the work, the ward doors were locked, and the keys placed in a drawer in a table in the corridor. The Gaoler then went into his house, and the Turnkey to church. The prisoner Augustus, who had hidden himself in the woodyard, communicated through the window with Farrell, and must have passed into the corridor, as the door was left open, taken the keys out of the drawer, released Farrell, and then both climbed over the wall. I reported that the escapes were attributable to the following causes :—(1st.) To careless supervision on the part of the Turnkey in not seeing and knowing that *all* the prisoners were locked up before he went to church. (2nd.) To careless supervision on the part of the Gaoler, who left his post before he should have done so. (3rd.) To gross carelessness on the part of both officers, particularly the Gaoler, in keeping the keys in the drawer of a table within the Gaol corridors, and allowing the yard doors to remain open while they were there. The two officials were, however, allowed to retain their positions, after receiving a severe reprimand.

A female prisoner, under sentence for six months for vagrancy, escaped from the *Ottawa Gaol* on the 17th of April last, having only served seven days. From the evidence elicited at the examination, it would appear that on the Matron being called away to attend in court, she left all the female prisoners in the yard, giving the keys to one of the turnkeys as she went out and asking him to look the prisoners up. He locked up all but two women, one who was engaged in washing, and the other Mary Walsh, the prisoner who escaped, and who was lying in the corridor feigning to be ill. The door leading into the yard was also left open and Walsh taking advantage of this got into the yard and climbed over the wall by the aid of

me bed boards and rope made of ticking, which she had been able to get possession of rough the additional carelessness of the Matron in leaving some of the cells open during the y. Under all the circumstances, I recommended the dismissal of the Matron and the repri- anding of the Turnkey.

From the *Stratford Gaol* a woman, committed in default of payment of fine for being unk, escaped on the 3rd of September, but was recaptured on the 10th of the same month. wing to pressure of work, I have been unable to hold an investigation into the matter, but om the Report of the Sheriff it would appear that the prisoner was at work in the wash- ouse in the yard between the Gaol and Court House, and was left in charge of the wash- oman. This will, of course, be further enquired into, and reported upon.

A prisoner escaped from the *Simcoe Gaol* on the 24th of October, 1876. From the aoler's evidence it would appear that he took the prisoner out into the yard and left him ere for a considerable time, well knowing that escapes had been, and could be made from ch yard by an active man. I also found that prisoners were left by themselves in the ards, the gate being on the latch and not locked, while at the same time the door leading to the yard was left open. Having regard to the fact that four previous escapes had taken ace since the appointment of the Gaoler in 1872, which were, as in the present case, attribu- ble to negligence and want of care and supervision, as well as to general lack of appreciation the responsibilities of the position, I pointed out to the Sheriff that the Gaoler from his vanced years and physical defects was unfitted to perform the duties of his office, and sug- sted that his son, the Turnkey, be appointed in his stead. This suggestion was acted on.

An escape was made from the *St. Thomas Gaol*, on the 1st August, 1877. The prisoner as somewhat weak-minded, and was allowed to work in the Court-house yard. On the day escape, which was within a fortnight of the date of the expiry of his sentence, the pri- ner was left alone in the yard indicated, and succeeded in getting away, but returned in a w days and served out his time.

A man, named Henry Johnson, committed on a charge of sheep-stealing, escaped from e *Hamilton Gaol* on the 5th October, 1876, and was recaptured the same evening. The isoner stopped in bed during the day, saying that he was sick; but when the other pri- ners were at supper in the evening, he got up and managed to slip by the dining room thout being seen by the Turnkeys. He made his way into the yard and climbed over the ll. This escape was attributable to neglect on the part of the Turnkey in charge, who had t the door leading into the yard unlocked.

An escape was made from the *Sault Ste. Marie Gaol* on the 24th September, by a pris- er, named Johnson, whose term of sentence expired in November. The reports of the heriff and Gaoler state that the prisoner was safely locked up in his cell in the evening, and uring the night succeeded in picking the locks of his cell, the ward door, and the door leading to the yard. He succeeded in getting over the yard fence, and made his way into the nited States. I have not yet had time to make an investigation into the circumstances con- ected with the escape, and therefore cannot state whether carelessness or negligence was tributable to any of the officials. I have, however, given instructions for the remedying of e or two structural defects, which may have aided the prisoner in the escape.

Deaths.

The number of deaths in the Gaol population during the past twelve months, was considerably lower than in the preceding year, being 35 as against 55, or a reduction of 20, notwithstanding the increased number of commitments. The circumstances connected with these deaths do not call for special remark. In every case, so far as I have been advised, a coroner's inquest was held, and a copy of the verdict sent to the Government.

Prison Dietaries.

With a few exceptions, the regulations in respect to the Gaol dietaries are adhered to. The infraction in two instances is due to the want of Prison kitchens, but as they are now being provided, I hope next year to be able to report the entire compliance with the existing rules.

Now that the Central Prison is in full operation, withdrawing all prisoners from the Common Gaols, who may be sentenced for long periods, I have under consideration the question of reducing the four classes of Gaol dietaries to two, and hope to be able to submit the conclusion I arrive at before the close of the year.

Prison Labour.

The question of providing employment for such prisoners as are sentenced to the Common Gaols with hard labour remains to be solved. From returns made to me, it is shown that only the sum of $2,120.86, was received as the entire cash product of the prisoners' labour in all the Common Gaols of the Province, for the past official year. The Gaols reporting such receipts are Goderich, $127.50; Hamilton, $50; Kingston, $446.75; Ottawa, $1,154; Toronto, $118.37; Walkerton, $24.25; and Woodstock, $200. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that difficulty is found in obtaining productive employment for prisoners confined in the Gaols in the rural districts, but that little or nothing should be obtained for them to do in places like Toronto and Hamilton seems incredible. Of course, the evils of enforced idleness are very much mitigated by the removal of long date prisoners to the Central Prison, but when it is considered that 7,000 of the 8,470 prisoners who received sentence during the past year, were committed for periods of two months and under, the importance of providing hard labour for this large and increasing class cannot be over-estimated. During the last session of the Dominion Parliament, a Bill was passed authorizing the employment without the walls of Common Gaols, of prisoners, who had been committed and sentenced more than once, for any offence against any law of Canada.

The provisions of this Act set forth that the Lieutenant-Governor of any Province may make regulations with a view to preventing the escape of, and the preservation of discipline among the prisoners so employed, and also specify the work to be done. It is further provided that no prisoners are to be so employed, save under the strictest care and supervision of officers appointed for that purpose, and also that every street, road or highway, along which prisoners may pass, or any place where they may be employed, shall be considered as a portion of the Gaol, as regards escapes or rescues, and attempted escapes or rescues.

Inasmuch, however, as by far the largest proportion of these offenders against the laws

nada are either sentenced to the Penitentiary direct or to the Central Prison, or are wards removed to the last-named place, only very few such prisoners are left to be em- d outside the Gaol walls. The great majority of the short date prisoners, and for whom most desirable to find work, are offenders against *Provincial and Municipal* laws, and equently do not come within the scope of the Act, which is thus very limited. I would, fore, strongly recommend that a similar Bill be passed at the the next session of the slature, authorizing the employment without the precincts of Common Gaols, of pri- s convicted and sentenced under the laws of the Province and Municipalities.

Gaol Expenditures.

The cost of maintaining the Common Gaols of the Province during the past year amounted 129,441.60, as compared with $130,461.80, being a decrease in the expenditure of 20.20.

The details of this expenditure, classified under three headings, are shown in the fol- ng summary :—

Food, clothing, fuel and general maintenance	$61,070 22
Ordinary repairs	6,765 35
Officials' salaries	61,606 03
	$129,441 60

As already shown, the total number of prisoners who were in custody during the year 13,481 ; of these, 2,615 were criminals, or rather prisoners who had been committed to for indictable offences, and whose maintenance forms a charge upon funds voted by the slature for the administration of justice, and 10,866 were prisoners committed for unin- able offences, whose maintenance has to be defrayed by municipalities. The collective ds of custody of those two classes of prisoners during the year were as follows :—

2,615	Government prisoners	73,322 days
10,866	Municipal prisoners	208,206 "
13,481	prisoners	281,528 days

The allowance to municipalities out of Administration of Justice Funds, so far as they e to Gaol expenditure, is determined by the ratio of civil to criminal prisoners, and the ctive periods of their detention in Gaols. It would thus appear that the cost to the Pro- for maintaining prisoners in the Common Gaols during the year was $33,356.95, and t arious municipalities of the Province, $96,084.65.

Further examination of the above figures shows that the average period of Gaol custody vernment or criminal prisoners was $28\frac{1}{10}$ days, while that of municipal offenders was days, as compared with $33\frac{1}{3}$ and $24\frac{2}{4}$ days respectively the preceding year. The average of maintaining each prisoner during the past year was $9.60, as compared with $11.61 revious year ; the cost per prisoner for officials' salaries being $4.57, as against $5.15 or all other expenditures $5.03, as compared with $6.28 the preceding year.

The following tables of Gaol Statistics will be found at the end of this part of the l
port, viz. :

Table No. 1, showing the number of prisoners committed during the year, males a
females, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year, giving increases or decrea
of each sex at the respective Gaols.

Table No. 2, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age ;
number of recommittals, and the number of persons acquitted on being arraigned for
crimes with which charged, and the number of civil prisoners.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, and
nature and periods of such sentences.

Table No. 4, showing the total number of prisoners in the several Gaols of the Provi
on the 30th September, 1876, and the nature of the imprisonment

Table No. 5, showing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, educatio
status, and habits of the prisoners committed during the year

Table No. 6, showing the offences for which the prisoners were committed.

Table No. 7, showing the occupation, trades, and callings of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 8, showing the number of escapes and deaths ; the revenue derived from
prison labour ; the cost of dieting the prisoners ; the accommodation of the respective Gao
and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year.

Table No. 9, showing the number of prisoners committed as criminals and for municip
offences respectively ; the collective days' custody of each of these classes of prisoners ; t
cost of maintaining the Gaols ; the average of such cost per prisoner, and the salaries pa
to the respective Gaol officials.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO.

This establishment, now in the fourth year of its existence, continues to accomplish in ery satisfactory and effectual manner, the objects designed in its foundation.

By the removal of a large number of convicted prisoners from the Common Gaols, the ns of obtaining a better classification of the remaining inmates of those local establish- ts have been secured, and, as a consequence thereof, the liability of the younger and more xperienced of these classes to be contaminated and corrupted by contact with hardened minals, has been very appreciably lessened.

The discipline of the Common Gaols has been improved, and their management and in- or economy much simplified by the transfer of the worst and most unmanageable prisoners n establishment especially designed for such classes. Besides, the evils arising out of rerowding the Gaols, which were becoming very marked, have in most instances been rcome, at any rate for the present.

The actual sentences of imprisonment for given periods, accompanied *with hard labour*, ich had been passed upon certain criminals, has, so far as relates to the 2,094 prisoners o were transferred to the Central Prison since its opening, been strictly complied with and ried out, instead of the enactment of the judicial farce of sentencing criminals to hard our, when it really meant to *utter idleness*.

A large number of these 2,094 prisoners have acquired a trade during their incar- ation, or at any rate such a knowledge of a trade or handicraft, as has enabled them to ke a living when they left the Prison; while all of them—except those who were utterly raved and irreclaimable—have had good resolutions strengthened and confirmed by the mation of industrious habits, and a knowledge that the exercise of such habits would keep m from again falling into criminal courses.

These great objects are being more fully accomplished with every year's growth of the ntral Prison, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the efforts which are being made to reclaim minals by inculcating habits of industry and moral restraint, will be crowned with success, failing which, in the cases of the incorrigible, that strict discipline and enforced labour l, at any rate, have a deterrent effect upon them in the commission of crime.

Movements of Prisoners.

The total number of prisoners under confinement during the year ending 30th Septem- was 997, as compared with 849 the preceding year, or an increase of 148. The movements these prisoners in respect to commitment, transfer and discharge are exhibited in the lowing tabular statement, viz. :—

Received.

Number remaining in custody on 30th Sept., 1876	342
Number received during the year	653
Escaped prisoner re-captured	1
Re-transferred from Gaol	1
Total number in custody during the year	997

Discharged.

Discharged on expiration of sentences	581	
Discharged on payment of fines	38	
Discharged upon remission of sentences	11	
Re-transferred to Common Gaols	5	
Transferred to Toronto Asylum	1	
		636
Remaining in custody 30th Sept., 1877		361

From a comparison of the above figures with those of the previous year, it would appear that there is an increase of 12 in the number of commitments; of 131 in the discharges by expiration of sentence; of 5 in the discharges upon payment of fines, and of 2 by the remission of sentence by order of the Secretary of State for the Dominion. The number of prisoners re-transferred to Common Gaols as being physically or mentally unfit for labour was 5 during the past year, as against 9 in the preceding, and one was certified to be insane and transferred to the Toronto Asylum. The number of prisoners remaining in custody at the close of the year was 361, as compared with 342 in 1876. As there are only 336 cells in the Prison, four of which are used as dark and punishment cells, a considerable number of prisoners for the past six months have had to be placed in an associated dormitory at night. Of course, the prisoners selected for this kind of night confinement are those whose sentences have nearly expired.

The entire operations of the Prison, in respect to the reception and discharge of prisoners, from its opening, on the 1st June, 1874, up to the close of the past year, are shown in the following summary :—

Total number of prisoners committed, from 1st June, 1874, to 30th Sept., 1877		2,094
DISCHARGES.		
By expiration of sentences	1,561	
By payment of fines	104	
By remission of sentences	25	
Retransferred to Common Gaols, as unfit to work	19	
Transferred to Asylums	8	
Escaped	10	
Died	6	
		1,733
Remaining, 30th Sept., 1877		361

Of the 655 commitments this year, 390 were sentenced direct to the Central Prison by te various courts of competent jurisdiction, and 265 were sentenced to imprisonment in the ommon Gaols, and subsequently transferred to Central Prison custody.

Respecting the escapes during the three years and a half, it is but right to state that ne took place in the first year's operations of the Prison, when the staff and discipline were t thoroughly organized, and when the weak structural points of the Prison had not been scovered. Only one escape has taken place in the past two years, and of the nine that had eviously occurred, two prisoners were subsequently recaptured.

The exceptionally low rate of mortality among a population of such vitiated constitu-ons, speaks volumes for the excellent sanitary arrangements and healthy regimen of the rison.

I have very frequently had to call the attention of the Government to a practice that evails of sentencing men to this Prison who are both bodily and mentally unfitted to per-rm hard labour. To correct this, the Attorney-General addressed a circular to the Judges the Province, on the 2nd March, 1875, from which I take the following extracts:—"I may ke this opportunity of calling your attention to the class of persons for whom the Prison is tended. Such persons only as are physically and mentally capable of earning their liveli-od by daily labour, in ordinary trades and employments requiring able-bodied men, can be neficially confined there. I am informed that, in some instances, aged, maimed, and other-ise physically incapable persons, as well as lunatics and paralytics, have, inadvertently, en sentenced to the Central Prison. In view of the difficulty of ascertaining the condition a prisoner without careful examination, I would respectfully suggest that, before sentencing n offender to the Prison, it may be convenient for you to direct the Sheriff to procure a cer-ficate from the Gaol surgeon, with respect to the physical and mental condition of the con-icts." Notwithstanding this, the Warden reports that during the past year he has had to eceive about twenty-five prisoners, comprising lunatics, imbeciles, men deficient of legs, ands or fingers, epileptics, and old men of sixty-five and seventy. In justice to the Judges, ho sentenced these mental and physical defectives to an Industrial Prison, it is pro-er to state that in many instances they were certified by Gaol surgeons to be fit for hard la-our. I trust that it will not again become necessary to refer to this practice, unless it be to eport its entire discontinuance.

The following summary shows the periods of sentence awarded to the 655 prisoners who ere either sentenced direct, or were transferred from the Common Gaols, to the Central rison, viz.:—

For one month	6
For periods over one month and up to two months inclusive	92
For periods over two months and up to three months inclusive	127
For four months	75
For five months	13
For six months	179
For seven months	1
For eight months	1
Carried forward	494

Brought forward	494
For nine months	1
For twelve months	88
For fourteen months	2
For fifteen months	1
For eighteen months	27
For twenty-two months	2
For twenty-three months	20
For two years less one day	3
For two years	15
For three years, less expired portion at Reformatory	1
For five years, " " "	1
	655

The nationalities, religious denominations, civil condition, social habits, and educational status of these 655 prisoners, were reported to be as follows :—

NATIONALITIES.

Canadian	310
English	133
Irish	110
Scotch	22
United States	60
Other countries	20
	655

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Church of England	271
Roman Catholic	235
Presbyterian	62
Methodist	60
Other religions	27
	655

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	209
Single	446
	655

SOCIAL HABITS.

Temperate	225
Intemperate	430
	655

EDUCATIONAL STATUS..

Could read and write	455
Could read only.....	125
Could neither read nor write	75
	655

Tables showing the County Gaols of the Province from which these prisoners were received, the offences for which they were sentenced, and their trades, occupations, and callings, will be found attached to the Warden's Report in the appendix.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

The operations of the Canada Car and Manufacturing Company, in connection with the prison labour, continue, I regret having to report, to be unsuccessful in a pecuniary point of view. Indeed, from their inception, they have been a series of misfortunes, which it is to be feared will ultimately result in the total loss to the shareholders, of the whole of the original paid-up stock, amounting to about a quarter of a million dollars. It would, not only, be unnecessary, but uncalled for in a report of this kind, to refer to the management of the affairs of this Company, comprising in its list of shareholders and directors some of the most influential and wealthy merchants and capitalists in the Dominion, were it not that their want of success tends seriously to compromise the value and adaptability of the prison labour for manufacturing purposes. Making due allowance, however, for the time and experience that was necessarily required to systematize and apply the labour to the best advantage in connection with the industries the Company undertook to carry on, and for which they received every consideration at the hands of the Government that they asked for,—I think it can be conclusively shewn that the failure of the Company was largely, if not entirely, due to other causes than the conditions of their contract to employ prison labour. Apart altogether from the misfortune of the Company in commencing the manufacture of railway cars and appliances on an enormous scale, at a period which was immediately succeeded by almost complete stagnation in railway affairs, involving great shrinkage in the value of such manufactures, there is no doubt whatever that the most serious mismanagement prevailed in all their operations in relation to that industry. It is unnecessary to particularize these acts of mismanagement, as they are too well known, and fully acknowledged by the shareholders, besides being fully set forth in the various annual statements and balance sheets of the Company.

Notwithstanding this, I am fully convinced that the operations of the Company, in connection with the new industry that was established in the early part of 1875, would ultimately have proved successful and remunerative had it not been for the legacy of debt and embarrassment bequeathed to them from the car building operations. In carrying on the new, as well as the old industry, the Government showed the utmost consideration to the Company, meeting their views in every way that the public interest would admit of. In making this statement I feel sure that I will be borne out and corroborated by the Directors and Shareholders of the Company.

In conformity with a provision of the new contract, entered into between the Government and the Company on the 27th January, 1876, a commission issued to the Hon

ourable W. P. Howland, and Messrs. Z. R. Brockway, and James Noxon to enquire into and report upon the value of the Central Prison labour. The nature and scope of the work assigned to the Commissioners are fully set forth in the clause of the contract providing for their appointment, which is as follows: "And whereas the said Company allege that the price agreed to be paid in the said original contract for prison labour, is in excess of its real value, and without admitting any right of claim on the part of the said Company to a reduction in the said price; but for the purpose of satisfying the Government and the said Company as to what is under all the circumstances of the case, and having regard to the value of the works, machinery and plant provided by the Government, a fair price to be paid therefor by the Company, the said Commissioner of Public Works, acting on behalf of the Government, hereby agrees to name one or more Commissioners, not being officers of the Government, to enquire into the whole subject and report to the Government the result of such enquiry, and the price to be hereafter paid for such labour is to be considered by the Government, and subject to ratification by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, regulated or readjusted according to what the Government shall consider fair and just, but unless and until an adjustment is made and ratified, the Company shall continue to pay for the labour in accordance with the terms of this agreement, subject to the right to be credited with the amount (if any) which, upon the readjusted terms they may have overpaid."

The gentlemen appointed to enquire into and report upon these important matters were eminently well qualified for the work. The social position and high standing in the community of the Chairman, Mr. Howland, as well as his wide experience as a capitalist and merchant, rendered him most acceptable to the Government and the Company, as well as in the public interest generally; the high position Mr. Brockway occupies as a prison specialist and practical administrator of prison affairs, more particularly in the industrial branch of that service, made his services invaluable in such an enquiry, while the extensive experience of Mr. Noxon, as one of the largest, and at the same time one of the most intelligent and close observing manufacturers of the Province, qualified him in every way to technically sift the evidence submitted both by the Government and the Company, and to advise his colleagues thereupon.

The Commission commenced their labours on the 20th of June, from which time until they closed, on the 15th of September, they held five distinct Sessions, adjourning from time to time as necessity required. During that time they examined twenty-seven witnesses, comprising manufacturers, merchants, prison specialists (including inspectors, wardens, instructors, guards, etc.), contractors for prison labour, together with a large number of the Government staff in connection with the Central Prison, and nearly all of the Canada Car Company's officers and *employés*. In addition, they received information and returns bearing upon the subject from the most prominent prison in the United States. The evidence and information elicited fills a book of over 300 pages, the result of which is embodied in the following Report presented by the Commissioners to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Commissioners' Report.

To His Honour, the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—The undersigned, your Commissioners to examine into and report upon the value

of the labour of prisoners in the Central prison, having regard to the value of the works, machinery, and plant provided by the Government of Ontario in connection therewith, to be furnished the Canada Car and Manufacturing Company (limited), under certain agreements between the Government of Ontario, represented by the Inspector of Prisons and the Commissioner of Public Works of the Province, and the said Company, beg leave to report, submitting at the same time a record of the proceedings of the Commission, a full copy of the testimony taken, and the several exhibits mentioned therein and attached thereto.

The Commissioners, to properly inform themselves, upon their first meeting (20th of June), immediately after organizing, visited the Central Prison, where they observed for themselves the nature of the industries carried on by the Company, the organization of the labour, and the efficiency of the business administration; also the machinery, plant, &c., supplied by the Government, and the thoroughness of the discipline maintained by the prison authorities. Afterwards, and at a later date, Commissioners Howland and Noxon personally visited three of the prisons in the United States corresponding nearest in the class of prisoners confined, and in the character of the employment supplied to the Central Prison here, viz., the House of Correction at Detroit, Michigan, the Workhouse or House of Correction at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Erie County Penitentiary at Buffalo, New York. At each of these establishments every opportunity was afforded the Commissioners to obtain such information as they desired, and they beg leave here to acknowledge their obligations to the several superintendents in charge for the kind courtesies received. Also a circular letter (copy of which and the replies thereto is hereto appended), was addressed to all, or nearly all, of the American and Canadian prisons, bringing in return replies of considerable value from seventeen of them, including, however, one of those the Commissioners had previously visited. In the taking of evidence, the parties to the inquiry have been allowed full scope to bring forward such testimony as they choose to present, and neither of them has been remiss in that regard, as is evidenced by the fact that the Commission has occupied eight days in receiving it, as well as by the extent of the record containing it, submitted herewith.

The Commissioners have sought to exclude from the considerations governing their conclusions, topics of great general importance, such as the question of public policy in regard to the employment of prisoners at mechanical pursuits or otherwise; whether prisoners so employed should be contracted out at a given rate *per diem*, as is customary, and as is the case at the Central Prison, or be employed directly for the Government, and without the intervention of contractors; whether under a different system of sentences, or with possible additional inducements to industry and good conduct generally, to be supplied, through rewards, and improved methods of discipline, their labour might or might not be made more valuable. Nor do they attempt to determine whether the current rate for prisoners' labour in all the Prisons is less or more than the real value as compared with the rates paid for similar work when performed by free labour and under ordinary circumstances, but rather assume that the price generally paid by contractors is the better standard of value for the purposes of this inquiry. And the simple statement of the Company here that they have made no profit, or have suffered loss by their contract at the Central Prison, is not deemed of itself sufficient to determine the fair value of the prisoners' labour.

There is now, and has been always, a wide difference for mechanical or manufacturing purposes in the estimate placed by contractors upon the labour of prisoners and that of free labour; it is to be explained in that the prisoners cannot be relied on for experienced work except after considerable time consumed in instructing them, and then only for the period of their imprisonment, which is short, as compared with the period of time citizens who usually work at a given occupation. Under present Prison administration, the labour of prisoners is measurably a forced labour, the prisoners not being actuated actively by the ordinary incitements and ambition belonging to citizens and freemen at their work. Contractors employing prisoners must continue the business and pay for their labour, whether the market for their commodities is favourable or not. There is also always some embarassment to the manufacturer employing Prison labour, to be anticipated from the necessarily divided control of the prisoners' operations. Of course, there are certain advantages to be had in the employment of prisoners, and much might be said on that side also: but the considerations cited have great weight with employers, and have the effect to depreciate the current value of prisoners' labour very much below that of citizens employed in similar pursuits, so that it can be disposed of at only about one-third of the price paid for free labour.

The value to contractors of Prison labour is affected, as is the value of all labour, by the general conditions of trade throughout the country at any given time, and the Commissioners are not unmindful of the present depression, but take into account also that the contract of the Company extends over a number of years, during which it is not unreasonable to expect some improvement in that regard. So too, the productiveness of prisoners' labour is affected by the degree of adaptability of the work to be done, to the class and capacity of the prisoners employed; by the tact and ability with which the contractor organizes the employees, arranges the factory, directs the labour, and generally conducts the business; by the wisdom and thoroughness of the management of the prison and prisoners by the prison authorities; by the degree of harmony and co-operation between the contractor, his agents, and the government of the prison; and by the character of the shops and value of machinery, plant, &c., supplied with the prisoners. But mainly, and very apparently, it is affected by the class of prisoners confined, and the duration of their terms of sentence.

There are generally two classes of prisons:—The one designed for custody of criminals sentenced to imprisonment for one year and more, even to sentences for life. These prisons have many prisoners under sentence for three, four, five, and from that to ten years The other prisons are variously styled, namely, Workhouse, House of Correction, and Penitentiary Their prison population consists mainly of misdemeanants under sentences of from ten days to a few weeks or months, and large numbers committed in default of payment of fines, and in default of sureties for good behaviour (liable of course, to be released at any time), and also a small proportion sentenced for one year or more. The Detroit House of Correction is a notable illustration of this class of prisons. The Central Prison here, more properly belonging to the latter class, should not really be classed with either, because, as the Commissioners are informed, there is, on the one hand, a *maximum* limit, so that two years is the longest term of sentence, and on the other, through the regulations under which prisoners are transferred to this prison from the gaols of the Province, the worthless class included among the short-term prisoners in this class of prisons in the United States, are in a great measure excluded.

The Commissioners are of opinion that, so far as the first above-mentioned particulars affecting the value of prison labour are concerned, there is no essential difference between these conditions at the Central Prison and at other prisons on this side of the Atlantic, and that the sentence and system of selecting the prisoners here, and the machinery, plant, &c., so liberally furnished by the Government, makes their labour of about the same value as the average value of prison labour in all the seventeen prisons from which replies to their inquiries have been received, including, as it does, prisons of both the classes named, and also the Canadian prisons at St. John and Halifax (no reply having been received from Kingston). It is ascertained, from a calculation made from the returns from these prisons, that the average contract price per *diem*, on contracts entered into during 1876 and 1877, stating it exactly, is ($44\frac{23}{100}$c.) forty-four cents and twenty-three one-hundredths. Or, if the price of prison labour in the two classes of prisons be considered separately, it is seen that in the long date prisons it averages $45\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and in the short date prisons 39 cents; or, including the Erie County Penitentiary, where the sentences average extremely short, and the contract price is, therefore, extremely small, the average is 35 cents, but it must be remembered that in these prisons only workshops with their bare walls are furnished by the Government with these prisoners.

In the course of the examination, it has been estimated by the most competent experts (as has already been stated) that the fair value of prison labour of the class we are specially considering is—taking one year with another—one-third of the current rate for wages of citizens similarly employed outside. Now, if it is adjudged that the wages for unskilled labour outside is one dollar per *diem*, and for skilled labour one dollar and a half, and that 21 per cent., or thereabout, of the prison labour at the Central Prison may be classed as skilled labour; then, upon the basis of one-third value, and the employment of the number contracted for, namely, two hundred and sixty, we have 37 cents as the average value of the whole, to which an addition should be made for the unusual amount of machinery, plant, &c., supplied with the prisoners.

Finally, after having given due consideration to the voluminous testimony submitted, the Commissioners have concluded that, were they called upon to name one sum per *diem*, as their opinion of the fair value of the labour at the Central Prison, having regard to the

machinery, plant, &c., supplied by the Government, that sum would be forty-two (42) cents, but believing it more equitable to all concerned, and less likely to suggest further differences in future, they have unanimously agreed to report that a fair price to be paid for the labour aforesaid is—For all prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall expire in less than one year, *forty cents per diem* (40c.); and for all prisoners whose term of sentence shall exceed one year, *fifty cents per diem* (50c.). These rates per day to cover, of course, the use of all machinery, plant, &c., as agreed to be supplied by the Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. P. Howland,
Z. R. Brockway,
James Noxon. } *Commissioners.*

Toronto, Sept. 15th, 1877.

The Government decided to accept, and act upon the recommendations contained in the foregoing Report of the Commissioners, subject to ratification by Parliament. On being advised of this decision, I at once presented the Company with an account for the labour of the prisoners, made up as required under the provisions of the new agreement, to the 1st July, 1877. As a considerable number of the prisoners, who had been transferred to the Central Prison and tendered to the Company, had expiated a portion of their sentences in the common gaols prior to transfer, it was found to be impossible to discriminate as to the rates of forty and fifty cents per day, to be charged for the labour of the prisoners who were to serve in the Central Prison for periods exceeding one year and less than one year respectively. Under these circumstances, the sum per diem named by the Commissioners as the one they would have recommended, had other and more cogent reasons not suggested to them the desirability of fixing the rates according to the terms of sentence, was adopted for all past labour, viz., 42 cents per diem. The account for labour furnished under the new contract at this rate, amounted to $28,164.36 up to the 1st July, including one-half of the amount due for labour furnished under the old contract, the payment of which was deferred. The Secretary of the Company was requested to deposit the amount named to the credit of the Treasurer of Ontario on or before the 15th October; and at the same time the Company was notified that they must accept and employ the full complement of prisoners they were required to take under the terms of the contract, viz., 260, as against a maximum of 215 they had only employed up to the date of notification.

To this demand the President of the Company replied that, while concurring in the fairness of the rate charged for the labour, he regretted that the Company were not in a position to liquidate the claim; that owing to the uninterrupted depression in every trade from the time the Company commenced active operations in the Prison shops, they were unable to find remunerative work for the prisoners, whilst the obligation to find employment for a specific number of prisoners prevented them from dealing with the labour, had it been free, viz.: to discharge men and cut down expenses; that under the circumstances they were obliged to manufacture more goods than they could dispose of, without offering inducements to buyers which swept away the profits and often entailed loss. He further stated that on starting the new industry the whole of the Company's capital consisting of $269,390 had been invested in lands, machinery, etc., with a considerable floating indebtedness, which compelled the Company to resort to borrowing money and obtaining credit, for the purpose of purchasing new machinery and raw material, the result of which was that, had it not been for the forbearance of the Government in not pressing for the payment of the prisoners' labour, they would

have been compelled long ago to have retired from the business. The President of the Company further stated that the Directors, having fully considered the subject, had arrived at the conclusion that any attempt to raise further capital, under the circumstances, either by an issue of shares or by borrowing on debentures, would be utterly futile, and that if the Government would press their claim, they would have no alternative but to wind up the business and dispose of the assets to the best advantage. He further stated that their property and assets were of such a description that, if brought to a forced sale, great sacrifices would have to be made, while the whole arrangements and expenditure in bringing the new industry to its present state of completeness would be rendered useless, the prisoners thrown idle and the scheme of employing them destroyed. In view of all these circumstances the Directors of the Company considered that the only solution of the difficulties would be for the Government to take over and carry on the industries themselves, believing, as they stated, that, from personal observation and from a consideration of the evidence submitted to the Commissioners, no contractor could obtain from prison labour the same results as the Government. The Company therefore offered to dispose of all the plant, machinery, etc., for carrying on the new industry to the Government on equitable terms, or failing the acceptance of that proposition by the Government, they expressed their willingness to go on with the contract if time were given for the liquidation of the Government claim, provided some modification were made in its terms through which the Government should be the direct employers of the labour, the Company paying so much for the manufactures. Along with these propositions, the Company submitted statements showing the cost of the machinery, plant, etc., and suggested that it should be taken off their hands at the cost price of the same as shewn in the statements, amounting to $55,872.26, together with manufactured goods to the extent of $20,810.70, or a total of $76,682.95.

The communication of the President, of which the foregoing is a summary, was submitted by the Honourable the Treasurer to me for consideration, and upon which I reported as follows:—

"I have carefully considered the communication dated 18th October, in reply to mine of the 8th instant, received by you from Mr. A. H. Campbell, President of the Canada Car and Manufacturing Company, and which you handed to me this morning to report upon.

"It is satisfactory to note that the Board of Directors admit the fairness of the value of the prison labour, as decided by the Commission appointed to enquire and report upon the subject, but it is very much to be regretted that, notwithstanding the concessions which the Government is prepared to make, in view of the finding of such Commission, the Company have to report that they are not at present in a position to liquidate the claim of the Government for the prison labour.

"While it must be admitted that some of the reasons advanced by the President for the non-success of the Company in their new operations are not without force, it will be apparent to every one who has watched the working of the Company as closely as I have, that such want of success is attributable in a large degree to the complications and financial embarassments bequeathed to the present Directors, as the residuum of the operations of the old industry.

"I fully believe, had the energies of the Board been directed to, and the capital of the Company entirely and judiciously used in the development of the new industry, that success would have attended such action.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to closely examine into the causes of failure, with a view to ascertaining whether it was due to depression in business, particularly in car building operations; to the purchase of a greater stock of machinery and material than the wants of the

rade required ; to bad management generally, or whether it was attributable to the unsuccessful use of prison labour. It is sufficient for present purposes to know that the workings of the Company have failed, and that the system of leasing the labour of the prisoners to contractors, which has been on trial for a period of nearly four years, has not proved a success.

" It has, however, been fully demonstrated that the labour of short date prisoners, of the various classes drawn from the Gaols of the Province, can be utilized successfully in manufacturing operations, but the extent of such success, I am now convinced, depends entirely upon the manner in which the labour is supervised and managed. As mentioned in my various reports upon the subject, the leasing of the labour to the Canada Car Company, or the leasing of it at all, was a compromise, necessitated by circumstances fully set forth at the time. I have always held and expressed the opinion that prison labour can be most successfully employed under the direct supervision of the Government through its officers.

" Adhering to this opinion, which is strengthened by the experience of the past four years, I am prepared to recommend that the offer of the President of the Canada Car Company be accepted, with certain modifications, as follows :—

" First—That all the machinery placed in the Central Prison for carrying on the manufactures under the new industry, and such of the old machinery as may be required for its successful working, be taken off the hands of the Company at its present value, to be decided by competent men ; or if it is preferred, all that is in good order and free from blemishes shall be taken at cost price, less 10 per cent. for the wear and tear undergone.

" Second—That the raw material on hand required for the manufacture of the articles of the new industry be taken from the Company at cost price.

" Third—That material in process of manufacture, connected with the new industry, be taken over at the cost of the raw material and the labour expended upon it.

" Fourth—That the reconstruction of, and alterations and additions made by the Canada Car Company, to certain shops within the premises be accepted, and the Company paid for the same at measurement values, such measurements to be made by competent persons.

" Fifth—That the expenses which the Company was put to in erecting and placing in order the new machinery, so as to commence the new industries, be recouped to them, to the extent of the actual wages paid and the cost of material used in such works.

" Respecting the manufactured goods on hand, amounting to about $20,000, it is most important that they should not be placed upon the market at a sacrifice, as it would tend to injure the trade for a considerable time. If, therefore, they can be obtained from the Company at a rate which will enable the Government to realize the amount paid for them, I would recommend the purchase of the goods."

After some negotiations the propositions contained in the foregoing letter were accepted by the Company and the Government, with a few slight modifications, chiefly with a view to reducing the quantity of manufactured goods that the Government was to take over ; and an order in Council passed, and was approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, ratifying the arrangement.

Having completed these transactions, I received instructions from the Honourable the Treasurer to make arrangements for the future industrial operations of the Prison ; authorizing me to enter into negotiations with certain parties, with a view to the accomplishment of that object, the result of which is shown in the following communication, which I addressed to the Treasurer :—

" Adverting to my letter of the 23rd October, recommending the acceptance upon certain terms and conditions, of the offer of the Canada Car and Manufacturing Company, to dispose of the machinery, plant, and fixtures belonging to them, and now being used for carrying on, at the Central Prison, the manufacture of wooden ware, brooms, and other articles, connected with what is known as the " New Industry," I am now in receipt of subsequent letters addressed to you by the President of the Company, the last of which, dated 29th October,

intimates the final acceptance of all the propositions made by the Government in regard to the matter.

"Under these circumstances, the Government has now to decide upon the best method of employing the prison labour in connection with this new industry; which, I take it for granted, is not only the most suitable that can be carried on for the successful utilization of prison labour, but is the best and most desirable to be adopted in the public interests.

"There are three methods of carrying on the industry, as follows:—

"*Firstly*.—The Government, through its officers, conducting the entire manufacturing operations, purchasing the raw material, manufacturing the wares, and selling the goods

"*Secondly*.—The Government purchasing all raw material and manufacturing the goods, but placing the manufactured wares in the hands of agents for disposal.

"*Thirdly*.—The Government undertaking to manufacture all the wares for an individual or corporation, upon the system known as piece-work prices, such individual or corporation to furnish all the raw material, the Government only manufacturing the wares by the prison labour.

"After careful consideration of the subject, and having regard to the many difficulties which would surround the carrying out of the first and second propositions, I have come to the conclusion that the last would be by far the best method that could be adopted. By so doing, the discipline of the institution would be entirely retained in the hands of the Government and its officers, who would be able to determine, after a short experience, the maximum amount of labour that could be obtained from the prisoners and the machinery, and to take such steps as might be necessary to accomplish that object. By the adoption of this method, the Government will also be able to introduce a system of rewards, in the way of shortening sentences and giving small gratuities for industrious conduct and good behaviour, which will stimulate the prisoners to the performance of the tasks allotted to them.

"Having regard to all these advantages, and to the negotiations which have been going on for the past two weeks under your instructions, between myself, as Inspector of Prisons, and Messrs. McMurray and Fuller of this city, who have been acting as agents for the sale of the wares manufactured by the Canada Car Company, and who have in that capacity thoroughly established an excellent trade, I am prepared to recommend that the following propositions be made to them:—

"1st. That the Government, under the direction of the Inspector of Prisons, and the supervision of its officers and servants, shall use and employ the labour of 260 prisoners daily, for manufacturing for Messrs. McMurray and Fuller, the following wares, namely:—Pails, tubs, and hollow wooden-ware generally; brooms, whisks, and articles made of broom corn; brushes of all descriptions made of hair and fibre; wash-boards, sleighs, wheelbarrows, racks, ladders, tables, and other articles now being manufactured by the Canada Car Company, in their operations known and designated as the "new industry."

"2nd. The Government, in carrying on such manufactures, to use in the way of structures the shops known as the north shop, the erecting and paint shop, the saw mill (formerly known as the 'forge'), the broom shop, the shop over the drying kiln, together with the two drying kilns.

"3rd. The machinery, plant, fixtures, boilers, engines, motive power, running gear, belting, pulleys, etc., to be used by the Government in carrying on the aforesaid manufactures, to be what were originally placed in the above-mentioned shops, or what have been subsequently provided by the Government, together with all the machinery, plant, fixtures, etc., to be taken over by the Government from the Canada Car Company, and which are now being used by that Company in carrying on the said new industry.

"4th. The Government to grant to Messrs. McMurray and Fuller, as the contractors specified, the right to use all the railways, roads, and such portions of the Prison yards as may be required in the delivery of raw material for manufacturing purposes, and for the shipment of manufactured goods. These rights to be subject to such disciplinary rules and regulations as the Inspector may consider requisite for the proper management of the Prison.

"5th. The Government to allow the contractors the use of such portions of the lumber yard as they may require for storing lumber and raw material, and, until another building or proper accommodation be provided, the use of the building known as the 'foundry,' for the storage of raw material and manufactured goods.

"6th. The Government to keep all machinery, plant, fixtures, railways, roads, yards,

d storage room mentioned in the preceding clauses in good order and repair, and make such newals of articles of machinery, plant, and fixtures, now in use and actually required, as diuary wear and tear may necessitate, but to provide no other machinery, plant, fixtures, d running gear for the manufacture of other articles than those mentioned in clause 1.

"These conditions being fulfilled by Government, they shall require of Messrs. cMurray and Fuller the following, viz.:

"1st. To furnish all the raw or partially manufactured material used in the manufacring of the following articles, viz.: pails, tubs, and hollow wooden ware generally, brooms, isks, and articles made of broom corn; brushes of all descriptions made of hair and fibre; shboards, sleighs, wheelbarrows, racks, ladders, tables and other articles now being made the Canada Car Company, in connection with the new industry. Such raw material, in e way of wood, bolts and staves, to be of the best quality and free from knots and defects, d such partially manufactured material in the way of broom corn, hair, fibre, glue, paint, ruish, zinc, etc., to be of good description, and free from faults and defects, so as to able the greatest number of the said articles to be manufactured therefrom in the shortest ace of time. The raw and partially manufactured materials to be delivered in the same te and condition as they have been delivered to the Canada Car Company for similar purses, and always to be in abundant supply, so that at no time shall any of the shops, machinery, or prisoners be delayed for want of the same.

"2nd. To take all the manufactured goods specified, being the produce of such raw aterial and machinery, and of the labour of not less than 260 prisoners, and to pay r the manufacturing of the same at piece rate prices to be determined on before the 15th of bruary next, as regards brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, and washboards, and by the 1st of pril next, as regards churns and other articles of hollow wooden-ware; (except those above pecified) sawbucks, sleighs, wheelbarrows, ladders, and all the other articles named in clause e. Such piece rates to be based upon and graded according to the quality, style, and brands the various manufactures. In the event of the Inspector of Prisons, acting on behalf of e Government, and the Contractors not being able to agree upon the said piece prices, then ey shall be determined by three arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by the Governent, another by the Contractors, and the third by the two combined. These arbitrators to cide the piece work prices for manufacturing the goods named, not later than the first of pril, 1878, and in giving their award, they shall take into account the cost of manufacturg by free labour, the use of machinery, plant, buildings, etc., and the obligation on the part the contractors to employ 260 prisoners.

"3rd. The account or bill for manufacturing such goods, at the rates thus to be deterined, to be made up by the Government and rendered to the contractors at the close of each arter, viz.: on the first day of April, July, October, and January, when the contractors ll be required to deposit the amount of the accounts so rendered to the credit of the Treaer of the Province, in a Government Bank, to be specified, on or before the tenth day of e months named, transmitting to the Inspector of Prisons the bank deposit voucher for the me.

"4th. The contractors to have constantly upon the premises an accountant, who shall o act as store-keeper, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all the raw material sent to the premises and deliver it out to the prison officials as required, and who, along with an ficer to be named by the Government, shall take an account every week of the manufactured ods placed in store and shall certify on the face thereof to the correctness of the same, ving, together with said Government official, a final account of the whole of the goods manutured during each quarter, and of the cost of manufacturing the same accruing due to the overnment at the said piece rate prices.

"5th. The Government to hold a lien upon all the raw material delivered by the conactors into the prison premises, and upon all manufactured goods, as well as those in pross of manufacture, until such quarterly accounts are paid.

"6th. The contractors to furnish good and sufficient security in the sum of ten thousand llars for the due performance of their contract in all respects, and also for the payment of nounts due and accruing due to the Government for manufacturing the before-mentioned ods.

"7th. The contractors to take over all the raw material and goods in process of manuture on the date upon which they are handed over by the Canada Car Company to the

Government, and to pay for the same in cash within ten days of such dates, at the rates the Government may have to pay the Canada Car Company for such raw material and goods in process of manufacture.

"8th. The Government to furnish the contractors with prison labour to unload the cars or waggons delivering raw material, or to load cars or waggons with manufactured goods, or to pack and otherwise prepare such manufactured goods for shipment; such labour to be paid for at a rate not exceeding 50 cents per day of ten hours, or for broken periods at a rate of seven cents per hour, for each prisoner. The account of such labour to be kept by the Government accountant, and the contractors' accountant and storekeeper.

"Respecting the manufactured goods now in the hands of the Company, so many of them as the Government may have to purchase at the lowest rates, less trade allowance, commissions, freight allowances and cash discounts, the contractors shall be required to take off the hands of the Government at the net rates paid to the said Canada Car Company, and to pay cash for the same within ten days from the time that the Government has to pay the Company for the same."

The recommendations contained in the foregoing communications were approved of by the Government, and finally accepted by Messrs. McMurray & Fuller, when an Order in Council passed ratifying the arrangements, subject, however, to the approval of the Legislature.

At the time of writing this report (12th November), stock is being taken throughout the Prison, and everything is being placed in order, with a view to commencing operations under the new system not later than the 20th November. The completion of these arrangements renders a reorganization of the Prison staff necessary, which, however, is referred to under the heading of "Expenditures."

Structural Improvements and Additions.

In conformity with the recommendation contained in my two last reports, an appropriation was voted at the last Session of the Legislature for the building of an isolated hospital and a lodge-house at the entrance gate. Both of these structures were proceeded with during the past summer, and the former will be ready for occupation as soon as money is voted to purchase the necessary furniture and furnishings.

Four hydrants, connected with the city water works, have been placed at the best points upon the premises, in order to subdue any outbreak of fire that may unfortunately occur, and 500 feet of hose and suitable hose carts, together with all other attachments, have also been procured, in order to render the fire protection service as effective as possible. Trial has been made of these appliances, under the observation of the Architect of the Public Works Department, who reports satisfactorily of their working. The Warden has been instructed to form the officers and *employés* of the Prison into a fire brigade, designating the duties of each person, and to frame and submit rules and regulations for my approval, in order that they may be printed and hung up throughout the premises.

A brick stable and carriage house, and a large brick store house, with a tailor shop over it have been built by prison labour, the material having been furnished by the Public Works Department. Other works of minor importance have also been done during the year.

It is recommended that an appropriation be asked at the next Session of the Legislature to purchase material for the erection of other structures, such as shoe shop, piggery, wall tower, galleries, together with a large store-house in the lumber yard for manufactured goods, all the work to be performed by prisoners.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures incurred in maintaining the Prison during the official year ending 30th September, 1877, amounted to $51,268.02, of which the following is a detailed summary, exhibiting likewise the daily cost of each prisoner under each heading of expenditure, viz. :—

	Total outlay. $ cts.	Average per day, Prisoner. cts. mills.
Medicines, &c.	283 53	0 $2\frac{3}{10}$
Butcher's meat and fish	7,609 61	6 $2\frac{2}{10}$
Flour, bread, and meal	5,809 13	4 $7\frac{5}{10}$
Groceries, &c.	5,320 34	4 $3\frac{5}{10}$
Bedding and clothing	5,981 80	4 $8\frac{9}{10}$
Fuel	2,553 57	2 $0\frac{8}{10}$
Gas, oil, candles, and matches	1,315 18	1 $0\frac{7}{10}$
Laundry, soap, and cleaning	630 67	0 $5\frac{2}{10}$
Stationery, advertising, printing, and postage	752 83	0 $6\frac{1}{10}$
Library, schools, &c.	369 29	0 3
Furniture and furnishings	547 09	0 $4\frac{4}{10}$
Stable forage, &c.	47 70	0 $0\frac{4}{10}$
Repairs	380 28	0 $3\frac{2}{10}$
Unenumerated	880 11	0 $7\frac{2}{10}$
Farm and grounds	1,104 44	0 $9\frac{2}{10}$
Salaries and wages	17,682 45	14 $4\frac{5}{10}$
	$51,268 02	41 $9\frac{1}{10}$

As the daily average number of prisoners in custody was 335, and the collective period their custody was equal to 122,323 days, it is thus shown that the daily cost of maintaining prisoner, including food, clothing, salaries and wages of officers and guards, and all other harges for maintenance, was a fraction over 41 cents. The average daily cost of dieting e prisoners was $12\frac{1}{3}$ cents, which is included in the 41 cents.

The fixed expenditures, viz., salaries and wages, fuel, gas, repairs, and a few other items nstitute about one-half the cost of maintaining the Prison ; the others are, of course, determined by the daily average number of prisoners in custody.

In taking over from the Canada Car Company the manufacturing industries of the rison, as indicated in a previous part of this Report, it will become necessary to reorganize he staff of guards, substituting a considerable number of mechanics who have a technical knowdge of the trades carried on, for an equal number of ordinary guards. These men, who n addition to being guards, will also have to act in the capacity of trades-instructors, will, of ourse, have to receive extra remuneration. There will also have to be appointed a Superintenent of industries, and an accountant and store-keeper for that department. These additional fficers and guard-instructors will considerably increase the pay list for the ensuing year ; hich, however, it is anticipated will be more than recouped by the additional revenue from he prisoners' labour.

Revenue.

The cash revenue derived from the Prison labour during the past year, and the amoun debited the Canada Car and Manufacturing Company for labour furnished, including th arrears under the old contract, which will be liquidated by the transfer to the Government o machinery, plant, raw material for manufacturing purposes, etc., are as follows :—

Canada Car Company, for the labour of prisoners from 1st October, 1876, to 31st September, 1877	$24,701 25
Old claim and interest	15,550 61
Manufacturing shoes and brushes for the public institutions	906 62
Sundry receipts for labour	278 29
	$41,436 77

In addition to the productive labour of the prisoners, the following works were done representing the value of $11,953.95 :—

Occupation.	Time, Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
Improving grounds	135	50c.	67 50
Farm and garden	1,722	50	861 00
Root-house	165	30	49 50
Erecting new buildings	913	50	456 50
Drains for waterworks	668	50	334 00
Carpenters' work	597	50	298 50
Painters' work	314	50	157 00
Tailoring	1343	35	470 05
Shoe-makers' work	3459	50	1,729 50
Brush-makers' work	274	50	137 00
Net-making	61	50	30 50
Domestic work	18,178	30	5,453 40
Blacksmiths' work	170	50	85 00
Tinsmiths' work	237	50	118 50
Engineers' work	139	50	69 50
Clothes mending	1,370	35	479 50
Bakers' work	453	50	226 50
Library and Book-making	238	50	119 00
Road-making and track-laying	1,623	50	811 50
	32,059		$11,953 95

The entire cost of transferring prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison for the year amounted to $3,469.31, being equal to $5.20 per prisoner. A statement of this expense, tabulated under the various headings of expenses, is exhibited in the following summary :—

When Transferred.	Number of prisoners transferred.	Prisoners' fares to Toronto.	Travelling expenses of Bailiff.	Cab hire, food for prisoners, and telegraphing.	Total.
ctober	54	$157 05	$123 59	$41 10	$321 74
ovem'ber	49	107 10	103 22	34 56	244 88
ecember	37	80 70	84 68	26 18	191 51
nnuary	61	169 28	141 17	46 82	357 27
ebruary	35	72 21	77 43	30 85	180 49
arch	43	99 90	115 99	54 12	270 01
pril	47	121 33	131 41	40 70	293 44
ay	68	104 35	122 63	41 20	268 18
ne	68	196 15	140 07	63 56	399 78
ly	74	143 23	136 01	50 50	329 74
ugust	44	105 91	111 61	38 90	256 42
ptember	75	162 40	133 20	60 25	355 85
	655	$1,519 61	$1,420 96	$528 74	$3,469 31
verage expense incurred per prisoner		$2 32	$2 17	$0 80⅔	$5 29⅔

Discharged Prisoners.

During the year, 303 discharged prisoners were returned to the places from which they ere committed, or, when good reasons were given for such change, to other points; the re being the same. The following statement shows the places these ex-prisoners were sent and the cost of sending them :—

Where sent.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost.
Aylmer	1	$4 20
Barrie	5	10 50
Berlin	5	9 75
Brockville	5	26 45
Belleville	7	18 95
Bowmanville	2	2 80
Bradford	1	1 25
Brantford	4	8 00
Bolton	6	5 30
Cornwall	5	31 00
Chatham	5	24 80
Clifton	1	2 60
Cayuga	4	9 20
Cobourg	8	13 30
Collingwood	1	3 90
Colborne	1	2 80
Curranbrook	1	3 75
Caledonia	2	2 75
Detroit	12	54 50
Dundalk	3	11 90
Carried forward	79	$235 80

Where sent.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost.
Brought forward	79	235 80
Edwardsburgh	1	$6 35
Guelph	7	11 00
Goderich	2	8 00
Georgetown	7	7 06
Gananoque	2	7 35
Hamilton	72	91 30
Hamburg	2	4 30
Iroquois	1	4 75
Kingston	6	23 82
Kirkfield	2	5 70
L'Orignal	1	8 45
London	21	67 45
Lewiston	1	1 00
Lindsay	1	2 40
Miscellaneous	—	111 90
Merritton	1	2 70
Napanee	1	3 25
Ottawa	9	62 30
Owen Sound	4	11 20
Prescott	3	15 60
Paris	1	2 05
Port Hope	2	3 58
Perth	3	17 50
Picton	1	3 85
Peterborough	1	2 50
St. Catharines	14	30 70
Sarnia	4	16 10
Sandwich	3	11 25
Simcoe	4	10 45
St. Thomas	7	25 85
Stouffville	2	3 00
Stratford	8	19 15
Suspension Bridge	5	10 80
Unionville	1	0 85
Whitby	10	8 15
Windsor	4	18 50
Walkerton	2	7 50
Woodstock	4	11 10
Welland	4	11 75
	303	918 21
Material for prison clothing for discharged prisoners		177 70
		$1,095 91

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

PENETANGUISHENE.

The number of youths committed to this Institution during the past twelve months was greater than in any year since its establishment. The following summary shews the movements of the inmates in respect to the numbers remaining in custody at the beginning and close of the year, and the number committed, discharged, reprieved, etc., during the same period.

Remaining at close of last year on 30th of September, 1876		182
Admitted during past year		75
Total number in custody		257
Discharges by expiration of sentence	45	
" by remission of sentence	10	
" by transfer to Penitentiary	1	
Eloped	6	— 62
Remaining in custody on 30th September, 1877		195

The commitments of the preceding year were 45, as against 75 this year, or an increase of 30. The discharges by expiration of sentence numbered 28, as against 45; and the number reprieved was 6 in 1876, as against 10 in the past year, while the number in custody had increased from 182 to 195.

That the operations of the Reformatory, in respect to the movements of its inmates, may be seen at a glance, I have prepared the following tabular statement, showing the number of youths committed to the Institution annually since Confederation, and the number that remained in custody at the close of each year during the same period.

Commitments for 1867	55	Number remaining at close of same year	170
" " 1868	59	" " "	173
" " 1869	47	" " "	170
" " 1870	41	" " "	163
" " 1871	48	" " "	155
" " 1872	48	" " "	158
" " 1873	31	" " "	130
" " 1874	58	" " "	139
" " 1875	71	" " "	173
" " 1876	45	" " "	182
" " 1877	75	" " "	195

The total commitments to the Reformatory since its establishment numbered 925, of which number 608 were discharged on expiration of sentence; 22 were transferred to the Penitentiary and 16 to the Central Prison, as being incorrigible; 58 were pardoned; 1 was removed to the Asylum as being insane; 7 died and 17 ran away, leaving as before shewn 195 in custody at the close of the last year.

Attached to the Report of the Warden, in the appendix, will be found tables giving full statistical information in respect to the crimes committed by, and the periods of sentence awarded to the youths committed during the past and preceding years, together with the Counties of the Province from which they were sentenced, and the religious denominations and nationalities to which they belonged, as well as their ages at the time of commitment.

Recommendations for a Change in the Reformatory System.

In my various Annual Reports I have called attention to what I consider to be most serious defects in the Reformatory system, as conducted at this establishment. These imperfections may, for the purposes of comment, be classified under four headings:—

Firstly.—The prison-like aspect and surroundings of the Institution. The appearance of the buildings is that of a prison; their interior arrangement is altogether prison-like; the dress of the inmates, until very lately, was that of convicts, and to make matters worse, the statute under which the establishment was called into existence, defines and recognises it as a prison.

Secondly.—The disciplinary arrangements are almost identical with those of a prison for adults, instead of a Reformatory for juveniles.

Thirdly.—The system of retaining youths for arbitrarily fixed periods, instead of for an indefinite time, or until reformed, is at variance with every well recognised principle that should govern sentences to such an institution.

Fourthly.—The want of a greater variety of industrial employments.

Until about a year ago there was another very obvious defect, through which the education of the youths was much neglected, as the daily school session was restricted to about an hour before breakfast. The appointment of school-masters and the establishing of three school sessions every day, at which the pupils are graded according to proficiency have, however, remedied the most serious evils formerly exising in the school system.

The large increase that has lately taken place in the population of the Reformatory, and the probability of its being still further augmented, renders it absolutely necessary to provide increased accommodation. At my last visit all the cells were filled, and many had two occupants. In providing increased space it is most desirable that steps should be taken to overcome as much as possible the structural and disciplinary defects above referred to. As the practice of placing two lads in one cell was being attended with very bad results, not only from a sanitary, but also from a disciplinary stand point, I gave instructions for a large room, extending over the whole of the upper story of the main building, to be fitted up and furnished for an associated dormitory for the younger lads. The work was at once proceeded with, and the room is now occupied by the youths, under the charge of a night attendant.

The Warden has been instructed to take off the gates from the cell doors in the

ormitory lately erected, as soon as he effects a proper classification of the night inmates, hich will not only remove the most repugnant prison aspect of that building, but will im-rove it sanitarily. This dormitory is to be used for the second grade of boys in respect to ears. I have further recommended that a wing of proper dimensions be erected to the est of the main buildings, corresponding with the dormitory on the east. The building to e a plain substantial structure of three stories; the first floor to be used as a dining room, ie second as a sitting and reading room, and the third as an associated dormitory.

Should this last recommendation be carried out and the building completed, there would ien be three classes of dormitory accommodation in the Reformatory: 1st, the old cell dormi-ry for the inmates most advanced in years, or for the younger portion of the community, hose conduct may necessitate placing them in such cells,—the iron gates to be kept on these lls, at any rate for the present; 2nd, the cell dormitories in the east wing for lads between ie ages of eleven and fourteen, from which the iron gates are to be removed; and 3rd, the sociated dormitory accommodation in the upper story of the main building, and in the pro-osed new building for lads under eleven years of age, all bars, locks, and prison appliances be discarded in these associated dormitories, and the appointments of an ordinary school ormitory to be copied as closely as possible.

I have recommended a reorganization of the present disciplinary arrangements as soon as iese structural changes are made, with a view to the abolishment of what I conceive to be ieir harshest features, so far as the younger lads, and also the well-behaved of the elder mates are concerned. At present, as soon as tea is finished, the boys are immediately locked p in their cells for the night. This continuous cell confinement for nearly twelve hours is one f the most objectionable features of the present system. Although they are allowed to read ieir library books for a short time at night, as that can only be done by a feeble light through ie bars, the amount of pleasure or profit so derived may be easily imagined. Then again, no me is given for learning lessons until the pupils take their places in school. To overcome iese drawbacks, I have recommended that the second story of the proposed new building be tted up for a sitting, study, and reading-room, and to be furnished as such a room ought to e under ordinary circumstances. In this room all well-behaved boys shall be allowed to remain or study and reading from six until eight or nine p.m.; and on certain occasions inter-sting and instructive books shall be read to them, and lectures delivered, by the chaplains and chool masters.

The dining-room now used is situated in the basement; is stone flagged, and rarely dry, nd altogether is dreary and cellar-like. It is recommended that the ground flat of the pro-osed building be fitted up for a reasonably cheerful refectory.

By the proposed abrogation of its more distinguishing features as a penal establishment, nd by other means which it is unnecessary to detail, it is hoped that the most serious defects ow existing in the disciplinary arrangements of the Institution, will be remedied, and that a igher standard as a reformatory will be attained.

Coming now to a consideration of the evils of the present sentencing system, as stated in he third clause of the subjects under consideration, it will be apparent to all who are en-aged in reformatory work, or indeed to any one who has given the matter consideration, that youth should remain no longer in custody than is required for his reformation. The con-ignment to a Reformatory of a boy who has fallen into evil courses should not be looked

upon as a punishment for crime, but as a means of developing and strengthening the better qualities of the lad, which, in many instances, owing to untoward circumstances, were never called into action. A large number of the inmates of this institution have had before them from their childhood, the evil example of vicious parents, and it is to be feared that not a few have received from the same sources direct encouragement to the commission of crime. To such lads it is instinct to offend against, rather than obey the laws, and to punish them with imprisonment in a penal establishment for long periods under a rigorous discipline, is neither just in principle nor reasonable in practice. The great and only object is to reform them by the adoption of every influence that can be brought to bear. To this end I am convinced that an indefinite sentence, in point of time, is one of the most important elements in the reformatory system. To know that good moral conduct, assiduity in study, industrious habits, and general honesty in good purpose, will secure a shorter period of detention, and a fair start in life, is one of the greatest incentives that can be held out to such lads. These obtained, no arbitrary sentence should keep a boy in an establishment, the discipline and training of which have thus fitted him for intercourse with the world.

I would, therefore, strongly urge that the Dominion Government be solicited to pass a law authorizing Judges to sentence youths to the Reformatory for periods not exceeding five years, the *actual* period of detention, however, to be determined by the development of the qualities evidencing the reformation of the boy. I presume that, under existing laws, the recommendation of the Warden and Chaplains, endorsed by the Inspector, will nearly always secure a remission of sentence, as an act of executive clemency, but it is of vital importance that there should be a well-defined law upon this subject, printed and suspended in every room and cell in the Reformatory, so that every inmate on entering the Institution would have a thorough knowledge of the fact that it lay entirely with himself whether his detention was for a long or short period, and that if the evidences of reformation shown by him were satisfactory, and his conduct generally good, his release was certain as a matter of right and justice, and not as an act of clemency, even if based upon general good conduct.

With respect to the want of variety in the industrial employments, and the insufficiency of the industries to furnish work for all the inmates, I may state that at my last visit to the Reformatory there were only 130 out of 206 inmates employed in mechanical pursuits, viz. 74 in the cigar shop, 9 in the cooper shop, 9 in the carpenter shop, 26 in the tailor and shoe shops, and 12 at farm and garden work. In addition, 36 were engaged in the domestic services of the establishment, leaving about 50 unemployed. While I hold that in penitentiaries and prisons for adults, the receipts from the labour of inmates should be sufficient to maintain the establishments, such results cannot be looked for in a reformatory for juveniles. The great desideratum being the imparting to every inmate, if at all possible, such a knowledge of a trade, handicraft, or useful calling as will enable him to earn an honest living when he leaves the Reformatory.

The Government having decided to abandon the cigar-making industry on the 1st May, 1878, I was authorized to establish other and more suitable industrial pursuits. I have therefore made arrangements to extend the operations of the carpenter and cooper shops, so as to employ not less than thirty inmates; and machinery is now being placed in the shops for the manufacture of clothes-pins, brooms, and the coarser grades of furniture, which is expected to furnish employment for 50 more; and as soon as the cigar-shop is given

p by the present contractors, other branches of industry will be introduced. In the manner ndicated, I hope to be able to say at the close of next year, that every inmate is employed in ome useful way.

Such is a brief outline of the efforts that are being made to increase the usefulness of this nstitution as a Reformatory for juveniles, and which it is sincerely to be hoped will be rowned with success.

Inspection Visits.

During the past year three statutory inspections were made of the Reformatory in May, August and September. My first visit extended from the 10th to the 14th May, during which time every part of the Reformatory was carefully inspected, and its operations minutely examined into. At no previous visit had I found the Establishment throughout, in better order or the general management of its affairs in more effective working.

The erection of the gymnasium and the completion of a bathing room and other works, ordered at my previous visit, had added very much to the completeness of the Institution, while the general cleaning up of the enclosed yard greatly improved its appearance. The population then numbered 193, which more than exhausted all the cell accommodation. The operations in the various shops and employments were enquired into and instructions given in respect thereto. Finding that the work devolving upon the carpenter shop was nearly at a standstill, owing to the incapacity of the instructor, I directed the Warden to dispense with the services of that officer. Subsequently another was engaged, who has given satisfaction.

Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools were visited while instruction was going on. At the morning session of the Protestant school, there were 31 scholars in attendance, at the forenoon session, 43 and at the afternoon session, 46, or a total of 120 under instruction. The improved condition of this school, both in respect to literary proficiency and discipline was most marked, affording cause for great satisfaction as well as reflecting credit on the master. In the Roman Catholic School also, great improvement was observable; 22, 21 and 30 pupils were present, respectively, at the morning, forenoon and afternoon sessions, or a total of 73. The dividing of the school hours into three sessions daily, and the better classification of the pupils thus obtained, have been attended with the most satisfactory results; affording every boy a means of obtaining during his stay in the Reformatory, a thoroughly good common education. Certain instructions were given to the school-masters with a view to bettering the discipline of the schools in some respects. I was also present at the service in the Protestant Chapel on a Sunday morning. The service was very interesting, and the homily both instructive and edifying. The conduct of the boys was worthy of all praise.

At the various musters I saw every inmate in the institution. They were all comfortably clothed, and were generally neat and tidy in their appearance. The health of the establishment was excellent, only one lad being confined to bed. The meals were well served, and the supply of food plentiful and wholesome.

The cases of four lads who had been reported by the Warden to be incorrigible, recommending their removal to the Penitentiary, were enquired into. As their conduct had much improved since such report was made, the Warden decided to withdraw it, subject to renewal in case of a relapse.

Instructions were given to proceed with certain works, for which an appropriation had been made by the Legislature.

My second inspection was made on the 3rd and 4th August, when the number of inmates had increased to 206, and my third visit was paid on the 15th September, on which occasion I accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

On the last occasion I held an investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of no less than ten inmates, two on the 9th and eight on the 11th September. With respect to the escape of the two boys on the 9th, it would appear that when the lads were being taken from their cells to chapel, it being Sunday, these two managed to slip away from the files and secrete themselves, when they subsequently succeeded in scaling the fence. The escapes were undoubtedly due to careless supervision on the part of the Guards, but as it could not be definitely determined, a warning was given to all. The two boys were re-captured.

The eight escapes on the 11th September were effected by burrowing under the front fence during the evening play hour, and were attributable to careless and perfunctory watching on the part of all the officers and guards who were present, but more particularly to disobedience of instructions and neglect of duty on the part of three guards, who were dismissed from the service. Two of these escaped boys were subsequently recaptured, and six are still at large.

In reporting upon these escapes, I drew the attention of the Hon. the Attorney-General to the practice which obtains with some Judges of sentencing to the Reformatory, young men whose criminal habits are not only firmly formed, but who have, in not a few instances, been previously sentenced to periods of imprisonment in the Penitentiary and Central Prison. Beyond doubt the presence of such criminals in a Reformatory for juveniles is attended, not only with greatly increased risk of safe custody, but the certainty of contaminating the youths, who are susceptible of reformation, and who come in daily contact with them. I, therefore, recommended that a circular should issue to Judges respectfully suggesting that the greatest care should be taken to examine into the antecedents of all youths convicted of crime, before sentencing them to the Reformatory.

Four of this class of prisoners who had been reported by the Warden and Chaplains to be incorrigible, were, upon my recommendation, transferred to the Central Prison.

Financial.

The following statement shows the expenditure for maintaining the institution for the official year ending 30th September, to have amounted to $24,430.10, as follows :

Statement of the Expenditure of the Provincial Reformatory from the 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1877 :—

Amount paid for the salaries of officers, guards, etc.	$11,369 55
Food and victualling expenditure	5,798 85
Bedding and clothing	3,446 05
Fuel, light, and cleaning	686 67
Furniture and furnishings	336 85
Farm feed and fodder	995 49
Carried forward	$22,633 46

Brought forward		$22,633 46
Ordinary repairs		384 18
Stationery, printing, and postage		201 11
Workshops, tools, and fixtures		66 28
Hospital		61 59
Chapels, schools, and library		352 31
Prisoners' travelling allowance	341 00	
Officers' travelling expenses	105 50	
Re-capture of escaped prisoners	144 82	
Sundries	139 85	
		731 17
		$24,430 10

REVENUE.

The cash revenue for the year, and the sources from which it was derived, were as follows :—

Cigar-shop	$3,146 36
Farm and garden	156 64
Work-shops	550 90
	$3,853 90

In addition to this cash revenue, work was performed in the various shops to the extent of as follows :—

Carpenter shop	$805 15
Cooper shop	1,122 00
Shoe shop	728 45
Tailors' shop	957 30
	$3,612 90

Full details will be found of these respective shop returns in the Warden's Report.

The estimates for 1878 will have to be increased, owing to the necessity for appointing additional instructors in connection with the new industries, as well as to meet the general requirements of the largely increased population.

The structures and works for which an appropriation will be required on capital account, are as follows :—

1st, New wing for dining-room, study, and sitting-room, and associated dormitory.

2nd, Machinery, plant, etc., connected with new industries, together with a new drying kiln.

3rd, Furniture, bedding, etc., for 50 additional inmates.

4th. Lumber and material for two houses and other works, to be performed by the labour of the prisoners.

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

Brampton Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	690
Greatest number confined at any one time	29
Number of re-committals	173
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,707 79

Inspection was made of the above-named Gaol on the 6th March, on which occasions all its departments were in a thoroughly well-kept state and very clean.

The number of prisoners in custody was unusually large, viz: 16 males and 2 females, but no less than 7 of the former were committed as vagrants. An examination into these cases showed that in hardly an instance were they criminal vagrants, but simply people having no means of subsistence and unable to find work. This, it appears to me indicates the necessity for making some provision in every county for Houses of Refuge, with means of labour attached to them.

The attention of the Honourable the Attorney-General was called to the sentences passed upon two prisoners, as I wished to have an opinion as to their strict legality.

A young man had just been committed as a lunatic, and appeared to be a proper subject for treatment in an Asylum. His removal was therefore recommended.

The bedding and clothing were sufficient for the prisoners in custody, but would not admit of a change. In view of the abnormal number of prisoners in custody, I did not consider it necessary to order an addition to be made.

The defect complained of in a previous minute, viz: the covering of a well with plank, and which was used to effect an escape, had been remedied by the substitution of a flagstone.

I visited the Gaol a second time on the 28th of June, and found in custody 6 prisoners, 5 men and one woman. The cutting of wood for the Gaol and Court House being finished, the prisoners were in utter idleness. At an interview I had with the Mayor of the Town and the Reeve, I strongly pressed upon them the necessity for taking into the yard a quantity of stone in order to provide constant employment for the prisoners in breaking it. They promised to give the matter attention.

The condition of the Gaol was very satisfactory, both in respect to cleanliness and general order. The yards were admirably kept. The attention of the County authorities was called to the necessity of having the walls pointed in certain places, before they were permanently injured.

The books of record were examined, and found to be properly kept.

I again visited the Gaol on the 27th August, for the purpose of holding an investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner on the 11th August. Details will be found included in my general report on Common Gaols.

The commitments to this Gaol during the past year increased by the number of 449. The Sheriff assigns as the reason for this increase, that there is no lock up in town for the lodgment of tramps and vagrants. The Gaol register shows that 490 vagrants had been committed to the Gaol at night and discharged on the following morning. This clearly points to the necessity of erecting a lock-up in the town to provide for the custody of these tramps, until they are either definitely sentenced or discharged.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	618
Greatest number confined at any one time	55
Number of re-committals	253
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,495 48

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 24th of March and 6th of October. At my first visit, I found the various cells, wards and surroundings in good order, thoroughly clean, and well kept. The bedding and clothing were reported to be in sufficient quantity and appeared to be clean. The building of a new wash-house and hospital for women added much to the convenience of the female department. Instructions were given for the substitution of iron for wooden bedsteads in the cells in consequence of the quantity of vermin.

I found 28 prisoners in custody, viz.: 22 men and 6 women.

The work of raising the yard wall had been completed, and added much to the security of the Gaol.

At my second visit, 18 prisoners were in custody, 11 men and 7 women. Six of the former, one being under sentence for six months, were cleaning the Court House. The Sheriff was informed that, although it is most desireable to make prisoners do as much work as possible, he would be held responsible in the event of a long-date prisoner escaping while employed in that building.

One of the females in confinement, formerly an inmate of one of the Asylums, had been again committed to Gaol for insanity. As the case was urgent, immediate removal was effected.

I was glad to observe that in accordance with previous recommendations made by me, a brick wall had been built, which entirely separated the yard used by the turnkey for his private purposes, from the one devoted to the Gaol. A water-closet and ash-house had also been erected in the working yard. These improvements render the Gaol very complete from a structural point of view, and if prisoners are only properly supervised while in the yards, escapes will be nearly impossible. I called attention to the fact that the female yard was insecure owing to a structure being built against the walls. The practice of using a portion of the yard as a vegetable garden was ordered to be discontinued, as it is in violation of Prison Regulations.

The books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

The commitments to this Gaol during the past year increased very largely, numbering no less than 618, against 382 in the preceding year. This increase is accounted for to some extent by the fact that a large proportion of the persons committed, were tramps, who were sent to the Gaol one night and discharged the next morning.

BARRIE GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	380
Greatest number confined at any one time	31
Number of re-committals	30
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,727 22

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 9th of May. Seventeen prisoners were then in custody, of whom 11 were men and 6 women. One of the former was committed as a lunatic, but had not been certified to, as such, although he had been in confinement since the 14th of April. I gave instruction for the immediate attention of the examining authorities to be drawn to the case. A male prisoner had been in Gaol for nearly a year having been committed by *capias*, and a woman was also in custody under the same process.

I found that a prisoner, who had been sentenced on the 18th of December, to six months in the Central Prison, had not been reported to me for transfer, according to regulations. Removal was immediately effected.

Two imbecile women were still in custody, but as they were quiet and good workers, I did not recommend their removal to the Orillia Asylum, although they were certified to be idiotic.

Since my last visit to the Gaol, a new Turnkey had been appointed, at a salary of $300 per annum and rations. He appeared to be an efficient officer, as the Gaol yard, bedding etc., were found in better order than at any previous inspection during the last three years. The walls were well lime-washed, the floors clean, tidy, and in good condition, and evidences of better discipline generally noticeable. I had pleasure in recording this, as at my previous visit, I had occasion to condemn the state of the Gaol and its management.

The Gaol rations were stated to be dealt out in accordance with regulations, but as no dietary book was kept I gave instructions for one to be opened.

The books of record were examined and on this occasion the Register was properly entered up, but I found the visits of the Gaol Surgeon had not been regularly recorded.

I was glad to learn that a contract had at last been entered into for the erection of a much needed wood-shed.

BERLIN GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	100
Greatest number confined at any one time	20
Number of re-committals	31
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,692 70

This Gaol was visited twice, viz., on the 7th March and 27th August.

At the first inspection, I found its wards and offices in a most commendable condition of cleanliness and order, with the utmost neatness prevailing.

Six prisoners were in custody—three males and three females. Only one of these had been committed as a vagrant. The very small number of that class in custody was attributable to the existence of a well-managed county poor-house. No complaints were received from any of the prisoners.

The plans for the alterations and additions to this Gaol, in order to provide increased

ccommodation, were submitted to me and minutely examined. The following recommendations were made, with a view to their improvement in various details, viz. :—

1st. Iron-grated doors and windows to be provided for all openings in the portion of the uilding to be added to the Gaol proper.

2nd. Plank partitions to be placed in the cells designed for the keeping of lunatics.

3rd. A hot-air furnace to be placed in the basement for heating the entire Gaol premises.

4th. Stone coping to be substituted for the wooden coping on the walls surrounding the ard.

5th. The opening from the lower male corridor into the yard to be closed up, and the yard bandoned.

6th. The number of yards to be limited to those surrounded by stone walls, as follows:— *a*), an airing yard for male prisoners waiting trial; (*b*), an airing yard for all other males; *c*), an airing yard for females; and (*d*), a working yard for males.

The proposed manner of making additions to the Gaoler's private accommodation was pproved of.

I again visited the Gaol on the 27th August, finding eleven prisoners in custody—nine ales and two females. One man had been tried for crime and acquitted, on the ground of nsanity. I gave instructions for the papers in the case to be forwarded at once, with a view o the removal of the lunatic to an Asylum.

The Gaol clothing was found to be very dilapidated, and the Sheriff was requested to ake requisition upon the County Council for twelve suits. Instructions were given to lothe prisoners in Gaol dress immediately on sentence being passed. There were two xceptions to this rule at the time of my visit.

The Gaoler was instructed not to allow the Gaol keys to remain in the outside corridor, here I found them on entering the Gaol, as they might easily be stolen, but to always keep hem either locked up, or on the person of one of the officials.

The Gaol was in its usual state of cleanliness.

Belleville Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	219
Greatest number confined at any one time	25
Number of re-committals	88
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,158 25

I made three statutory inspections of this Gaol during the year. The first visit was nade on the 20th March, 1877, when the Gaol was found in admirable order, with the greatest eatness and cleanliness prevailing. The building and clothing were in a well-kept state, and ufficient for the wants of the Gaol. The attention of the Council was called to the fact that nless the yard walls were pointed or plastered at once, they would be seriously damaged. Eighteen prisoners were in custody—thirteen men and five women. These were chiefly committed for vagrancy, and many of them were more fit subjects for a poor-house than a Gaol.

The second inspection was made on the 6th June, when seventeen prisoners were found n confinement—eleven men and six women. One of the former had been re-transferred from he Central Prison, having given evidence of insanity. The Sheriff was instructed to see that

the prisoner was examined in accordance with the Act, with a view to his transfer to an As lum. One female was waiting trial for murder, and one had been committed as a lunatic. b had only been certified to as such by the Gaol Surgeon; the Judge and the other physicia refusing to certify. The Sheriff was instructed to discharge the woman. The rest of th prisoners had been committed for minor offences.

There were no means of employing the prisoners other than keeping the Gaol clean.

The books of record were examined and certain verbal instructions given to the Gaol in connection with the same.

It had come to my knowledge that the County Council contemplated taking away one the rooms then occupied by the Turnkey, and therefore, I reminded the members of that bod that at least two rooms are necessary for that official, who, of all others, should be required sleep in close proximity to the Gaol.

My third visit was made on the 29th of September, on which occasion there were te males and two females in custody, and I was glad to observe the entire absence of lunati from this Gaol for the first time for many years.

I enquired into the circumstances through which a male prisoner succeeded in gettin over the yard wall, but was recaptured within half an hour. It appeared that the prisone along with others, was allowed to carry in wood from the male yard into the female depar ment. Both the iron gate and the oak door leading into the female yard had been left ope to enable the work to be done. One of these doors opening outwards enabled the prisone to mount upon it and therefrom reach the top of the wall, all of which he did in an instant time. None of the officers of the Gaol could be charged with carelessness, but to avoid suc an occurrence in future, I gave the officials strict injunctions not to open the door leadin directly from the front corridor into the female yard, but to use the door which had bee opened from the inside of the female yard, necessitating the passing through the female cor dor before reaching the yard in question.

The attention of the County Council was again called to the condition of the stone wall which are being seriously injured by the want of pointing. It was urgently recommende that an addition of 12 feet be made to the wash-house.

Brockville Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	243
Greatest number committed at any one time	29
Number of re-committals	136
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,997 31

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 10th April and 21st September. On the fir occasion I found only the Turnkey and Matron on duty; the Gaoler having been absent sinc the previous morning, performing work connected with the Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff wa instructed to explain the matter for the information of the Government.

The two upper corridors of the Gaol were in very fair order, but the lower one was n so well kept, nor so clean as it should have been. The walls and ceilings required whitewash ing, and the wood-work also needed painting, all of which could be done by prison labour.

Twenty prisoners were in custody, 14 men and 6 women. No less than five of the num

er were mentally unsound. Three of these being proper subjects for Asylum treatment, ney were removed to the Kingston Asylum.

I visited the Gaol a second time on the 21st September, finding 29 prisoners in custody, 3 men and 6 women, seven of whom had been committed as lunatics, but of these only two ere fit cases for the Asylum. Of the others, three had not been properly certified to, and as vo of them appeared to be restored to a sound state of mind, I recommended that steps be ken under the Act for their discharge. One was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, and the ther was a case of senile dementia. The other prisoners were under sentence chiefly for agrancy and drunkenness; many being habitual offenders. The large number of prisoners custody more than exhausted the cell space, and consequently many of the cells had two more occupants.

The condition of the Gaol, in respect to order and cleanliness, was better than at any revious visit—the wood and iron work had been painted, and greater tidiness generally revailed. The bedding was reported to be sufficient, but I recommended that an addition e made to the clothing.

The various books of record were examined, and certain instructions given in regard ereto.

CAYUGA GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	29
Greatest number confined at any one time	7
Number of re-committals	11
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,842 25

I visited the Cayuga Gaol on the 20th April, more particularly for the purpose of mak- g a personal observation of the premises in connection with the plans for the reconstruction the building This observation suggested the following recommendations, which were rought to the attention of the authorities, viz. :—(1st.) The wall at both junctions with the ourt House should be raised and spiked, or *chevaux-de-frise* placed at those points. (2nd.) he lowness of the upper story necessitates the placing of a ceiling therein which could not be asily perforated, and therefore the old oak flooring, which is to be removed, should be well piked down in the loft extending over the cells also. (3rd.) The window opening from the ells should be made smaller than they appear to be in the plans, as the ventilation would be uch improved when the alterations are carried out. (4th.) A peep-hole should be made in he lower corridor from the entrance hall. (5th.) An iron gate should be placed on the outer all door.

Directions where given to the Sheriff respecting the custody of the prisoners during the rogress of the works, and until the passing of the Bill, then before Parliament, authorizing he removal of prisoners to the Gaol of another county during the reconstruction of a defec- ve Gaol. There were only three men in custody, one waiting trial, and two under sentence r drunkenness and assault.

Soon after this visit, the Bill referred to became law, and under its provisions a procla- ation was issued by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, authorizing the use of the Gaol Simcoe for the custody of prisoners from the County of Haldimand, pending the recon- ruction of the Cayuga Gaol.

I again inspected the Gaol on the 10th September, and made a thorough examination of the reconstructed building. I found the work generally to be very substantial, and the walls surrounding the yards as strong as any in the Province. The recommendations made at my previous visit had all been carried out; new and improved locks had also been placed on all the doors throughout the Gaol. I called the attention of the Architect and the Warden of the County to the necessity of placing oak doors over the iron gates at the entrance to the male corridors; also for removing certain stone projections in the angles of the walls, and I directed that a narrow wood-shed, with a water closet in one end, should be placed in the yard. The Warden agreed to attend to these matters at once.

As the work of reconstruction had been completed to my satisfaction, I therefore recommended to the Government the acceptance of the reconstructed premises as the Gaol of the County of Haldimand, and also that proclamation issue, declaring the previous proclamation respecting this Gaol to be at an end. These recommendations were approved of and acted upon.

In its reconstructed state, the Gaol affords accommodation for 10 men and 4 women, with all requisite day rooms and quarters for officials. I am of opinion, however, that this accommodation is insufficient, now that there is a railway passing through the County, bringing into it a floating population heretofore unknown, and before I finally accepted the plans for the reconstruction of the Gaol, I called the attention of the authorities to the fact that increased space might be required in the future.

In addition to the alteration of the Gaol, a good brick house has been erected for the Gaoler.

I directed the Warden to give full compliance to the dietary regulations, which, owing to the want of a separate kitchen and stores in the old Gaol could not be carried out. I also recommended that in future, the Gaol supplies should be submitted for public competition, as in that way the cost of feeding the prisoners would be much reduced.

Chatham Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	146
Greatest number confined at any one time	31
Number of re-committals	37
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,125 40

At my first visit to this Gaol on the 27th March, I was accompanied by the Sheriff and the members of the Building Committee of the County Council, and with them I inspected the works in progress and recommended the following additions, which had been overlooked when the plans were drawn, viz.:—(1st.) The removing of the oak wainscot from the ward walls, and the substitution of plaster on both walls and ceilings. (2nd.) The construction of a dark cell. (3rd.) The lining of the water-closet with oak and plate iron. (4th.) The removal of the outside iron grating from the windows of the east corridor in order to obtain more light. (5th.) The building of a cistern of a capacity of not less than one hundred barrels, in which to collect the roof water.

Fourteen prisoners were then in custody, viz: 11 men and 3 women. No complaints were received from them. Of course with the alterations in progress, neatness and order could not be expected, but indications of good management were apparent. The various

books were examined, and with the exception of the Gaol Physician's Register, were properly kept.

My second inspection was made on the 19th July, when there were 14 prisoners in custody—8 men and 6 women. All the women, except one, were under sentence, and chiefly for long periods. The bedding and clothing were reported to be sufficient for the Gaol requirements. The former was neatly kept, as were also the stores. The straw in the bedding, however, required changing.

The works previously referred to were nearly completed, including the additions recommended in my last minute. I noticed two defects, and requested the Sheriff to bring the following observations and suggestions under the attention of the Building Committee. (1st.) That the Gaol walls are being damaged for want of pointing. (2nd.) The facilities afforded for escapes in the east working yard, by the proximity of the barred windows and rain trough to the angle of the yard walls, which could be removed by throwing out a projection from the angle, which would prevent prisoners from reaching the wall.

COBOURG GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	197
Greatest number confined at any one time	36
Number of recommittals	48
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,579 00

This Gaol was first visited on the 17th March, when I made the following minute in the inspection book :—

Visited this Gaol to-day, and found it well kept, clean and neat, both as regards the wards and bedding. The removal of the verandah had lightened up the rear male ward a little, but the cells are still to all intents dark ones. Unless the light, ventilation and surroundings of the lower cells can be much improved, I fear they will have to be abandoned, and another tier of cells built in the old Court House.

Thirteen prisoners were in confinement, twelve men and one woman. Six of the former were vagrants; two had been committed for larceny; one was in custody for want of sureties and one was waiting trial for horse stealing. An idiot boy then in custody, was recommended for removal to Orillia Asylum.

The Gaoler was instructed to treat persons committed for contempt of Court under the Division Court Act, as civil prisoners, and not to clothe them in the prison dress.

I again inspected the Gaol at 8 a.m. on the 6th June, when 10 prisoners were in custody, viz., 8 men and 2 women. One of the latter was committed as a lunatic, and had been certified to by the physicians, but not by the County Judge. The Sheriff was requested to see that the examination was completed as soon as possible.

With the exception of two men committed in connection with the Castleton abortion case, all the other prisoners were in custody for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. One old man, committed for the latter offence, was more fitted for an hospital than a gaol. The clothing and bedding were reported to be sufficient for the present wants, but a further supply would have to be obtained before winter.

The condition of the Gaol was satisfactory, the women's corridor being in very

good order. The male corridors in the basement were as clean and orderly as the structural defects admitted. The air was necessarily impure, and the floor in many parts very damp. I again directed the attention of the County Council to the absolute necessity of remedying the structural defects so long complained of. This can only be done, as previously indicated, by building another tier of cells in the old Court House, and by the abandonment of the basement corridor for the purposes of confinement. I requested that a Committee of the Council might be appointed to confer with me in respect to the matter, and that in the meantime an architect should prepare sketch plans of the alterations recommended, but up to the present time I have not been advised of the appointment of such a Committee, nor have any plans been submitted to me.

CORNWALL GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	108
Greatest number confined at any one time	15
Number of recommittals	34
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,833 00

Two inspections were made of this Gaol during the year, viz., on the 10th April and 21st September.

On the first-named day 4 men and 1 woman were in custody. Three of the former were waiting trial on a charge of murder, and one was under sentence for selling liquor without a license. The woman was in custody for prostitution. The entire absence of lunatics was the most satisfactory feature of this visit.

The Gaol was in fair order; the bedding was sufficient for the requirements, but no clothing was in store for sentenced prisoners. The Sheriff was therefore requested to order six suits of a proper pattern.

At this visit I made an investigation into the escape of five prisoners, the result of which was communicated to the Government.

Accompanied by a lockmaker, I made a minute examination of the locks, which were in a very defective condition, and afterwards submitted the following recommendation in respect thereto to the County Council:—

1st. That all the cell locks be put in order; all rivet heads in the straps be countersunk, and the strap made to fit well into the bed, so as to cover the rivet heads; a plate of quarter-inch iron be fastened on the stone-work, in order to prevent prisoners from tampering with the lock; and that two plates be put on the gate of the west ward.

2nd. That the straps to the outside bars of the gates be rivetted and sunk into the material so as to cover all the hinge rivets; and that a bar be put upon the outside of the corridor door, and locked with an American Chubb lock, the case lock to be also retained.

The following structural changes were also recommended:—(1st.) That the wall of the men's airing yard be raised three feet and well pointed, so as to fill up all crevices. (2nd.) That the portion of the airing yard used by the Turnkey's family, be enclosed by a stone wall of the same height as the outside wall. (3rd.) That the size of the water closet be reduced to six feet by three, and the structure placed over a pit twelve feet deep, built up with rough stone work. (4th.) That the peep hole be enlarged so that a greater number of

cells may be seen. (5th.) That the roof of the east ward be covered with boiler plate. (6th.) That the cell walls be plastered, in order to keep out vermin.

Looking upon these alterations and additions as absolutely indispensable to the safe-keeping of prisoners, and for the remedying of the structural defects, brought to light after some years' occupation of the Gaol, I officially called the attention of the Council to them, in order that the work might at once be proceeded with.

At my second inspection on the 21st September, I found the wards and cells generally clean and well kept, and the yards in good order. The bedding was sufficient and fairly neat. Two coats and a pair of trowsers comprised the stock of Gaol clothing, in consequence of which sentenced prisoners were using their own clothing. The attention of the Sheriff was called to this breach of gaol regulations, and he was again requested to order six suits of prison dress, which have since been obtained.

The alteration and improvements to the locks and gates, the plastering of the cells and the removal of the yard water-closet have much improved and added to the security of the Gaol. I pointed out that the raising and repairing of the wall should be attended to at once.

I found that the manner of providing the Gaol dietaries was not in strict accordance with the regulations; the food being purchased by the Gaoler and not advertised for. There was also no separate Gaol kitchen and stores; the space intended for these services being occupied by the Turnkey. By the system in operation, the dietaries cost fifteen cents per day for each prisoner, while under the regulations, it would not exceed from nine to twelve cents.

Eight prisoners were in custody at this time, all males. Two were waiting trial for murder, two were witnesses detained for want of bail in connection with the same case, the rest were committed for minor offences.

The books of record were examined, and verbal instructions given as to the proper method of keeping them.

GODERICH GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	159
Greatest number committed at any one time	20
Number of re-committals	49
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,059 26

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 8th March and 26th August.

On the first occasion, I found 21 prisoners in custody, of whom six were under sentence for larceny; eight for vagrancy; two for want of sureties to keep the peace; two were waiting trial for larceny and vagrancy respectively; and three had been committed as lunatics. In only one case were the papers complete; in another the two physicians had certified to the insanity, but the Judge demurred, and as the man's condition of mind at the time I saw him, was perfectly sound, I recommended that the authorities should take steps to discharge him under the provisions of the Act. The third case being a proper one for an asylum, removal was recommended, and effected as soon as the papers were completed. In addition to the three cases of insanity referred to, there was in custody, a woman afflicted with St. Vitus' dance

who was doubtless weakminded, and so certified by the authorities, but it was clear that she was more fitted for a home for incurables than an Asylum.

The number of prisoners in custody very much overcrowded the Gaol, necessitating the placing of ten men in associated rooms. The various deparments were found in fair order, except the female ward, which owing to the filthy habits of the lunatics confined therein, could not be kept in a state of great cleanliness. I found that the common padlocks had been replaced by Chubb's, but the other defects, previously pointed out by me, still existed. The Sheriff stated that the Council purposed making the alterations when spring opened.

No punishments had been awarded since my last visit, the Gaol officials stating that none had been necessary.

In consequence of the death of the Gaoler, some little time previously, I found the Gaol nominally in charge of the widow, who was drawing the salary, and was assisted in the discharge of the duties by two brothers of the deceased, and by the Turnkey. The object aimed at, viz: the support of the family of the late Gaoler was a very laudable one, but in the event of any escape or other serious mishap occurring, no doubt the arrangement would be found fault with. I submitted the matter to the Government, and it was decided that the arrangement could not continue, and, therefore, the Sheriff appointed the former turnkey to the vacant position.

At my second inspection I found every part of the Gaol in most admirable order, the utmost cleanliness and neatness prevailing throughout.

The defects referred to in previous minutes had all been remedied, with the exception of providing a few more Chubb locks, and painting the iron and wood-work throughout the building. The work could all be done by prison labour if the material were supplied. I called the attention of the County Council to this.

The bedding was sufficient, but additions required to be made to the clothing. I pointed out to the authorities the desirability of submitting to public competition, the supplying of Gaol stores.

Seven prisoners were in custody, 5 men and 2 women. One of the women, who appeared to be advanced in pregnancy was committed as a vagrant. The act of vagrancy was not set forth in the commitment, and apparently she had been sent to Gaol to be "confined," instead of being removed to a Lying-in-Hospital.

Guelph Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	209
Greatest number confined at any one time	39
Number of re-committals	33
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,217 04

Three Inspections were made of this Gaol.

At the first, on the 7th March, 33 prisoners, or rather inmates and prisoners, were found in custody, for no less than three-fourths of the number were able-bodied vagrants. Of the criminal classes, three were under sentence for larceny, two to the Central Prison, and two were waiting trial. An examination of the Register shewed that the Gaol had virtually been a poor-house for the past four months. One of the vagrants was undoubtedly idiotic and I gave

instructions to have him examined and certified to, with a view to his removal to the Orillia Asylum. I found that the want of a dark cell was much felt, and as nothing has a more wholesome effect than the knowledge on the part of prisoners of the existence of a dark cell, where they could be secluded in the event of refractory conduct, I strongly recommended that the old disused water-closets, built in projection should be converted into two dark cells.

I observed that only an ordinary padlock had been placed on the yard gate, the Sheriff was instructed to substitute one of Chubb's. The bedding and Gaol clothing were reported to be sufficient for the wants of the Gaol, even in its crowded condition.

The matron was instructed to be always present when any one entered the female corridor, this not being the case at the time of my visit.

The Gaol, in all its departments, was found in a thoroughly well-kept condition, with order and cleanliness everywhere apparent.

At my second visit, on the 28th April, I made the following minute in the inspection book :—

"The undersigned visited this Gaol at 11 o'clock a.m., and found in custody 11 prisoners, 4 men and 7 women. Two of the males were waiting trial, the rest of the prisoners being under sentence for short periods. The interior of the Gaol was in good order, as were also the yards." On this, as on many previous occasions, the Gaoler was not found upon the Gaol premises. This matter was brought to the attention of the Sheriff, and also of the Government.

My third inspection was made on the 28th August. Eighteen prisoners were in custody, of whom 16 were males and 2 females. With the exception of three members of the Sturdy family, who were waiting trial, all the prisoners were under sentence for short dates. One of the prisoners complained that the turnkey was continually "picking" at him, and using him unfairly. On enquiry I found this complaint to be groundless, but was informed that the prisoner had been very unruly and refractory.

The Gaol was fairly clean, although the walls in one of the corridors were very damp. The Gaoler was again absent, and as the books were under his charge, they could not be obtained for my examination. It appeared to me that almost the entire management of the Gaol was left to the turnkey, thereby rendering the duties two varied and onerous to be performed by one man.

Since the time of my last visit, the Sheriff reported he had discovered that the Sturdy family were plotting to escape. I therefore authorized the engagement of an extra guard to watch these prisoners.

HAMILTON GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	1,186
Greatest number confined at any one time	119
Number of re-committals	598
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$7,459 00

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 22nd of March and 5th of September.

On the first occasion I found 84 prisoners in custody—58 males, 26 females, one of the former being a boy under 14 years of age. Four had been committed as lunatics, two of them had been fully certified to and were shortly after removed to an Asylum. An idiot

woman, who had been a resident of the Gaol for about five years, was recommended for transfer to Orillia Asylum. The rest of the prisoners, with the exception of four waiting trial, were under sentence chiefly for drunkenness, larceny, and vagrancy. Seven of these prisoners were subsequently removed to the Central Prison.

The various wards and departments were found in a very clean state. The bedding, which was reported to be sufficient for the requirements, was tidily made up. There was sufficient clothing for the sentenced prisoners, and enough in store for a change. The corridor floors, which had been relaid, were giving indications of again giving way. In all probability, either oak plank or flags will have to be substituted in order to permanently remedy this defect.

The yards were in a well-kept state. The site of the new yard to be used for stone-breaking purposes was inspected and approved of. On my recommendation, an Order in Council was passed constituting it a portion of the Gaol proper. I gave instructions for great care to be taken to have the doors leading into this new yard made very strongly of planks laid diagonally, and for Chubb's locks to be placed on all door openings.

The books were examined and found to be correctly kept. The dietary regulations now being adhered to, the reduction in the cost of feeding of the prisoners is most marked.

At the time of my second inspection, 88 prisoners were in custody,—46 men and 42 women. Four of the latter were lunatics, and were removed to the Kingston Asylum immediately. One of the male prisoners had been sentenced to the Central Prison for a year, and one of the female to the Common Gaol for a like term, while 33 men and 34 women were under sentence for short periods, chiefly for municipal offences. In addition to these, 11 men and one woman were waiting trial, one woman was on remand, and one woman was in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace. I made enquiry regarding the steps taken in order to ensure the safe custody of a prisoner named Hope, who had attempted to escape, and found them to be satisfactory. A prisoner named Johnson, a former inmate of one of the Asylums, who had been committed for an assault on a young woman, had just been examined and found to be again insane. I gave instructions for the papers to be sent forward at once in order that the lunatic might be transferred to an Asylum, which was subsequently done.

The Gaol throughout was found in excellent order. The cement floors where broken had been re-laid, and the yards covered with gravel.

KINGSTON GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	310
Greatest number confined at any one time	55
Number of re-committals	41
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$5,440 16

Statutory inspections were made of this Gaol on the 17th of March and the 27th of September.

At my first visit I passed through and examined every part of the Gaol, finding it in capital order throughout. The prison clothing as well as the bedding, was reported to be sufficient.

There were on this occasion 47 prisoners under confinement, viz.: 28 men, 15 women,

nd four children. Of this number four of the men were waiting trial for murder, two had een convicted of larceny, one of assault, and one was in custody for want of sureties. The emaining 35 were all vagrants, drunkards, and disorderly characters, and at least half of hem should have been in a work house or an hospital. The practice of committing infants vith vagrant mothers, appear to be still continued. The idiot boy Finn, who was waiting emoval to Orillia as soon as a vacancy occurred, was the only insane person in custody. No complaints were received from any of the prisoners. The various books kept in the Gaol vere examined and found to give all the information required. The Gaol Surgeon's register hewed that he made regular and frequent visits.

Complaints were again made by the turnkeys of the smallness of their salaries, stating hat they were not sufficient for maintenance. I recommended that the County Council should econsider the decision arrived at in order that the salaries might be increased to $350 for he first turnkey, and $250 for the second, with apartments, water, fuel, and light; serving. nder the instructions of the Hon. the Attorney-General, a requisition upon the Council to hat effect. From the return made to me by the Sheriff at the end of the year, I find, how-ver, that no action has been taken.

At the second inspection, I found twenty-one men and sixteen women in custody. Of the ormer, one was waiting trial for attempted murder, one was committed for contempt of Court, nd one for want of sureties. The rest were under sentence for short periods, except the diot boy, Finn, who still remained in custody, as no vacancy had occurred in the Orillia Asylum. All the women were under sentence, except one waiting trial for infanticide.. Fif-een of the male prisoners were engaged in picking oakum, and all the women were at work, ither knitting or making up the winter clothing. The bedding was reported to be sufficient, but an addition required to be made to the clothing.

The condition of the Gaol was all that could be desired, the utmost cleanliness and order prevailing in every department, as usual. The practice of making a vegetable garden of a portion of the working yard was condemned, and the Sheriff instructed to see that it was dis-continued. The wood shed being in a most delapidated condition, it was recommended that a new one be erected in the higher portion of the yard. I found that the ricketty screens, pre-viously referred to, had been removed, and substantial ones substituted.

Lindsay Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	98
Greatest number confined at any one time	13
Number of re-committals	11
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,719 39

I made a statutory inspection of this Gaol on the 10th November, on which occasion I found nine prisoners in confinement, all males. Three of them were waiting trial, one had been sentenced to the Central Prison for a year, and was waiting removal; and two were under sentence as vagrants. One of the men in custody was subsequently certified to be insane, but it was clear that he was not a proper subject for an Asylum, being a harmless imbecile, sub-ject to epileptic fits. The condition of the Gaol in respect to order and cleanliness was most satisfactory, and the yards were found in admirable order. The books of record were ex-amined and found to be well and properly kept.

LONDON GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	718
Greatest number confined at any one time	73
Number of re-committals	305
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$6,946 79

I visited this Gaol three times during the past official year.

The first inspection was made on the 29th March, when I again regretted to observe that the defects in this Gaol, which had been continually pointed out during the last ten years, still existed.

Fifty-six prisoners were in custody, of whom thirty-eight were men and eighteen women. One of the latter was certified to be insane, and her removal to the London Asylum was recommended and effected. In addition to this case of insanity, three other prisoners were, undoubtedly, weak minded. Of the remainder, seven were waiting trial, two were in custody for want of sureties, one was detained under *capias*, and the rest were under sentence, fourteen of them being vagrants.

The Gaol generally was as clean and orderly as could be expected, seeing that its structural condition would admit of neither the one nor the other. The bedding and clothing were reported to be sufficient. No means of keeping the male prisoners at hard labour existed, but such of the female as were able to work were kept constantly employed by the matron at knitting, mending, making, etc.

The books were examined and found to be properly kept.

My second visit was paid on the 22nd May, for the purpose of holding an investigation into the circumstances attendant upon the escape of three prisoners from the Gaol on the 14th of that month. The result of this inquiry is given in the general report upon the Common Gaols of the Province.

My third inspection was made on the 6th September. Thirty-four prisoners were in custody—twenty-four men, ten women. Twenty-eight of these were under sentence, chiefly for minor offences.

The condition of the Gaol was fairly satisfactory, which was all that could be expected until its entire reconstruction takes place.

The County Council having at last decided to make certain alterations, repairs, and additions to the Gaol, and having submitted the plans in respect thereof to me, I carefully examined them, and made the following suggestions :—

1st. That the room in the lower male ward, known as the store room, should be turned into a bath room for men, and a sufficient supply of water furnished from the tank for the same.

2nd. That a bath room for women should be placed in the new extension intended for the Matron's quarters.

3rd. That the room used by the Gaoler as a store room should be turned into a kitchen for his private use. (This will do away with the present objectionable practice of allowing the kitchen to be used in common for the Gaoler's own purposes and those of the Prison.)

4th. That a portion of the debtors' ward, having an entrance from the outer hall, should be used for the Prison stores.

5th. That, as the working yard is not only unsafe, but open to communication from the utside, a brick wall should be thrown across the airing yard from the second water closet rojection, so that such enclosure could be used as a working yard.

6th. That the Turnkey's room should be enlarged by closing up the stairway from the aoler's quarters to the kitchen, or, better still if it could be spared, by taking in the rear ed-room now used by the Gaoler.

With regard to the specifications for the interior repairs, which were also submitted to e, I made the following suggestions:—

1st. That all the wooden partitions in the wards, and the wainscot on the walls, should e removed and replaced by brick partitions and lath and plaster respectively.

2nd. That solid cut stone jambs should be in all doors and windows.

3rd. That outside oak doors should be placed to the iron gates leading to the wards.

4th. That the capacity of the water tank should be not less than 3,000 gallons.

5th. That the arrangement of the water closets should be of such a character as will dmit of flushing direct from the tank, and that traps should be provided at the exit of all vater closets.

6th. That a coat of plaster should be given to the brickwork partitions in the cells to fill p the crevices, which harbour vermin.

The County Council having agreed to my suggestions and amendments, the plans and pecifications were altered accordingly, and transmitted by me to Government, with a recom-nendation that they be approved. This having been done by Order in Council, the County Council advertised for tenders for the work, and finally let the contract for about $7,000. Although these alterations and additions will greatly improve the structural and sanitary con-dition of the Gaol I am still of opinion that it would have been better, and, in the end, more economical, to have razed the old structure to the ground, and built an entirely new one. The County Council, however, did not agree with me in this.

L'Orignal Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	39
Greatest number confined at any one time	10
Number of re-committals	2
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,050 59

I visited and inspected this Gaol on the 22nd September. It was found internally in a very clean and orderly state, but the yards were not as neat and tidy as they ought to have been. The bedding was neatly made up, and was reported to be sufficient for the ordinary wants of the Prison.

Noticing that one of the prisoners was out in the entrance corridor while the gate was open, I instructed the Gaoler to invariably lock up all prisoners in the wards when left alone in the Gaol. I was glad to notice that stone breaking was carried on. The Gaoler was directed to exercise close supervision over the prisoners while in the yard, as it is by no means a safe one. If the number of prisoners continues to increase, as it is likely to do, having regard to the railways in progress, a turnkey will probably have to be appointed.

At this visit there were three prisoners in confinement, all men—one of them escaped on

the 27th August, and was only re-captured on the 13th September. As he was under sentence to sixteen months in the Central Prison, his removal thereto was effected The other two were under sentence for horse stealing and obtaining goods upon false pretences respectively.

The various books of record were examined, and instructions given in regard thereto.

The attention of the County Council was called to the necessity of having the stone walls pointed.

MILTON GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	470
Greatest number confined at any one time	25
Number of re-committals	—
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,181 39

Two statutory inspections were made of this Gaol during the official year, viz., on the 20th February and 28th June.

My first visit was made with the object of meeting the special Committee appointed by the County Council to confer with me in regard to altering and adding to the building, in order that it might strictly comply with the requirements of the "Prison Inspection Act."

After a careful examination of every part of the Gaol and its surroundings, it was made clear to the members of the Committee that it would be impossible to alter and re-construct the present building, in order to comply with the Act, and that an entirely new Gaol would have to be built. This, the Committee could not at first agree to, but subsequently consented to the arrangement. Plans and specifications were prepared shortly after this, and on my recommendation were approved by an Order in Council The County Council then submitted the work to public competition, and finally accepted a tender of $16,599, which included the erection of an addition to the Court House.

At this first visit I found 7 male prisoners in custody, all of whom had been committed for minor offences. Complaint was made by one of the prisoners as to the dietary, and upon enquiry I found that the regulations were not carried out, pea soup and pork, without any vegetables whatever, being continuously given for dinner. The Sheriff was requested to see that the dietary regulations were strictly adhered to.

The Gaol and yards were found in good order, considering the structural defects which existed.

My second inspection was made more particularly for the purpose of viewing the proposed change in the method of entering the Gaol by a straight corridor from the new Court House. This, I found, could be easily done by throwing the Gaol structure 10 or 12 feet to the east, which would necessitate the following alterations, viz. :—

1st. The putting back of the interior cell structure from a foot-and-a-half to two feet.

2nd. The placing of light iron stairs to the first floor within, and on each side of, the entrance corridor.

3rd. The building of a wall across the front entrance of the left corridor, with an iron grated door therein.

4th. The placing of the kitchen outside the Gaol structure proper.

As the above indicated changes could be made without increasing the cost, and would

dd materially to the appearance and strength of the Gaol, I urgently recommended that they hould be carried out. The County Council concurred in this, and an Order in Council was assed authorising the deviation from the original plans.

Six prisoners were in custody, all males. Three of them were boys, two being under entence to the Reformatory, and one to the Gaol for a week.

Shortly after the close of the official year, viz., on the 5th October, I again visited this Gaol, accompanied by the Building Committee. I found that the building so far had been one in a satisfactory manner, the stonework being particularly good. I made a few minor uggestions to the members of the Committee in regard to the yards and water closet, which hey agreed to carry out.

A proclamation, under the provisions of the Act, was issued by the Lieutenant-Governor h Council, directing the use of the Brampton Gaol by the County of Halton, pending the ompletion of the new structure at Milton.

Reference to Table No. 1 of Gaol statistics shews that the commitments to the Milton Gaol numbered 60 in the year ending 30th September, 1876, and rose to 470 during the ear just ended, or an increase of 410. The Sheriff explains to me that 420 of the persons ommitted were tramps, who, in consequence of the scarcity of labour, were unable to obtain ork, and forced those who had no fixed place of abode to travel from one place to another, eeking a night's lodging and something to eat. They passed through Milton in the hope of etting work on the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, but were disappointed, and would ave famished had not they been sent up by the Mayor and provided for at the Gaol. I have ecommended that a lock-up be provided for the class of persons referred to.

NAPANEE GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	58
Greatest number confined at any one time	15
Number of re-committals	7
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,847 56

I inspected this Gaol on the afternoon of the 15th June, and found its wards, cells, interior departments and yards in most excellent order and scrupulously clean.

As the want of a wood-shed was much felt, I recommended that one be erected in the yard. The water-closets in the airing yard being quite full, I gave instructions for their being emptied at once. The bedding was reported to be sufficient, but as additional clothing was required, the Sheriff was requested to see that six suits were at once obtained.

There were six prisoners in custody, two of whom were weak minded, although only one had been examined. The remaining prisoners were in confinement for drunkenness and vagrancy. The books of record were found to be neatly kept.

At my second visit on the 28th September, I made the following minute :—

The Gaol was in its usual excellent condition throughout. The recommendation made at my last visit that some additional clothing should be bought had been carried out. The books were in good order and well kept.

Five prisoners were in custody, all males. Two of them had been certified to be idiotic. One, being a proper subject, was recommended for removal to Orillia Asylum, but the other,

whatever may have been his condition at the time of examination, so far from being a congenital idiot, was still possessed to a considerable extent of his reasoning powers, but it was doubtful whether Asylum treatment would have a beneficial effect upon him.

Ottawa Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	842
Greatest number confined at any one time	70
Number of re-committals	129
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$7,128 42

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 13th April and 24th September. On the first occasion I found in custody fifty-eight prisoners—thirty-three males and twenty-five females. Three of the latter were certified to be insane by the physicians, but the Judge had not certified as to their condition. The case of one of these women is a most peculiar one; she has been committed sixteen times to the Gaol for vagrancy and other offences, and is most violent and outrageous in her conduct. The day previous to my visit she had broken every pane of glass in the corridor, and a short time before had thrown hot lye over the Matron. These offences, and her general behaviour, necessitated continual punishment, which, however, seemed to have no effect upon her. She is possessed of such an ungovernable temper as to defy and set at nought all prison rules and discipline. If she is not insane, her removal to an Asylum would tend very much to destroy the peace of such an establishment, where she might continue the same outrageous conduct under the garb of insanity. One man was waiting trial, and four women and two men were on remand. The remainder were under sentence for short periods, with the exception of one man, sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, and who was waiting removal. One man and one woman were under punishment. An examination of the punishment book revealed the fact that some punishments, or rather deprivations, had not been recorded. The Gaoler was instructed to enter, in future, every case of punishment, no matter how slight.

At the time of this inspection, twenty-two male prisoners were engaged in quarrying and breaking stone, and a few of the women were knitting socks. I was informed that there was a great deal of trouble in getting productive work at which to keep the prisoners constantly employed, as there was a large quantity of broken stone, and about 400 pairs of socks on hand, and for which sales could not be found. Some prison clothing was being made by the female prisoners. The bedding was reported to be sufficient.

The condition of the Gaol was not altogether satisfactory. In the office, a want of tidiness was apparent. Nearly all the water closets were in a slovenly state, and the ironwork in most of the corridors required dusting. The basement required whitewashing and cleaning up generally. Some of the bedding was in an untidy condition, and the pillows very dirty. In view of the fact that there were so many unemployed prisoners, no reason existed why the most scrupulous neatness should not have prevailed, and I told the Gaoler that he must take steps, by his personal supervision, and by instructions to his subordinates, to see that such a state of things was accomplished.

I gave instructions for the following works to be immediately carried out:—(1st.) The nuts fastening the case lock to the door leading into the kitchen to be flattened, to prevent

eir being screwed off. (2nd.) The entrance gate to the working yard to be repaired, and ie root house, no longer of any service, to be removed, and the hole filled up. (3rd.) The one and wood work in the basement to be painted.

At the time of my second visit, sixty prisoners were in confinement—thirty-four men, venty-six women, the majority of whom were under sentence. Only one insane person was custody, and the Sheriff was directed to remove her to the Kingston Asylum at once. I und the woman, Margaret Doherty, before referred to, again in custody, and also under nishment. The Gaol Surgeon was requested to make a special report upon her case for bmission to the Honourable the Attorney-General.

All the male prisoners, except those engaged in domestic duties, were employed in break- g stone, but nothing had been found for the women to do. A complaint was made by one the prisoners in regard to the quality of the beef, and upon inquiry, I found it to be not ithout cause, as the beef supplied was nearly all flap and sinew. The contract price being ven cents per pound, there was no reason why such poor quality of meat should be delivered, very much better could be obtained in the open market at a lower rate.

The appearance of the Gaol had been much improved by the painting of the floors, and on and stone work.

I was informed that an application had been made to the County Council for uniforms for ie Gaol officials. As I approve of an official uniform for all Gaols, I recommended that the plication should be acceded to.

Certain charges had been made against the Gaoler by the late Deputy Sheriff, re- pecting which I intended to hold an investigation, but was notified by him to the effect at as he found he could not substantiate the charges by his witnesses, he desired to abandon ie prosecution. To whatever cause such withdrawal may be due, I convinced myself that ie Gaoler desired to have a thorough investigation made, but this I could not do until further structed by the Government.

At my first visit, I inquired into the facts connected with the escape of a woman from e Gaol on the 17th April, the result of which has already been referred to.

Owen Sound Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	163
Greatest number confined at any one time	36
Number of re-commitals	61
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,706 29

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 26th April. The number of persons en in custody was considerably below the average, being only nine—seven men and two omen. Three of these were of unsound mind, two being harmless imbeciles, whose transfer Orillia was recommended, and the third was transferred to the Toronto Asylum. One of the isoners, a coloured man, was under sentence to the Central Prison ; but, prior to his com- ittal, his feet had been frozen, and very shortly after the date of sentence, they underwent nputation, rendering the man unfit for work ; under these circumstances, I submitted the se for the instructions of the Attorney-General, as to whether the prisoner should be trans-

ferred to the Central Prison, and it was decided that the man should remain in the County Gaol.

As alterations and additions were going on, of course, much tidiness and order could not be expected. I inspected the works, and found them to be generally substantial. I pointed out that the two cells over the corridor had only common inch board flooring over the lath and plaster ceiling of the corridor, which could easily be tampered with, and therefore recommended that No. 14 sheet iron be laid underneath the flooring.

The following very necessary works still remained to be done, and I brought them to the attention of the County Council :—

1st. The heating of the Gaol by hot air throughout, which would obviate the use of six or seven stoves.

2nd. The repairing of the drain in the male airing yard.

Only the second recommendation has been carried out, the first still being in abeyance.

I brought to the attention of the Government certain matters in connection with the Gaol Surgeon's duties, and also gave some instructions on the subject.

The books were examined and found to be well kept. Only two punishments had been recorded since my last visit.

I made a second inspection of the Gaol on the 16th August, and found it throughout in a very neat and orderly condition. The practice of keeping the dishes, knives, forks, etc., in the corridor was ordered to be discontinued.

I inspected the additions to the Gaol, which had then been completed, and as the work had been done in a satisfactory manner, I accepted, under the provisions of the Prison Inspection Act, the extra space provided, and authorized its use for Gaol purposes. I found that the water supply had again proved insufficient, and called the attention of the County Council to the necessity for obtaining a more abundant and permanent supply.

Fifteen prisoners were in confinement, only one being a woman. The case of one man, committed as a lunatic, being very urgent, I authorized the Sheriff to remove him to the Asylum, in anticipation of the warrant. Three of the male prisoners were of the class so frequently found in this Gaol, and who should receive medical treatment in some more suitable place; one was committed owing to having received a sunstroke, another had epileptic fits and the third was suffering from rheumatism. The remaining prisoners, with the exception of one waiting trial, were under sentence for larceny and other kindred offences.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	87
Greatest number confined at any one time	20
Number of re-committals	27
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,531.31

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 11th April and 24th September.

On the first-named day I found 12 male prisoners in the cells, four being of unsound mind, three of whom had been in custody for years. Two of these men showed greater insanity in the way of delusions than at any previous visit, and as the County Council did not seem to be willing to make any other provision for them, their transfer to Kingston Asylum was effected,

not with a view to their restoration to a sound mind, but simply to provide a more suitable place of lodgment. No complaints were received from any of the prisoners.

The general condition of the Gaol in respect to cleanliness and order was most satisfactory, and the new officials appeared to be discharging their duties with fidelity and care. The bedding was reported to be sufficient, and prison clothing had been provided, but not a large enough supply. The books were examined and found to be properly kept.

In view of the events which occurred at this Gaol during the preceding official year, and the defects brought to light by them, I recommended that the following works should be proceeded with.

1st. That the room off the prison kitchen should be fitted up for a kitchen for the private use of the gaoler.

2nd. That the dilapidated water-closet in the male working yard should be rebuilt; the gate repaired and properly hung; the iron gate in the closed-up door removed; the yard walls properly painted and the brick work repaired.

I found the padlocks, which had been obtained were not prison locks, but simply those of the ordinary pattern. I requested that they should be replaced by locks of the kind known as the "Scandinavian Prison lock."

The second inspection was made at midnight, when 17 prisoners were found in the cells, 15 men and two women. The two latter were committed as lunatics. One was not a proper subject for an Asylum, being old and demented, but as the case of the other was acute, the Sheriff was instructed to remove her to the Kingston Asylum at once. Of the other prisoners, 5 were waiting trial and 10 were under sentence. Two of the men waiting trial were charged with arson in connection with the fire at Arnprior. All the prisoners were seen and spoken to and no complaint received from them.

An inspection of the Gaol at such a time enabled me to speak in most favourable terms of its good ventilation; the air being pure and sweet in every respect. The Gaol itself was a perfect model of neatness and cleanliness in all respects. The works recommended at my last inspection had either been completed or were in course of construction, and in addition, a good fence had been erected round the woodyard.

Perth Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	53
Greatest number confined at any one time	15
Number of re-committals	16
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,063 03

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 12th April, on which occasion it was, as usual, in excellent condition of cleanliness and order. Owing to the smoking of the flues, considerable trouble had been experienced in keeping the walls and ceilings clean. In order to remedy this, I gave instructions for the iron bars in the flues, which had been placed there to prevent escapes, to be removed, as it was simply impossible for any person to get through. I found that the County Council had provided a proper tank for the rain water, and also a dark cell for refractory prisoners. At the time of this visit 11 prisoners were in custody—8 men and 3 women—all the latter and two of the former being mentally deficient.

As the warrants were in the Sheriff's hands, I instructed the immediate removal of the lunatics to the Kingston Asylum. Of the remaining prisoners, four were committed for vagrancy, one for larceny, and one for contempt of Court.

My second visit was made on the 24th September. The condition of the Gaol was then most satisfactory. The bedding was reported to be sufficient, but some more clothing was required, and the Sheriff was directed to order six suits. The yards were tidily kept, but the walls required pointing. I gave instruction for several holes for air and ventilation to be bored in the door of the dark cell before it was used.

Eleven prisoners were in custody, four of the number were of unsound mind, but only two were fit subjects for an Asylum. The Sheriff was instructed to anticipate the arrival of the warrants in these two cases, and to transfer one of the persons to the Kingston and the other to the Orillia Asylum.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year.	130
Greatest number confined at any one time	18
Number of re-committals	63
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,627 36

This Gaol was examined on the 28th of November, when nine prisoners—four males and five females—were in custody. With the exception of two sentenced for larceny, all the prisoners were vagrants or disorderly characters. The Gaol throughout, including the yards, was scrupulously clean. The attention of the Building Committee was called to a few repairs of a trifling nature, which were necessary. The supply of bedding and clothing was reported to be sufficient for the Gaol wants, but one sentenced prisoner was not clothed in the prison garb, which violation of the rules the authorities were instructed to correct. The Gaoler was absent at the time of my visit and no one had been put in his place. The Sheriff was instructed to see that when leave of absence is granted to a Gaol official, a substitute is appointed. Attention was called to the rule requiring the matron to be always present when any male official enters the female corridors, which was not the case on the occasion in question. The dietary regulations I found were not strictly complied with, inasmuch as the Gaoler receives nine cents per day per prisoner, for supplying the meat and vegetables, the bread being furnished under contract. Although the pecuniary interest of the Gaoler in the matter is of little or no value, still the violation of the rule prohibiting any official having such interest could not be allowed and therefore the Sheriff was instructed to have the furnishing of the whole of the Gaol supplies submitted to public competition.

The books were examined and found to be correctly kept, but not altogether in accordance with instructions. The omissions were pointed out.

PICTON GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	55
Greatest number confined at any one time	10
Number of re-committals	25
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$806 02

At the first inspection of this Gaol I made the following minute;—

"The undersigned inspected this Gaol to-day, (15th June) finding it throughout in most admirable order. Two prisoners were in custody; one under sentence for a short period for larceny, and the other on remand for stabbing and wounding. There being no prison clothing in stock, the Sheriff is requested to order three suits.

"Owing to a defect in the kitchen flue, the cooking has to be done in one of the corridors, rendering it very hot. The attention of the County Council was called to this matter with a view to having it remedied.

"The method of committing and discharging prisoners, in certain instances upon the demand of the Chief of Police, was brought to the notice of the Honourable the Attorney-General.

"Certain verbal instructions were given in regard to the new register."

I again visited the Gaol on the 28th of September, on which day six prisoners were found in custody, being a larger number than at any previous inspection. The defective flue had been repaired, but the cooking stove was so delapidated as to be positively dangerous. The Sheriff was instructed to make a requisition for a new one. The attention of the County Council was called to the defective water supply to this Gaol, as the well for about six months of the year is dried up, and a strong recommendation made that the Council should take immediate steps to obtain an abundant supply.

Having regard to the fact that there were then six prisoners in custody, and that during the official year the commitments numbered over fifty, the Sheriff was authorised to engage the services of a turnkey, the salary of such official not to exceed $250 per annum.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	238
Greatest number confined at any one time	44
Number of re-committals	22
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,315 85

Visits of inspection were made to this Gaol on the 23rd of March and 4th of July.

At the time of my first visit the Gaol was in good order, cleanliness and neatness prevailing. The bedding and clothing were said to be sufficient to meet the wants of the Gaol. The dietary regulations were adhered to.

Sixteen prisoners were in custody, viz.: 14 men and 2 women. Four of the number were committed as lunatics, but one of them had recovered his sanity, and the Gaol Surgeon having certified to that effect, the Sheriff was authorized to discharge him. Of the remainder, two were recommended for removal to an Asylum, and the other, as her case was not urgent, was allowed to remain in Gaol custody.

The various books of record were examined and found to be very neatly kept. The Surgeon's record indicated great care and attention to duty on the part of that official.

The second inspection was made at 9 a.m., on the 4th of July, when eight males and four females were under confinement. All of the latter were of unsound mind. Two of the cases being urgent, removal to the Toronto Asylum was at once effected. Of the remainder, one was apparently restored to a sound mind, and the other was a harmless incurable. I again had to refer to the delay, which frequently takes place in this Gaol, in completing and

sending forward the papers and certificates regarding lunatics, as required under the Act. The papers in one of the cases above referred to, had only just been sent in, and were indeed then incomplete in strict accordance with the Act, although the woman had been committed to Gaol on the 3rd of April. Three male prisoners were waiting trial—two for rape and one for felony—all the rest were under sentence for short periods as drunkards and disorderly characters. Some of the sentenced prisoners were found wearing their own clothes, although there was plenty of prison dress in stock. I ordered the Gaoler to see that all sentenced prisoners were dressed in prison garb and their own clothing taken out of the cells. I recommended that jean overalls be supplied for summer wear.

The condition of the Gaol was generally good, although in the women's ward some untidiness prevailed. All the male prisoners were in idleness. I asked the Sheriff to make a requisition upon the County Council for some stone to be broken, so as to keep them employed.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	152
Greatest number confined at any one time	25
Number of re-committals	6
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,149 29

On the 22nd of May I inspected this Gaol, finding 12 prisoners in its cells. Of these seven were men and five women; of the former one was in custody for want of sureties; three for larceny, keeping a house of ill-fame, and drunkenness, respectively, and the rest were waiting trial. Of the women, four were under sentence for prostitution, and one for larceny.

In addition to these, the name of another prisoner appeared on the register, but he had been sent away by order of the committing authorities, as he was supposed to have typhoid fever. The Gaol was in better order, than I had ever previously found it; the bedding was clean and neat, the floors, wood, and iron-work, etc., all in good order and free from dirt. Several improvements had been made in the Gaol, chief among which were the erection of a wash-house and the introduction of gas. The attention of the county authorities was called to the facility afforded for escapes by the projection of a plinth above the door leading into the yard, and of the hinges of the gate in the working yard. It was recommended that the plinth be taken off, and the hinges countersunk.

I again visited the Gaol on the 6th of September. Its condition on that day in respect to order and cleanliness was not very satisfactory. This state of things was chiefly attributable to neglect, cobwebs being observable in the cells, which were also in want of sweeping, and the water-closets were in a most untidy condition. The clothing of sentenced prisoners and various odds and ends were scattered about the corridor, instead of being put in a store-room, but unfortunately such a place has not been provided, the outside and inside corridors, and the cells comprising the whole structure, so that there is neither Gaol kitchen and store, nor turnkey's room. These deficiencies were brought to the notice of the County Council at the time the Gaol was accepted, when it was thought there would be room in the basement for a kitchen and store-room. The erection, however, of hot-air furnaces in that portion of the building exhausted all the available space. I have again pointed out to the Council the absolute necessity for immediately providing the above-indicated domestic offices, and recom-

mended that a building of sufficient size be erected at the south-west corner of the Gaol structure, such building to contain on the ground flat, kitchens for the Gaoler and for Gaol purposes, and a laundry ; and the first flat to contain a turnkey's room and the prison stores. Entrances to be made into each flat of the proposed new structure from the front corridors of the Gaol. A board fence of proper height to be erected round the portion of the building to be used for Gaol purposes, together with a yard space. I brought these recommendations officially before the County Council, but up to the present time no notice has been taken of the matter.

All the 17 prisoners in custody were males, 10 of them were waiting trial for serious offences, while the rest were under sentence, generally for short periods. The number of prisoners more than exhausted the accommodation provided for males, although at the time of the construction of the building, it was thought that too many cells were asked for. The openings of railways and the increase in the population of the County, have done much to change the former state of things, and in all probability increased Gaol accommodation will be required before many years elapse.

The various books were examined.

SANDWICH GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	244
Greatest number confined at any one time	31
Number of re-committals	39
Cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,374 44

Statutory inspections were made of this Gaol on the 30th March and 19th July. On the first occasion 23 prisoners were in custody,—19 men, 4 women. One of the former had been committed as a lunatic, but no examination had then been made into his case, which appeared to be urgent. I, therefore, recommended the proper authorities to make an immediate investigation. Two men were waiting trial for murder. Under my authority a special guard had been engaged by the Sheriff to watch these men, one of whom had attempted to commit suicide. The rest of the prisoners were either waiting trial, or under sentence for drunkenness, larceny, etc.

The condition of the Gaol was excellent, the regularity and neatness which obtained being most commendable.

At this visit I held an investigation into the circumstances connected with certain escapes, which took place from this Gaol some little time previously, and the result of which, and the conclusions I arrived at, are fully set forth in a preceding portion of this Report.

In view of the structural defects brought to light by these escapes, I made the following recommendations to the County Council, viz. :—

1st. That the floor of the loft be laid with two-inch oak plank.

2nd. That the two lower corridors of the Gaol be used for prisoners waiting trial for serious offences, and under sentence for the longest periods ; the upper corridor on the right to be used for unimportant male prisoners, the corridor on the left to be devoted to females. That in order to effect complete isolation of the sexes, an oak plank partition be placed at the head of the stairs, with a door in it, but only to be used when absolutely necessary, and that

a stairway be made from the female corridor directly into the kitchen, the door to the kitchen from the lower corridor to be closed up.

I also called the attention of the Council to the fact that in all probability it would be necessary to add another storey to the present Gaol structure.

At the time of my second visit I found the Gaol in very good order. The water-closets were throwing out a bad smell, although apparently clean and sufficiently supplied with water. I suggested that if such bad odour continued the closets should be removed to the yard, or built in projection from the Gaol.

The prison clothing was sufficient, but an addition to the stock of blankets was required.

The want of a bath-room and bathing appliances is a very serious drawback in the sanitary arrangements of this Gaol ; as a large number of the prisoners are received into the Gaol in a most dirty condition, and their personal cleanliness can only be enforced by an abundant supply of water. I suggested that one of the dark cells might be converted into a bath-room.

I pointed out to the County Council that as the stone walls only enclosed sufficient space for airing-yards, it endangered the safe custody of prisoners by filling up such yards with cordwood ; and therefore I recommended that sufficient space for female and wood-yards be enclosed with a board fence of proper height. The removal of the stone projections over the windows was recommended ; also that iron doors be placed at all openings from the prison kitchen and laundry.

Fourteen prisoners were in custody. All were under sentence of short periods except an idiot boy, who was recommended for removal to the Orillia Asylum.

The various books of record were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

Sarnia Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	776
Greatest number confined at any one time	28
Number of re-committals	68
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,514 60

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th July, at 8.30 a.m., when I found it in admirable order throughout. The alterations which had recently been made in the Gaol, had much improved its sanitary condition, as well as its structural appearance. The water-closets, bathing and sewage arrangements appeared to be perfect. The bedding and clothing were reported to be sufficient. The various yards were found in capital order.

Thirteen prisoners were under confinement, all males. Three were waiting trial, one was on remand, and the remainder were under sentence for minor offences. An examination of the Register showed that no less than 675 commitments have been made since the 1st October, 1876 ; by far the largest proportion being tramps sent in for a night, and discharged the next morning. This matter was brought under the notice of the Hon. the Attorney-General, with a view to the provision of other than gaol accommodation for such persons. It is much to be regretted that no labour is provided for the prisoners except that entailed in the keeping of the premises clean. No complaints were received from any of the prisoners. The books of

cord were examined. I was informed that the dietary regulations are adhered to, and the pplies furnished under contract.

An examination was made of the Gaolers' quarters, which are certainly very contracted d inconvenient, affording little means of comfort or privacy. It is to be hoped that the ounty Council will shortly see their way to improving them.

Since the above minutes were recorded, I have been informed by the Sheriff that a lock- is being erected in Sarnia, which will obviate the necessity of sending tramps and vagrants the County Gaol, unless sentenced to imprisonment therein.

Sault Ste. Marie Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	14
Greatest number confined at any one time	6
Number of re-committals	2
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,136·92

I made an inspection of this Gaol on the 19th August. Its condition as to order and eanliness was generally satisfactory, although the dilapidated state of the floor gave the rridors a very bad appearance.

The locks of the ward in which the two Amers, charged with murder, were confined, ere in very bad order and the door leading direct into the yard from that ward, also rend- ed it very unsafe for the custody of important prisoners. I therefore issued orders for the moval of the Amers to the centre ward, and gave instructions for the greatest vigilance to e exercised by the Gaoler and Turnkey, as well as careful supervision by the Sheriff, during ne custody of the prisoners.

Two other men were in the cells—one sentenced for larceny and the other for drunken- ess. An examination of the register, shewed that the number then in custody was about ne average, but in many cases the prisoners had been charged with, or were sentenced for erious offences. Having regard to the facts and to the necessity for constant watch over ne prisoners and premises, I authorised the Sheriff to engage a permanent Turnkey at a alary of $300 per annum. The employment of a temporary Turnkey was not at all a atisfactory arrangement, while the amount paid for such services was about equal to the alary of a regular official.

The following repairs and alterations were ordered to be done, viz.:—(1st.) Laying all ne corridors and ward floors with oak. (2nd.) Raising the height of the airing-yard fences. 3rd.) Repairing the cell locks. (4th.) Painting all the iron work.

The clerk of the works was requested to examine and report upon the best method of emedying the defective drainage, and of providing an abundant supply of water.

The books of record were examined. The Gaol Surgeon appears to have made only ne visit since the 6th July. I pointed out that the regulations require that a visit should e paid at least once a week, and oftener if necessary.

An escape took place from this Gaol on the 24th September, but I have not yet had ime to make an official enquiry into the matter. The substance of the Sheriff's statement vill be found under the heading of "Escapes" in the general report upon County Gaols.

SIMCOE GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	184
Greatest number confined at any one time	20
Number of re-committals	49
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,871 54

Visits of inspection were paid to this Gaol on the 19th April and 6th September. On the first named day I found it in excellent order throughout, also the yards; the walls were well lime washed and the air generally sweet.

Six prisoners were in custody—5 males and 1 female, the latter being a lunatic who was waiting for a vacancy to occur in the London Asylum, when she would be transferred to that institution. The rest of the prisoners were under sentence.

It appeared from the physician's book that he had not visited the Gaol since the 21st March. There may have been no sickness to necessitate a visit on that account, but still it is the duty of the physician to make frequent inspections in order to keep himself informed of the sanitary condition of the prison.

The ceiling of the upper south-west ward with boards, had much improved it, and rendered it a good place to confine destructive lunatics.

On this occasion I also held an investigation regarding the escape of a prisoner on the 24th October, 1876. Full particulars will be found in the first portion of the report upon Common Gaols.

At the time of my second inspection, 14 prisoners were in custody—13 men and 1 woman, 4 of whom had been received from the County of Haldimand, under the terms of a proclamation issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The female prisoner, who was charged with the murder of her children, had shewn evidence of insanity, but was quiet and sensible when I saw her. Two of the male prisoners had been removed from the poorhouse, which had been burnt a short time before, for care and medical treatment in the hospital department of the Gaol.

The condition of the Gaol was fair, but evidence of bad ventilation were very marked.

Since my last visit, a structure to be used as a Gaol kitchen, laundry, &c., had been commenced and was nearly completed, and would apparently answer the purposes for which it was designed.

In accordance with a suggestion made to the Sheriff at the previous inspection, the former Turnkey had been promoted to the position of Gaoler and his brother appointed Turnkey.

STRATFORD GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	238
Greatest number confined at any one time	22
Number of re-committals	70
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,487 76

I visited this Gaol on the 7th March. Its various wards, etc., were as clean and tidy as the structural defects of the building would admit of. Since my last visit, gas had been introduced into the corridors. The Prison clothing and bedding were reported to be sufficient.

Fourteen prisoners were in custody, chiefly for minor offences. An idiot boy, waiting removal to the Orillia Asylum, was also in custody. Complaint was made by one of the prisoners, that the amount of bread given was not of the weight required under the regulations. On inquiry I found that a two-pound loaf was divided equally among four prisoners, but the portions were not weighed. I considered this method to be satisfactory. I recommended the acceptance of an offer which had been made by an upholsterer, to use some prison labour for picking hair at two cents per pound.

My second inspection was made on the 27th August. Only five men were in custody, four of whom were sentenced for short periods, and one was on remand. The wards, cells, and yards were as clean as the defects above referred to permit. It is clear that this old structure will soon have to be abandoned and a new one erected.

The books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

TORONTO GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	3,117
Greatest number confined at any one time	230
Number of re-committals	876
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$20,756 62

Statutory inspections were made of this Gaol on the 25th April and 15th October, in addition to which I visited the Gaol on different occasions.

On the 25th April, there were in custody 151 prisoners—ninety-eight males and fifty-three females. Eight of these were of unsound mind, five of whom, being proper subjects for treatment, were transferred to the Toronto Asylum. Further inquiry and observation were required in respect to the other cases. The largest proportion of the prisoners, both male and female, were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, and such like offences. I found there was little or no work for the prisoners. A few men were engaged in loading stone, and six women in sewing and mending.

The condition of the Gaol was satisfactory. The bedding was stated to be sufficient to meet the requirements, but the Prison clothing was not in accordance with regulations, as only shirts and trowsers were supplied. The personal clothing of the prisoners was found in some of the cells, and its removal ordered.

As the drain in the working yard had commenced to fall in, I suggested that it should be moved away from the windows and foundations of the Gaol to the extreme end of the yard, which was subsequently done.

I found that the dietaries were not in accordance with the regulations, and recommended that an addition be made to the breakfast.

Having been informed that what is known as the Eastern Park was about to be thrown open to the public, I called the attention of the City Council to the fact that, when this was done, persons could come immediately under the Gaol walls, thus causing considerable risk in the safe custody of prisoners, also rendering it more difficult to prevent communication with the outside world. I therefore requested that a close board fence, of sufficient height, might be erected in the rear of the Gaol, and not less than 100 feet therefrom.

At my second inspection, I found 120 men and 68 women in confinement. Fifteen men

were waiting trial (three for murder, and one or two others for serious offences), eight were on remand, four had been committed as lunatics, and all the rest were under sentence for short periods, except one, sentenced to the Central Prison. Of the women, five were waiting trial, two had been committed as insane, and the rest were under sentence. Three out of the seven lunaties, being fit subjects, were removed to the Asylum.

All the prisoners were seen, and a complaint was received from several of the prisoners who were engaged in working in the field adjoining the Gaol, of the insufficiency of the diet. The question of giving a little extra food for breakfast to this class of prisoners had already been brought to the attention of the City Council, but no attention had been paid to it. As I considered that the breakfast referred to, consisting of a pound of bread and some water, was quite insufficient, I instructed the Gaoler to give a pint of hot pea or chicory coffee, sweetened with molasses, in addition to the breakfast dietary, to each prisoner taken out to work, and to commence doing so the next morning, 16th October.

The dinner on the day of my inspection consisted of a quart of pea soup, made from stock from beeves' heads, and a pound of bread, and I was informed that such dinner was served every day during the year. This, although not in accordance with regulations, appeared to be sufficient.

Nineteen prisoners were at work in the field referred to, all of whom were sentenced for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and for short periods. Although it is very desirable that all prisoners should be kept at hard work, I had to remind the Sheriff that, at present, the Provincial Government had no authority to allow such class of prisoners to be taken outside the Gaol walls. The only other labour at which male prisoners were employed was stone breaking. A considerable number of females were engaged in making paper boxes for matches, and although it is not very remunerative work, still it is better than allowing the prisoners to remain in utter idleness.

The health of the Prison appeared to be good, as only seven prisoners were in the hospital, four of whom were lunaties.

The condition of the Gaol on the females' side was excellent, both as to cleanliness and order, and the same prevailed in the middle corridor on the male side, but the upper and lower corridors there were neither as clean nor as neat as they might have been. The bedding was reported to be in sufficient quantity for the present requirements, but additions would be wanted before the winter set in. The male prisoners were still only clothed in shirts and trowsers, no jackets having been furnished. The attention of the authorities has frequently been called to this breach of regulations, but with no effect.

Walkerton Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	96
Greatest number confined at any one time	13
Number of re-committals	2
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,043 49

I visited this Gaol on the 21st April, and found it throughout in excellent order, and very neat and clean in all departments. A sufficient stock of bedding and clothing was reported. Three men and a woman were in custody, the latter a lunatic waiting removal

to the London Asylum. Of the other prisoners, one was waiting trial for rape, one was under sentence for manslaughter, and the other was detained for non-payment of fine. It was recommended that screens be placed on the ward windows looking into the Gaoler and Turnkey's yards, and also that the wood coping of the walls be painted.

The Gaoler was given certain information, which he desired, in respect to the clothing of prisoners sentenced to the Central Prison, and those committed for contempt of court, and on one or two other points.

A second inspection was made on the 28th August, when the Gaol was as usual in most excellent order. The work referred to in previous minutes of inspection, had then been all done, with the exception of painting the coping of the walls, and the putting of screens to the windows above named. When these things are done, the structural condition of the Gaol will be as good as any in the Province.

As the contractors had finished work, I gave instructions for the yards to be put in order, and for all trees and shrubs therein to be cut down.

Only two men were in custody; one under sentence for larceny, and the other detained for want of sureties to keep the peace. The case of the last named pointed to the necessity of a change in the law, so that a definite sentence may be imposed, instead of committing for want of sureties, as this was the fourth time this man had been in prison for the same offence.

The books were examined, and found to be neatly kept.

Welland Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	287
Greatest number confined at any one time	35
Number of re-committals	76
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,469 00

My first visit to this Gaol was on the 23rd March, when 20 males and 3 females were in custody. One of the latter was certified to be insane, but as her lunacy was of a very mild type, and not likely to be benefited by asylum treatment, I did not recommend her transfer. Two prisoners were waiting trial for murder and rioting respectively, and the rest were under sentence for larceny, drunkenness, etc. No complaints were received. The condition of the Gaol was satisfactory, showing a marked improvement, as compared with its state at any two previous visits.

In order to prevent communication with prisoners from the rear steps of the Court House, I recommended that the fence be raised eight feet, for a distance of 25 feet from a point indicated. This could be done by prison labour at a small cost.

A second visit was made on the 4th July, more especially for the purpose of enquiring into the circumstances attendant upon the escape of a prisoner on the 8th May. The result of this investigation is included in the general report upon escapes.

An unusually large number of prisoners were in custody, viz., 29. An examination of the register shewed that the commitments had greatly augmented during the year, presumably attributable to a large extent to the public works in progress in the county. The number of males in confinement exceeded the cell accommodation, and six prisoners had

therefore to sleep in one of the outside day rooms. This, of course, was attended with increased responsibility on the officers, and with considerable risk. The Sheriff was instructed to engage an extra guard for night duty, in the event of prisoners charged with serious crimes, being committed to the Gaol.

I recommended that a bath room, with all proper appliances be provided at once, and also that iron bedsteads be substituted for the wooden ones, then in use, as the latter could be easily taken apart and the portions used for weapons, and also as the joints afford a harbour for vermin.

Twenty-five able-bodied men, then in custody, were in absolute idleness. The county authorities were urgently recommended to provide a quantity of stone for them to break.

The books of record were examined. The visits of the Gaol Surgeon had been made more frequently since my investigation, rendering it unlikely that lunatic or other prisoners would be neglected. That official having recorded a censure upon me for permitting a lunatic to remain in gaol custody, I pointed out that his remark was a misconstruction of my minute, which was only intended to show the necessity of exercising a wise discrimination in the removal of such lunatics, whose cases may not be of the most urgent character.

A third inspection was made on the 7th September, when 28 prisoners were again found in custody.

As the increasing number of prisoners found from time to time in the Gaol, rendered additional accommodation absolutely necessary, I recommended to the County Council the following plan for obtaining more space, viz:—

By fitting up and making habitable the old ward in the south wing and using it for females, so that male prisoners might be confined in the ward then devoted to women. A portion of the yard space to be also boarded off for a female airing yard.

This plan was approved of by the Council, and I have been informed by the Warden of the County that the work has been put in hand and will be speedily completed.

Whitby Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	129
Greatest number confined at any one time	21
Number of re-committals	37
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,607 90

Visits were made to this Gaol on the 21st November and 16th March.

On the first occasion I held an investigation concerning the escape of two prisoners some time previously. The details are given in another portion of the report under the heading of "Escapes."

At the time of the second inspection, I found the various wards and departments to be scrupulously clean and neat. The bedding and clothing were reported to be in sufficient stock for the requirements. Eight male prisoners were in the cells, and I was informed that no woman had been committed since the previous October. These eight prisoners were in custody for the following offences, viz: vagrancy, 4; larceny, 2; want of sureties, 1; and rape 1. The commitment of one of the prisoners was submitted for the opinion of the Honourable the Attorney-General.

The various books were examined and found to be correctly kept. No punishment had been awarded for over four months.

The County Council was requested to proceed with the following works which could nearly all be done by prison labour, in order to render the Gaol more secure, viz :

1st. The removal of a division wall in the woman's yard, as it could be well dispensed with and only served as a ladder to assist in escapes.

2nd. The building of a tower in projection from the wall and ten feet from the outer wall in the north-east angle of the women's yard, to prevent prisoners, who might succeed in getting on the wall from dropping outside.

3rd. The smoothing off of the stone projections above the first windows in the male working yard.

I have not visited the Gaol since making the above recommendations, but I am given to understand that the works, with some slight modification, have been carried out or are in progress.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	504
Greatest number confined at any one time	46
Number of re-committals	130
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,537 36

Three inspections were made of this Gaol during the official year.

The first visit, on the 13th February, was made chiefly for the purpose of conferring with a special committee appointed to meet me in respect to the altering and re-constructing of the Gaol, in order to comply with requirements of the Inspection Act.

After a minute examination of every department of the Gaol, and having regard to the great expense which would be incurred in entirely re-constructing the Gaol, so as to do away with its interior defects, I submitted the following plan of alterations to the Committee :—

1st. The removing of the stoves and heating appliances to the basement and the adoption of the hot air system upon the most improved principle.

2nd. The removal of the false partition dividing the space between the cells and the placing of floors therein, so as to provide two distinct wards in each of the divisions intended for males.

3rd. The building up of the front of each division in solid brick work with iron gates and oak doors to the openings.

4th. The placing of a large window in the rear of the wards.

5th. The making of a small barred window opening, 12 by 15 inches, not less than 8 feet from the floor, in each cell.

6th. The making secure in all respects of the front yards, and including them as a portion of the prison proper.

7th. The securing of an abundant and never-failing supply of water.

8th. The erection of a wood-shed in the front yard.

These recommendations met with the approval of the members of the Committee, who agreed to submit them to the Council, which body finally adopted them. Plans and specifications, embodying these alterations, were prepared by an architect, submitted to

me, and, after a few modifications and amendments had been made therein by me, were laid before the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and on my recommendation, were approved of by Order in Council.

The work was submitted by the County authorities for public competition, a tender for $2,883.38 being accepted, and reconstruction commenced as soon as possible.

At the time of this first visit there were 23 prisoners in custody, 21 males, 2 females. One of the latter was certified to be insane, but as her case was clearly an incurable one, I recommended her transfer to the Orillia Asylum. Of the rest, 12 were committed for vagrancy, and 7 were waiting trial, 2 upon a charge of murder, and the rest for horse-stealing, forgery, perjury and other serious offences.

The condition of the Gaol was as satisfactory, as could be expected in its then defective structural state. All the walls were in need of white-washing. The rule for the removal of the clothing of the sentenced prisoners from the cells and day rooms was not observed, and the Gaoler was directed to strictly adhere to it in future.

The second inspection was made on the 18th April, when I met the Architect, and went over the plans for the re-construction with him, making a few suggestions for their improvement.

Twenty-eight prisoners were in custody. Seven prisoners were waiting trial for serious offences, and two had been committed as lunatics. The rest were under sentence for vagrancy, disorderly conduct and larceny.

My third inspection on the 6th September, was made more particularly for the purpose of examining the works of re-construction then in progress. I was glad to observe that so, far the brick, stone and iron work were generally substantial. I pointed out to the architect the following additions which required to be done, viz. :—

1st. The placing of iron gates at the entrance to a lobby leading into the yards.

2nd. The construction of one, or, if possible, two dark cells.

3rd. The substitution of iron circular stairs and gang-ways for wooden ones, leading to the upper corridor.

4th. The painting of all the iron work with Brunswick black.

5th. The providing of interior closets.

With regard to the last recommendation, as there is no water sewage at this Gaol, some system of dry earth closets will have to be introduced, and the matter is now under consideration.

Only 6 prisoners were in confinement—5 men and 1 woman. Two of the men were charged with burglary, the remainder were under sentence for short periods. No complaints were received.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.—PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING LOCK-UP.

Prisoners committed during year	183
Greatest number confined at any one time	18
Number of re-committals	40
Total cost of maintaining Lock-up	$2,042 22

I visited Prince Arthur's Landing in August, and made a minute inspection of the new building, intended to be used as a gaol, which had been recently erected. As, how-

ver, the style of structure, the strength of the cells, and the general surroundings, are all hose of a lock-up, I reported that it could not be pronounced, nor accepted as a gaol, but vas very suitable for a lock-up. The interior partition of the cells being of oak, and the loors of the same material, with iron bars in the upper frame, I considered that this would)e insufficient for the safe custody of important criminals, as the bars could be easily cut ut in the event of a prisoner obtaining a knife. The building could not be pronounced afe, until at least three of the cells be lined with sheet iron and iron gates provided for he opening to the same, and also a wooden door at the entrance. Before prisoners could)e employed at any outside work, a yard, the site of which has been pointed out, would ave to be enclosed by a board fence 18 feet high.

I found 8 male prisoners in custody, of these 7 were under sentence, 4 for selling iquor (3 without license, and 1 to Indians), 2 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 1 or vagrancy. The other man was waiting trial.

The prisoner committed for vagrancy had attempted to commit suicide, and appeared o be of unsound mind. The Stipendiary Magistrate was therefore instructed to have the nan examined if his mental condition continued in the same state, with a view to removal o an asylum, but as yet I have not been advised of the result.

As the number of prisoners in custody demanded the employment of a turnkey, the Stipendiary Magistrate was authorized to engage one; also a matron, as women could be ommitted to the new lock-up, which thus meets a serious want, as heretofore no women ould be committed, no matter what necessity there might be for such a course, because he old structure had only one corridor. The staff of the lock-up would in future be as ollows, viz:—A Keeper or Gaoler at $500 per annum. A Turnkey at $400 per annum. A Matron at $120 per annum.

In order to produce greater competition in the tenders for supplying the rations, etc., or the lock-up, the Stipendiary Magistrate was directed to arrange for yearly contracts to)e entered into, dating from the 30th June in each year, instead of the 31st December.

Sundry articles in the way of bedsteads, bedding and prison clothing, were ordered o be obtained.

Having regard to the inconvenience, risk and great expense involved in the removing f a certain class of prisoners to the Sault Ste. Marie Gaol, especially during the winter, have recommended that Section 4, of 40th Vic. Cap. 24, be amended, so as to extend the eriod of confinement in this lock-up to six months, instead of rendering compulsory the ransfer to the above-named Gaol of all prisoners sentenced to over two months. Even n summer, this removal of prisoners is found to be very inconvenient, and is also attended vith some risk, as only a short time before my visit to the district, two prisoners were res-ued from custody, while passing through the Sault Ste. Marie lock, which is in Ameri-an territory.

The books of record were examined, and found to be properly kept.

Parry Sound Lock-up.

Prisoners committed during the year	13
Greatest number confined at any one time.....	3

Number of re-committals	1
Total cost of maintaining Lock-up	$200 00

A statutory inspection of this Lock-up was made on the 17th September, in connection with which I made the following report to the Government:—

The apartment used for the purpose of a Lock-up at Parry Sound is merely a room cased with pine, in the building known as the Court House. It is unsafe, both in regard to strength and surroundings, the iron work being quite insecure. Besides this the keeper and his wife are only furnished with one room, so that the Lock-up is used as a bed-room, and has to be vacated when a prisoner is committed, and when a man is in custody, no female can be received.

As 13 prisoners have been committed during the present official year, and the number is increasing, it is absolutely necessary that proper Lock-up accommodation should be provided at this point, and it is therefore respectfully recommended that an appropriation be asked for in 1878 for the erection of an isolated brick building, one portion to contain three cells for men, with a day room, and the other a room for women. Great inconvenience is felt by the want of water in the present premises, as the keeper has to depend upon the neighbours for a supply, and a well would, therefore, have to be sunk. Some articles of furniture would also be required.

The same style of building and surroundings would also be required for Bracebridge; the present Lock-up accommodation there being insufficient, both as regards extent and safety, for the large population now settling in the neighbourhood.

Grand Manitoulin Island.—Proposed Lock-ups.

While I was in the district during August, I visited the Grand Manitoulin Island, in accordance with instructions received from the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer, in order that I might report upon the necessity and desirability of erecting Lock-ups in that island, for which the Government had been petitioned.

As the result of my observations and enquiry, I found that the three chief centres of population were Manitowanning, Little Current and Gore Bay, and fully reported upon the claims of these three different places to be made the site of a Lock-up.

I also pointed out that, as the population of Manitowanning is largely on the increase, and that additional settlements are being made in other portions of the Island, it would perhaps be better to erect two Lock-ups, one at Little Current and the other either at Manitowanning or Gore Bay, and recommended that an appropriation be asked for the construction of two such buildings at points to be hereafter determined. As the most serious expenditure in connection with such Lock-ups, would be their maintenance after erection, I suggested that the keepers should be men occupied in some sedentary employment, living close by the Lock-ups, and who need not be paid a salary exceeding $300 per annum.

TABLE No. 1.

hewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, committed during the year 1876-77, as compared with the preceding year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of prisoners committed for year ending 30th September, 1877.			No. of prisoners committed for year ending 30th September, 1876.			Increase in commitments		Decrease in commitments	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
rantford	546	72	618	314	68	382	232	4		
arrie	331	49	380	236	39	275	95	10		
erlin	89	11	100	112	8	120		3	23	
rampton	672	18	690	256	5	261	416	13		
rockville	210	33	243	197	61	258	13			28
elleville	182	37	219	163	39	202	19			2
ayuga	27	2	29	58	6	64			31	4
ornwall	105	3	108	65	10	75	40			7
obourg	177	20	197	158	23	181	19			3
hatham	128	18	146	134	21	155			6	3
oderich	143	16	159	134	5	139	9	11		
uelph	167	42	209	203	30	233		12	36	
amilton	967	219	1186	845	196	1041	122	23		
ingston	249	61	310	246	53	299	3	8		
ondon	591	127	718	584	159	743	7			32
indsay	88	10	98	91	10	101			3	
'Original	36	3	39	26	4	30	10			1
ilton	468	2	470	57	3	60	411			1
apanee	50	8	58	40	9	49	10			1
ttawa	648	194	842	641	170	811	7	24		
wen Sound	136	27	163	118	30	148	18			3
erth	45	8	53	41	12	53	4			4
icton	55		55	42	2	44	13			2
embroke	82	5	87	39	4	43	43	1		
eterboro'	100	30	130	51	10	61	49	20		
imcoe	161	23	184	174	19	193		4	13	
t. Catharines	212	26	238	195	34	229	17			8
arnia	758	18	776	417	12	429	341	6		
ratford	215	23	238	179	27	206	36			4
andwich	203	41	244	212	53	265			9	12
t. Thomas	136	16	152	156	14	170		2	20	
ault Ste. Marie	14		14	34		34			2	
oronto	2456	661	3117	2267	595	2862	189	66		
alkerton	86	9	95	61	2	63	25	7		
oodstock	477	27	504	394	30	424	83			3
elland	273	14	287	235	16	251	38			2
hitby	118	11	129	119	14	133			1	3
ock-up, Parry Sound	13		13	6	2	8	7			2
" Thunder Bay	181	2	183	139	2	141	42			
Total	11595	1886	13481	9439	1797	11236	2318	214	162	125

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recom- of civil

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. committed during the year.			Under 16 years of age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brantford	546	72	618	27	7	34
Barrie	331	49	380	27	8	35
Berlin	89	11	100	4	1	5
Brampton	672	18	690	4	.....	4
Brockville	210	33	243	5	1	6
Belleville	182	37	219	1	.....	1
Cayuga	27	2	29	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	105	3	108	2	1	3
Cobourg	177	20	197	8	.....	8
Chatham	128	18	146	14	2	16
Goderich	143	16	159	7	.....	7
Guelph	167	42	209	9	1	10
Hamilton	967	219	1186	27	1	28
Kingston	249	61	310	6	2	8
London	591	127	718	25	4	29
Lindsay	88	10	98	1	.....	1
L'Orignal	36	3	39	.....	.....	.....
Milton	468	2	470	7	.....	7
Napanee	50	8	58	2	.....	2
Ottawa	648	194	842	80	9	89
Owen Sound	136	27	163	7	2	9
Perth	45	8	53	2	1	3
Picton	55	.....	55	1	.....	1
Pembroke	82	5	87	2	.....	2
Peterboro'	100	30	130	4	.....	4
Simcoe	161	23	184	7	1	8
St. Catharines	212	26	238	14	.....	14
Sarnia	758	18	776	19	3	22
Stratford	215	23	238	12	.....	12
Sandwich	203	41	244	7	.....	7
St. Thomas	136	16	152	3	.....	3
Sault Ste. Marie	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	2456	661	3117	172	14	186
Walkerton	86	9	95	3	2	5
Woodstock	477	27	504	15	2	17
Welland	273	14	287	15	.....	15
Whitby	118	11	129	3	.....	3
Lock-up, Parry Sound	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
" Thunder Bay	181	2	183	.....	.....	.....
Total	11595	1886	13481	542	62	604

No. 2.

mittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number prisoners.

For the first time.	For the second time	For the third time.	For more than the third time.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	For want of securities to keep the peace.	Debtor.	Witnesses.	Lunatics, Idiots and persons of unsound mind.	Contempt of court.	Sentenced for any period.	Waiting trial and otherwise detained.
365	105	40	108	406	.....	3	.....	6	6	195	2
350	27	3	.....	124	7	1	2	13	13	220	.....
69	27	1	3	18	10	1	1	5	.....	63	2
517	132	24	17	621	.....	.....	.....	7	1	60	1
107	33	31	72	5	4	.....	.....	22	2	208	2
131	40	36	12	72	4	3	.....	9	3	124	4
18	8	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	2
75	18	15	.....	8	2	.....	2	8	4	81	3
149	21	13	14	20	4	1	.....	8	7	152	5
109	13	9	15	28	3	4	.....	4	.....	107	.....
110	32	8	9	35	6	2	.....	8	9	89	10
176	14	15	4	27	4	4	.....	2	.....	165	7
588	191	100	307	18	24	.....	.....	20	4	1109	11
269	30	10	1	11	5	2	.....	13	.....	273	6
413	162	72	71	281	26	11	2	19	2	357	20
87	11	.....	.....	27	1	.....	.....	6	3	60	1
37	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	32	.....
470	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	1	1	452	2
51	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	6	41	.....
713	87	29	13	301	.....	5	.....	20	.....	496	20
102	36	15	10	52	.....	1	.....	12	5	88	5
37	9	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	10	8	29	2
30	8	4	13	22	1	.....	.....	2	5	18	7
60	12	8	7	6	2	.....	.....	8	1	64	6
67	25	15	23	1	6	1	1	2	.....	119	.....
135	36	7	6	57	.....	2	.....	4	8	111	2
216	14	7	1	43	1	4	.....	6	2	173	9
708	25	13	30	360	1	1	.....	7	5	397	5
168	38	9	23	69	1	.....	.....	9	12	141	6
205	31	7	1	37	8	2	.....	5	6	179	7
146	5	1	.....	36	2	.....	.....	3	3	107	1
12	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	2
2241	563	217	96	754	52	.....	5	55	.....	2216	35
93	2	.....	.....	27	2	1	.....	7	10	47	1
374	89	18	23	404	1	4	2	8	.....	83	2
211	41	21	14	51	6	.....	3	1	12	207	7
92	21	10	6	39	2	.....	.....	7	2	76	3
12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
143	22	13	5	87	3	.....	1	1	.....	91	.....
9856	1935	782	908	4075	191	54	19	333	141	8470	198

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was

NAME OF GAOL.	SENTENCES.								
	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Committed to gaol, and afterwards removed to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	Penitentiary.	Reformatory.	To Gaol, and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.
	Males.	Females.	Total.						
Brantford	156	39	195	4	2	5	3	181	65
Barrie	192	28	220	3	9	10	2	196	121
Berlin	54	9	63	11	6	.....	.....	46	25
Brampton	54	6	60	2	2	1	.....	55	21
Brockville	182	26	208	17	4	2	1	184	118
Belleville	96	28	124	13	5	.....	1	105	26
Cayuga	16	2	18	.....	2	1	.....	15	8
Cornwall	79	2	81	.....	13	3	.....	65	33
Cobourg	137	15	152	4	6	3	3	136	56
Chatham	92	15	107	3	4	6	1	93	25
Goderich	83	6	89	4	4	3	2	76	48
Guelph	135	30	165	3	13	3	1	145	55
Hamilton	903	206	1109	53	61	23	5	967	422
Kingston	220	53	273	23	4	3	.....	243	74
London	284	73	357	20	13	7	2	315	111
Lindsay	57	3	60	1	8	3	.....	48	34
L'Orignal	31	1	32	.....	1	.....	.....	31	25
Milton	450	2	452	.....	1	1	2	448	429
Napanee	36	5	41	.....	2	.....	.....	39	17
Ottawa	382	114	496	8	8	5	7	468	295
Owen Sound	76	12	88	2	2	1	1	82	37
Perth	25	4	29	.....	.....	2	.....	27	6
Picton	18	.....	18	1	2	3	1	11	8
Pembroke	63	1	64	1	6	3	2	52	24
Peterborough	90	29	119	1	7	2	1	108	77
Simcoe	106	5	111	.....	6	.....	.....	105	66
St. Catharines	150	23	173	4	14	4	1	150	60
Sarnia	388	9	397	4	2	4	5	382	316
Stratford	132	9	141	1	5	3	4	128	75
Sandwich	141	38	179	4	17	3	2	153	110
St. Thomas	92	15	107	3	12	4	2	86	36
Sault Ste. Marie	10	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	9	6
Toronto	1740	476	2216	112	52	35	8	2009	726
Walkerton	44	3	47	3	7	1	.....	36	14
Woodstock	76	7	83	3	8	1	3	68	17
Welland	194	13	207	6	14	6	10	171	70
Whitby	68	8	76	3	12	5	2	54	10
Lock-up, Parry Sound	12	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	11	4
Do Thunder Bay	90	1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	26
Total	7154	1316	8470	318	334	157	72	7589	3696

No. 3.

passed, and the nature and periods of such sentences.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE TO GAOL, &c.

	30 days and up to 60 days or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or 2 months.	Over 2 months to 3 months.	Over 3 months to 4 months.	Over 4 months to 5 months.	Over 5 months to 6 months.	Over 6 months to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2 years.	Over 2 years and up to 3 years in the Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards in the Penitentiary.	For periods of any length to Provincial Reformatory.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to receive corporal punishment with imprisonment.
66		21	3	12	6	3	11			1	4	3			
47		17	10	2	2	6	1		2	8	2				
14		4	2	1		2	5	2	2	4	2				
18		1	5	7	1	4	1	1		1					
29		14	7	2	2	29	1	3	1		1	1			
50		19	20	1		7						1			
5		1	1			2					1				
30		1	1			11	1		2	2					
50		11	8	9	1	10		1	1	1	1	3			
35		16	9	2	1	8		1	3	3	3	1			
11		8	4	2			6		4	4		2			
34		24	29	6	2	7		3	1	3		1			
348		137	85	44	1	30	1	11	7	11	6	5	1		
44		47	49	4	5	44		2	1	1	2				
95		54	31	6		40	1	7	3	4	3	2			
6			2	4	1	5		2	1	2	1				2
2		1	2	1					1						
8		4		6	1			1		1		2			
11			7	1	1	1	1	1	1						
69		11	40	2	1	31	1		4	4	1	7			
20		17	3		1	6		2		1		1			
2		6	4			9				2					
5		1								3		1			
11		4	5		1	8		5	1	3		2			
10		9	8	2		7		2	1	2		1			
27		7	3			2		4	2						
46		29	16	2		9			8	2		1			
43		13	3			9		3	1	4		5			
22		19	5			3				3		4			
24		8	7	3		9		9	3	3		2		1	
28		7	9	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	4	2			
1			1	1						1					
978		196	145	12	3	95		14	4	16	19	8			
11		5	5	1		5			5		1				
26		16	2	5	3	5		1	3	1		3			1
65		23	7	3		16	2	5		6		10			
29		6	3	9		9		1	2	5		2			
		4					1				2		1		
38		14	7	2		3	1								
2368		805	548	155	36	439	38	84	66	104	53	72	2	1	3

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the total number of prisoners that were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1876, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	Classification, nature of imprisonment, and number of prisoners.										
	Males.	Females.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods under two months.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	For default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, Idiotic or Imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained	Total.
Brantford	7	6	1		2	3	9				14
Barrie	11	3	2			9		5	2		16
Berlin	4				2	1	1				4
Brampton	4	1			1	2	2				5
Brockville	20	5			2	8	9	2	4		25
Belleville	10	2			5	5	1	1			12
Cayuga	2	1			1	2					3
Cornwall	7				4	1				2	7
Cobourg	14	1			5	6	3	1			15
Chatham	9	4	1			4	9		1		14
Goderich	6	3			5	2		1	1		9
Guelph	17	6			7	3	13				23
Hamilton	49	36	2	1	11	32	41	2	2		88
Kingston	20	15	1	1	3	6	24	3	1		37
London	45	11	2		20	14	23	1			58
Lindsay	7	1			1	6	1				8
L'Orignal	2	1			1		2				3
Milton	3	1			1	2	1				4
Napanee	5					3			2		5
Ottawa	40	25	2	1	20	18	30				68
Owen Sound	10	3	2	1	5	1	8		2		16
Perth	6	3	1		2	1	4		3		10
Picton	10				7	2		1			10
Pembroke	13	1	1		5	2	6	1	1		15
Peterborough	3	4				1	5	1			7
Simcoe	7	1			2	4	2				8
St. Catharines	19	9			9	10	8		1		28
Sarnia	13	1			5	5	3	1			14
Stratford	13	1	2		6	8	1		1		16
Sandwich	20	5			7	7	8	2	1		25
St. Thomas	8		1		1	4	3		1		9
Sault Ste. Marie	2				2						2
Toronto	125	67	4		35	122	26	9	4		196
Walkerton	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		6
Woodstock	4				2	2					4
Welland	23				7	11	2	3			23
Whitby	11	1			3	2	5		2		12
Lock-up, Parry Sound											
" Thunder Bay	10	1				7	3		1		11
Total	582	220	23	5	190	317	255	35	31	2	830

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Nationalities, Religious Denominations, Social State, Educational Status, and Habits of the prisoners committed.

NAME OF GAOL.	Nationalities.						Religious Denominations.					Social and Educational State.					
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total.
Brantford	264	114	153	43	30	14	210	229	48	101	30	131	487	222	303	315	618
Barrie	184	73	71	28	12	12	100	155	66	46	13	145	235	50	92	288	380
Berlin	41	16	19	5	5	14	36	21	19	12	12	42	58	10	56	44	100
Brampton	121	222	243	54	41	9	212	333	88	42	15	90	600	128	327	363	690
Brockville	152	12	63	6	16	4	148	45	20	23	7	81	162	105	20	223	243
Belleville	113	9	93	2	2	....	136	16	20	46	1	59	160	128	53	166	219
Cayuga	16	3	6	....	3	1	4	6	1	15	3	13	16	9	6	23	29
Cornwall	72	11	10	3	9	3	51	17	21	9	10	38	70	46	36	72	108
Cobourg	98	37	36	15	10	1	47	66	30	40	14	62	135	54	32	165	197
Chatham	72	10	18	4	39	3	48	21	29	44	4	55	91	34	81	65	146
Goderich	75	27	33	14	10	....	32	44	31	40	12	63	96	27	59	100	159
Guelph	52	50	81	12	10	4	76	63	38	28	4	54	155	42	83	126	209
Hamilton	378	226	329	75	66	112	415	419	158	113	81	478	708	194	289	897	1186
Kingston	143	33	100	22	11	1	132	77	34	66	1	64	246	171	45	265	310
London	314	155	137	32	75	5	186	290	86	119	37	230	488	46	254	464	718
Lindsay	51	13	27	6	1	....	35	33	18	11	1	28	70	15	31	67	98
L'Orignal	27	3	8	1	....	....	29	6	2	1	1	15	24	17	16	23	39
Milton	64	121	211	51	15	8	198	180	61	21	10	37	433	115	17	453	470
Napanee	45	8	4	....	....	1	6	11	5	35	1	26	32	17	29	29	58
Ottawa	548	53	169	32	32	8	550	154	95	40	3	291	551	278	181	661	842
Owen Sound	91	26	23	17	1	5	18	64	45	22	14	65	98	47	64	99	163
Perth	31	2	12	8	....	....	23	13	15	2	....	22	31	10	19	34	53
Picton	41	5	6	2	1	....	8	24	7	11	5	19	36	7	20	35	55
Pembroke	55	1	19	7	1	4	41	16	18	11	1	27	60	17	54	33	87
Peterborough	76	15	35	3	1	....	55	44	8	23	....	56	74	63	39	91	130
Simcoe	106	37	23	4	7	7	28	36	8	36	76	87	97	38	68	116	184
St. Catharines	106	19	74	9	24	6	128	58	13	31	8	92	146	51	46	192	238
Sarnia	198	69	428	36	38	7	355	290	53	68	10	97	679	54	668	108	776
Stratford	77	43	65	27	18	8	88	73	45	24	8	108	130	36	96	142	238
Sandwich	86	24	38	11	76	9	83	40	13	62	46	95	149	52	107	137	244
St. Thomas	87	23	12	7	19	4	25	38	14	42	33	54	98	27	84	68	152
Sault Ste. Marie	8	1	....	1	2	2	2	7	1	1	3	8	6	3	8	6	14
Toronto	1112	630	972	180	170	53	1203	1226	361	259	68	947	2170	534	1454	1663	3117
Walkerton	50	9	11	18	2	5	18	16	24	16	21	51	44	13	51	44	95
Woodstock	165	127	94	26	54	38	133	186	78	69	38	103	401	161	235	269	504
Welland	127	39	64	5	43	9	115	96	26	37	13	79	208	75	76	211	287
Whitby	72	27	22	3	4	1	42	42	21	23	1	59	70	22	75	54	129
Lock-up, Parry Sound	7	4	2	....	....	....	6	4	1	1	1	5	8	2	8	5	13
Do Thunder Bay	88	20	37	12	23	3	120	32	16	12	3	60	123	81	31	152	183
Total	5413	2317	3738	781	871	361	5142	4491	1637	1602	609	4036	9445	3001	5213	8268	13481

TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breach of Peace.	Breach of By-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Brantford	5	.....	20	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Barrie	3	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....
Brampton	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	4	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Belleville	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Cayuga	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cobourg	4	.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Chatham	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Goderich	.....	.....	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Guelph	1	2	11	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	13	.....	69	15	.....	.....	.....	5	10	9	3
Kingston	.....	4	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	5	2	84	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3
Lindsay	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	3	1	88	1	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	2	2
Owen Sound	.....	.....	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picton	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Simcoe	1	.....	12	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Catharines	.....	.....	19	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Sarnia	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Stratford	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sandwich	5	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
St. Thomas	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	12	4	130	33	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	4
Walkerton	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	1	2	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Welland	6	2	16	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	9	.....
Whitby	.....	1	10	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lock-up, Parry Sound	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Thunder Bay	.....	.....	19	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	73	31	641	134	7	1	12	47	24	58	25

No. 6.

were committed during the year.

Contempt of Court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.	Debtor.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Felony.	Forgery.	Fraud & obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.
6	1	....	....	3	....	8	.....	84	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	27
13	.....	....	.....	1	1	1	2	91	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	1	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....
1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....
2	.....	....	.....	.....	....	9	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....
3	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	...
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
4	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	33	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	....
7	.....	....	.....	1	1	6	.....	67	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	....	.....	4	....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	7
9	.....	....	.....	2	....	3	.....	29	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1
5	.....	....	.....	4	....	2	.....	36	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	4
4	1	....	13	2	....	30	.....	396	4	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	....	.....	2	....	1	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	4	2	4	11	2	14	2	106	4	8	.....	2	10	.....	3	16
3	.....	....	3	.....	....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....
1	.....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
1	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	....
6	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	3	....	4	5	5	21	.....	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
5	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
.....	8	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	....
5	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	2	....	1	....	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....
.....	1	1	.....	1	....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
8	.....	....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	5	.....	14	.....	.....	....
2	.....	....	.....	8	1	1	.....	98	.....	6	.....	2	4	.....	.....	3
5	.....	....	.....	1	....	1	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
12	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	75	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
6	.....	6	1	2	....	.....	.....	55	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	....
2	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....	6	.....	....	14	5	1807	6	1	.....	5	28	.....	.....	....
10	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....	.....	4	2	1	2	30	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1
12	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	3	101	1	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	....
.....	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	105	1	1	.....	.....	4	2	6	....
136	23	12	34	60	21	115	17	4032	24	19	20	31	137	2	21	84

TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame.	Keeping houses of ill fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics &c., dangerous to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Non-payment of fines and costs.
Brantford			2	7	3	67	5				
Barrie	1					73	13			1	
Berlin						19	5		5		
Brampton						12	7				
Brockville	2			3	4	33	22				
Belleville	1		4			36	9	1	1	2	
Cayuga			1			4	1				
Cornwall	2					18	8		14	6	1
Cobourg					1	34	8	1		2	3
Chatham				1	1	50	4		5		
Goderich	2				3	30	8				
Guelph				2	1	27	2				1
Hamilton	4		1	5	15	179	20			6	4
Kingston				2	1	32	13			4	
London	7		1	19	10	147	20		1	3	2
Lindsay			3			23	6	1			
L'Orignal							3				1
Milton						18	1				
Napanee					1	7	10				9
Ottawa				29	24	185	20				
Owen Sound						30	12		2		
Perth						6	10				
Picton						5	2				
Pembroke		4				10	12		1		4
Peterborough	1					15	2	1			
Simcoe					1	53	4		8	1	
St. Catharines			1	11	2	42	6	1			
Sarnia						22	7				
Stratford	1			3	3	46	9			2	
Sandwich	3				1	46	5			2	
St. Thomas					7	46	3		1	3	
Sault Ste. Marie							1				
Toronto	17		9	24	6	573	55			3	
Walkerton			3			19	7	1			10
Woodstock					1	38	8			2	
Welland			1			68	1				
Whitby			1			42	7	1	1	2	6
Lock-up, Parry Sound						2					
" Thunder Bay	2			5	4	13					
Total	43	4	27	111	89	2070	336	7	39	39	41

No. 6.—*Continued.*

were committed during the year.

Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Total.
3	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	1	10	.....	336	.....	5	618
2	1	2	1	.....	1	3	2	3	.....	.....	116	7	10	380
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	3	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	612	.....	5	690
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	4	5	243
.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1	.....	3	.....	84	4	4	219
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	108
.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	24	4	1	197
1	2	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	3	4	146
3	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	16	6	6	159
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	4	11	209
6	.....	5	4	.....	5	3	.....	.....	6	.....	220	26	83	1186
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	5	1	310
.....	.....	3	6	.....	6	1	5	20	18	3	111	.....	16	718
2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	39
1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	419	.....	3	470
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	58
.....	9	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	14	842
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	57	2	1	163
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	5	87
.....	4	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	.....	48	130
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	22	1	.....	184
1	.....	4	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	1	4	238
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	3	.....	605	1	18	776
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	54	.....	7	238
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	8	10	244
.....	3	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	3	3	152
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	14
4	.....	2	9	.....	36	8	3	.....	16	.....	216	52	21	3117
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	12	95
1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	364	1	7	504
.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	8	11	287
2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	18	.....	7	129
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	183
32	26	39	38	2	139	37	14	48	73	3	3888	159	336	13481

TABLE

Occupation, Trade, or Calling of Prisoners sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and commercial travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bar-tenders.	Blacksmiths and Boilermakers.	Boot and Shoe Makers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Bricklayers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush, and Basket Makers.	Butchers.	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Waggon Makers.	Cigar Makers.
Brantford	....	....	1	....	....	13	7	26	....	2	..	2	3	10	....	1
Barrie	1	....	5	1	....	7	10	1	....	....	..	3	1	8	2	..
Berlin	2	....	1	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	..	2	1	2	1	..
Brampton	....	....	6	1	....	9	15	3	....	4	1	....	9	16	2	6
Brockville	....	....	1	1	....	2	10	2	....	....	3	3	....	5	....	..
Belleville	....	1	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	..	....	....	3	4	..
Cayuga	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	..
Cornwall	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	8	....	..
Cobourg	....	....	2	1	1	2	10	5	....	3	..	2	....	6	....	..
Chatham	2	....	....	2	....	1	4	5	....	....	..	....	....	4	2	..
Goderich	5	....	....	2	1	4	2	8	3	1	..	....	2	14	....	..
Guelph	2	....	1	2	1	....	4	....	....	1	..	6	2	6	....	1
Hamilton	4	....	7	12	....	23	22	26	....	15	2	10	4	22	4	20
Kingston	1	....	3	2	....	2	4	....	....	1	5	2	1	6	....	..
Loudon	14	....	3	6	8	19	12	12	....	11	5	15	3	24	5	9
Lindsay	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..
L'Orignal	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	3	....	..
Milton	1	....	4	....	....	16	3	7	....	....	..	1	....	3	1	..
Napanee	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	..	1	....	6	....	..
Ottawa	5	....	7	7	2	19	4	39	....	9	....	13	5	27	2	..
Owen Sound	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	1	..	2	4	4	2	..
Perth	1	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	..
Picton	1	....	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	6	..	....	....	....	....	..
Pembroke	1	....	....	2	....	2	2	2	....	....	..	....	....	5	1	..
Peterborough	....	....	....	1	....	2	5	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	..
Simcoe	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	..	....	....	16	1	..
St. Catharines	1	....	2	....	....	3	2	3	....	2	..	5	1	5	....	1
Sarnia	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	..	2	....	1	....	..
Stratford	....	....	9	....	....	2	2	2	....	3	..	1	2	9	....	..
Sandwich	....	....	7	4	....	2	3	....	....	3	2	2	....	8	1	..
St. Thomas	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	..	2	1	4	....	2
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..
Toronto	29	2	19	14	6	47	91	172	3	39	14	18	14	126	10	16
Walkerton	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	2	2	..	1	2	4	2	..
Woodstock	1	....	9	5	....	10	10	....	....	7	....	6	1	15	....	6
Welland	3	....	2	....	....	4	8	14	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	1
Whitby	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	....	....	....	....	5	4	1	..
Lock-up, Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..
Do Thunder Bay	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	..
Total	76	3	91	65	24	221	259	334	8	114	32	100	61	399	41	63

No. 7.

for the Year ending 30th September, 1877.

Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunk Makers.	Hatters.	Hotel Keepers and Licensed Victuallers.
1			3	4		2			7	35	1	7	1	1	3
1				4		2			7	45	1				2
1							1		3	10			3		2
1				5		1			12	4	1			1	2
										3		1	1		2
2						2			1	17		1			2
										5					
1										18			1		1
3				5			1		2	8	1		2		
						1			1	19					6
1				3					1	15			2		3
				5			1			13					1
15		1		3			5		35	13	6	1	6	3	3
1							1		2	13	1		1		2
16		1	2	15		3	5		10	68	3	2	6	1	2
				2			1			14					2
1									1	5					
2		1		2					6	1	1			1	1
										4					4
9	1			1			5	1		23	3		6	1	4
2				2					7	28					5
										4				1	
									1	2					
1										13					
										5					1
				2		1			1	36	2		3		2
3		1		2				1	3	10	1		1		1
						1				2			1		3
2						4	2		3	3		1			3
4				1		2	3		3	23			2		1
2				1		1		1		15			1		7
										3					
12				16			5	8	29	39	17	8	5	5	10
1				1		1			2	11					4
1			1	1		3	1		15	16			2		1
5			1	1	1	2				24					4
2				2						15					4
										4					
1		3							3	3					8
203	1	7	7	78	1	26	31	11	165	589	38	21	44	14	96

TABLE

Occupation, Trade, or Calling of Prisoners sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumberers.	Masons and Stone Cutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.
Brantford	10	367			2		1		10	3		2		24	
Barrie		171				2		1	1	1	2	4			
Berlin		32			3	2		2	2	1		2			
Brampton		466	2		14				15		4	19			
Brockville		139			6			2	7			6		9	
Belleville	8	127	1		10	1			1			3		24	1
Cayuga		16			1					1		1			
Cornwall		52			9		1		1	2	1				
Cobourg	1	89			3	1	1	1	3		2	1			
Chatham		61	1		1					1	2	6	1	7	
Goderich		43			1	1			1		3	2		4	
Guelph		75	1	1	6	2	3		2			5			6
Hamilton	40	468		1	9	7		1	34	20	10	37		1	
Kingston	1	119			2	3	1		2	2	1	6			
London	46	180			10	5		4	10	2	1	12			14
Lindsay		57								1		3		6	
L'Orignal		21													
Milton		391			4			1	3			4			1
Napanee		23													
Ottawa	9	308			18	4	2		3	4	3	26		124	
Owen Sound		50			3	1		1				5		11	2
Perth		24													
Picton		33				1			1			1			
Pembroke		50	1		2			1				2			
Peterborough		73				1		2				12		8	
Simcoe		62			2				7	1	2	7		1	2
St. Catharines	1	104			13	1			2		1	3		10	
Sarnia		740													
Stratford		134			5				2			3		1	1
Sandwich		77			1	7			4		1	5		10	
St. Thomas		59							3		1	3		9	
Sault Ste. Marie		4			1										
Toronto		940		1	28	31	3	1	41	20	52	90	2	316	16
Walkerton		30		1	1								1		1
Woodstock	6	267	1		6			3	19	3	3	8		1	
Welland		143			9				2	2	4	7	1	1	
Whitby		45		2	2	6		1	4			2			1
Lock-up, Parry Sound		5		1											
Do Thunder Bay		109	3		1			1							
Total	122	6154	10	7	173	76	12	22	185	64	93	277	5	567	45

No. 7.—*Continued.*

for the Year ending 30th September, 1877.

Rope Makers.	Sailors and Fishermen.	School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Woolworkers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Wood Turners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations.	Total.
....	6	.....	9	8	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	36	7	618
....	1	2	25	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	50	9	380
....	2	.....	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	160
....	6	1	10	12	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	3	2	12	3	690
....	....	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	18	243
....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219
....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	29
....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	108
1	10	2	8	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	4	197
....	5	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
....	11	1	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	159
....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	50	5	209
1	18	.....	137	20	3	15	.....	11	.....	5	6	2	6	72	1186
....	31	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	78	4	310
....	6	.....	75	20	1	30	1	4	2	.....	3	.....	.....	12	718
....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	98
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	39
....	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	470
....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	58
....	5	1	42	6	.....	30	1	19	2	.....	15	.....	.....	27	842
....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	12	.....	163
....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	53
....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	87
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	23	.....	130
....	2	.....	22	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	184
....	30	1	14	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	238
....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	776
....	3	2	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	18	238
....	30	.....	11	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	15	244
....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	152
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	14
1	73	9	172	32	7	77	6	34	4	6	40	4	160	68	3117
....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	95
....	1	1	10	6	1	8	.....	2	.....	2	3	2	28	12	504
....	16	.....	.....	4	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	287
....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	129
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13
....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	183
3	289	28	605	148	25	187	10	90	17	40	80	15	542	376	13481

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from the prison labour, prisoners in custody

NAME OF GAOL.	Escapes and Deaths.		
	Escaped and evaded recapture.	Escaped and recaptured.	Deaths.
Brantford			
Barrie			1
Berlin			
Brampton		1	
Brockville			1
Belleville			
Cayuga			
Cornwall	5		
Cobourg			
Chatham			
Goderich			2
Guelph			
Hamilton		1	3
Kingston			3
London	2	2	
Lindsay			1
L'Orignal			1
Milton			
Napanee			
Ottawa	1		3
Owen Sound			1
Perth			2
Picton			
Pembroke			2
Peterborough			2
Simcoe	1	1	1
St. Catharines			
Sarnia			
Stratford		1	3
Sandwich	4		3
St. Thomas		1	
Sault Ste. Marie	1		
Toronto			6
Walkerton			
Woodstock			
Welland		1	
Whitby	2		
Lock-up, Parry Sound			
" Thunder Bay			
Total	16	8	35

o. 8.

ne cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of during the year.

Revenue derived from Prisoners' Labour.	Dietary.		Gaol Accommodation.			
Actual cash revenue derived from prisoners' hard labour.	Cost of daily rations per head.	Are gaol regulations with respect to dietary observed.	Number of cells in gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number.
$ cts.	cts.					
.....	8.57	Yes	30	8	35	11
.....	13¼	Yes	27	7	31	7
.....	14	Yes	42	4	20	1
.....	9½	Yes	25	4	29	2
.....	10½	Yes	29	3	29	11
.....	8½	Yes	18	4	25	7
.....	25	Yes	14	4	7	1
.....	15	Yes	17	3	15	1
.....	12½	Yes	24	5	36	10
.....	14	Yes	26	4	31	7
127 50	11	Yes	20	4	20	5
.....	12	Yes	32	8	39	11
50 00	6½	Yes	60	6	119	42
446 75	11½	Yes	53	9	55	18
.....	Not given.	Yes	43	9	73	23
.....	8½	Yes	18	4	13	.....
.....	25	Yes	18	6	10	.....
.....	7½	Yes	12	2	25	.....
.....	10	Yes	18	4	15	3
1154 00	10½	Yes	97	8	70	37
.....	13.36	No	32	6	36	9
.....	15	Yes	18	4	15	5
.....	11.9	Yes	26	6	10	.....
.....	25	No	24	4	20	7
.....	13¾	Yes	18	4	18	5
.....	12½	Yes	22	8	20	3
.....	7.46	Yes	40	8	44	10
.....	8½	Yes	16	4	28	4
.....	11.29	Yes	24	6	22	4
.....	9½	Yes	34	4	31	7
.....	12½	Yes	16	4	25	6
.....	12½	Yes	14	3	6	2
118 36	8½	No	184	12	230	123
24 25	10½	Yes	24	8	13	1
260 00	14	Yes	32	6	46	4
.....	11½	Yes	30	3	35	14
.....	10	Yes	23	5	21	3
.....	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	3	1
.....	21.5	Yes	15	3	18	5
2120 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	1358	410

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners, how maintained, and cost

NAME OF GAOL.	How Maintained.				
	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Total number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Total number of days' custody of Municipal prisoners.	Total number of prisoners passed through the gaol during the year.
Brantford	119	499	2601	7366	618
Barrie	110	270	3054	3896	380
Berlin	49	51	1010	1205	100
Brampton	15	675	578	3182	690
Brockville	37	206	913	5774	243
Belleville	91	128	1950	4372	219
Cayuga	16	13	366	304	29
Cornwall	55	53	1410	820	103
Cobourg	47	150	1761	4755	197
Chatham	117	29	1597	4035	146
Goderich	58	101	1594	2683	159
Guelph	40	169	1504	5473	209
Hamilton	155	1031	3766	23944	1186
Kingston	103	207	2803	9567	310
London	189	529	6445	10099	718
Lindsay	35	63	809	1856	98
L'Original	8	31	375	398	39
Milton	29	441	1266	1373	470
Napanee	10	48	140	2393	58
Ottawa	50	792	2520	15658	842
Owen Sound	29	134	2033	3343	163
Perth	11	42	387	3023	53
Picton	10	45	346	443	55
Pembroke	41	46	1866	2664	87
Peterborough	20	110	832	2974	130
Simcoe	89	95	1874	1455	184
St. Catharines	68	170	2392	4790	238
Sarnia	49	727	1351	4498	776
Stratford	48	190	1104	3250	238
Sandwich	77	167	1734	4814	244
St. Thomas	63	89	2478	1628	152
Sault Ste. Marie	14	.....	580	.....	14
Toronto	269	2848	8102	54543	3117
Walkerton	40	55	1430	1075	95
Woodstock	83	421	2723	4421	504
Welland	98	189	3430	4688	287
Whitby	77	52	1618	1444	129
Lock-up, Parry Sound	13	.....	15	.....	13
" Thunder Bay	183	.....	2565	.....	183
Total	2615	10866	73322	208206	13481

No. 9.

of maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1877.

Gaol Expenditure.						Salaries of.			
Cost of food, clothing, fuel and maintenance.	Cost of Official Salaries.	Cost of Repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner on entire gaol expenditure, including repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel, maintenance and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Gaoler.	Matron.	Turnkey.	Gaol Surgeon.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1945 48	1550 00	.....	3495 48	5 65	3 14	2 50	700 00	150 00	500 00	200 00
2202 22	1400 00	125 00	3727 22	9 81	6 12	3 68	800 00	100 00	300 00	200 00
592 70	1100 00	.....	1692 70	16 92	5 92	11 00	500 00	100 00	400 00	100 00
595 74	1050 00	62 05	1707 79	2 47	0 95	1 52	500 00	100 00	400 00	50 00
1647 31	1350 00	.....	2997 31	12 33	6 77	5 55	800 00	150 00	300 00	100 00
887 49	1100 00	171 36	2158 85	9 85	4 83	5 02	400 00	200 00	400 00	100 00
657 25	1185 00	.....	1842 25	63 52	22 66	40 86	400 00	80 00	365 00	140 00
502 00	1050 00	281 00	1833 00	16 97	7 25	9 72	740 00	60 00	200 00	50 00
1679 00	1580 00	320 00	3579 00	18 16	10 14	8 02	860 00	200 00	500 00	80 00
1471 80	1653 60	.....	3125 40	21 40	10 08	11 32	739 50	209 50	504 60	200 00
630 56	1200 00	228 70	2059 26	12 95	5 40	7 54	550 00	100 00	430 00	120 00
1767 04	1450 00	.....	3217 04	15 39	8 45	6 93	600 00	200 00	450 00	200 00
4184 00	* 3275 00	.....	7459 00	6 28	3 52	2 76	1000 00	350 00	1675 00	250 00
3609 28	1650 00	180 88	5440 16	17 54	12 22	5 32	800 00	200 00	500 00	150 00
2937 34	† 3432 00	577 45	6946 79	9 67	4 89	4 78	700 00	456 25	2025 75	250 00
639 39	1080 00	.....	1719 39	17 54	6 52	11 02	500 00	100 00	400 00	80 00
460 59	590 00	.....	1050 59	26 93	11 81	15 12	390 00	60 00	100 00	40 00
291 39	890 00	.....	1181 39	2 51	0 62	1 87	400 00	40 00	400 00	50 00
747 56	1000 00	100 00	1847 56	31 85	14 61	17 24	475 00	100 00	350 00	75 00
4344 58	2350 00	433 84	7128 42	8 46	5 67	2 79	900 00	250 00	1000 00	200 00
1647 00	1900 00	159 29	3706 29	22 73	11 08	11 65	700 00	300 00	500 00	400 00
804 03	1240 00	19 00	2063 03	38 92	15 52	23 39	600 00	160 00	400 00	80 00
185 61	580 00	40 41	806 02	14 65	4 11	10 54	400 00	100 00	20 00	60 00
1474 31	1045 00	12 00	2531 31	29 09	17 08	12 01	500 00	100 00	365 00	80 00
1133 75	1095 00	398 61	2627 36	20 21	11 78	8 42	500 00	100 00	375 00	120 00
776 54	975 00	120 00	1871 54	10 17	4 87	5 30	400 00	200 00	300 00	75 00
1242 74	1940 00	133 11	3315 85	13 93	5 78	8 15	720 00	200 00	720 00	300 00
1695 00	1400 00	419 60	3514 60	4 52	2 72	1 80	650 00	200 00	400 00	150 00
964 36	1191 00	332 40	2487 76	10 45	5 45	5 00	450 00	216 00	400 00	125 00
1084 49	1350 00	939 95	3374 44	13 82	8 29	5 53	550 00	200 00	400 00	200 00
1649 32	1250 00	241 97	3141 29	20 66	12 44	8 22	700 00	100 00	350 00	100 00
333 42	800 00	3 50	1136 92	81 21	24 06	57 14	400 00	.....	300 00	100 00
9850 74	‡ 9845 43	1060 45	20756 62	6 65	3 50	3 15	1600 00	560 00	6685 43	1000 00
619 74½	1325 00	98 75	2043 49½	21 51	7 56	13 94	650 00	200 00	375 00	100 00
1837 36	1700 00	.....	3537 36	7 01	3 64	3 37	800 00	200 00	400 00	300 00
2235 00	1234 00	.....	3469 00	12 08	7 78	4 30	500 00	254 00	400 00	80 00
815 87	1525 00	267 03	2607 90	20 21	8 39	11 82	850 00	125 00	250 00	300 00
.....	200 00	.....	200 00	15 38	.....	15 38	200 00	.....	.....	.....
928 22	‖ 1075 00	39 00	2042 22	11 15	5 28	5 87	500 00	400 00	120 00	25 00
61070 22½	61606 03	6765 35	129441 60½	9 60	5 03	4 57	24564 50	6820 75	23960 78	6230 00

* This amount comprises the salaries of four Turnkeys.
† This amount comprises the salaries of four Turnkeys.
‡ This amount comprises the salaries of the Engineer, Steward and Prison Van Proprietor.
‖ $30.00 in excess of present salaries, owing to the Turnkey having been reduced.

PART III.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

The recommendations contained in my last Annual Report for the erection of certain structures, with view to increasing the receiving capacity of this Institution, and for making various structural improvements, received the approval of the Government, and an appropriation of $26,100 was voted by the Legislature at its last session to enable the work to be proceeded with.

These structures and works comprise an isolated building 95 by 28 feet, to be used for dormitory, hospital, and sitting room purposes for the elder male pupils; a residence for the Principal, which will release a considerable amount of space in the main building for class room and official purposes; an addition to the chapel and dining room building for a girls' sitting room, hospital, etc.; a new boiler house with laundry, etc. over the same and a new main sewer. These buildings which, with the exception of the laundry, are now all ready for occupation, render the Institution very complete in all respects, affording sufficient capacity and suitable accommodation in all its departments for not less than 260, and possibly 275 pupils.

Movements of Pupils.

During the past year a total of 271 pupils were in attendance at the Institution, as compared with 256 the preceding year.

The eighth session of the Institution opened on the 12th of September from which date up to the close of the official year, 30th September, 228 pupils entered, increasing to 238 on the 30th of October, the Principal being of the opinion that 250 pupils will be received before the close of the present term.

Of the 271 pupils who were in residence during the twelve months now being reported upon, I gather from the tables submitted to me that 167 were males and 104 females; that 231 of the number were admitted to the Institution as free pupils, having received certificates from Municipal Officers that the parents or guardians were unable to pay for board; that the board of 27 was paid for at the rate of fifty dollars for the term, as stipulated for in the by-laws, and that 13 were admitted as orphans who, not only, were lodged, boarded, and educated by the Government, but clothed also.

In view of the fact that only 10 per cent. of the number of pupils admitted paid for board, and having regard to the insignificant amount of revenue derived from that source, I desire to renew the recommendation made in my last Annual Report that the Institution be made free to every deaf-mute of school age in the Province, and that admission be awarded without requiring a certificate of indigency from municipal officers.

Inspections.

Three inspections were made of the Institution during the year, viz., in March, June, and September.

My visit in March extended over the 19th and 20th, when the condition of the premises, in respect to order and cleanliness, was very satisfactory. The dormitories were very neatly kept, well aired, and generally comfortable, and the other portions of the building, occupied by the pupils, except where repairs were in progress, were as clean and orderly as could be expected. There were then 227 pupils under instruction, viz., 144 males and 83 females, 36 of whom had entered the Institution for the first time during that, the seventh, Session. The cases of the 19 over-age pupils, then in residence, were examined into, with a view to determine whether they should again be admitted. It was found that six of them could not be further benefited, some of the number being weak-minded. These, the Principal was instructed not to admit at the ensuing Session.

As the regulations provide that the course of education and instruction in the Institution shall not exceed a term of seven years, and as that period was drawing to a close in the cases of 24 pupils, who had continuously been under instruction since its opening, it became necessary to fully inquire into the educational proficiency of that number, in order to ascertain whether exceptional action was required. It was decided, where good reasons were furnished, to allow a considerable number of those pupils to remain under instruction another Session.

The examination papers upon which pupils were allocated to the various classes were minutely examined. They appeared to indicate a searching examination on behalf of the Principal, and creditable proficiency on the part of the pupils.

The legislative appropriation for the payment of teachers' salaries having been slightly increased in the Estimates of 1877, with the consent of the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province, I authorized the Bursar to augment the salaries of certain teachers, basing such increases upon qualifications, efficiency, and length of service. The Principal was authorized to engage the services of the most advanced male pupil as monitorial teacher for a class composed of beginners and very backward pupils: also to engage, as drawing master, the services of another deaf-mute pupil, who had developed considerable genius in that art.

I saw all the pupils on various occasions during my inspection. Their appearance both as to personal cleanliness and dress was very satisfactory. Only three pupils were absent from the various musters, owing to indisposition, two having trifling ailments, and one, a girl, who had not the use of her limbs, showing that the general health of the Institution was excellent.

The meals were generally well served, with considerable variety in the dietary list, and an abundance of good wholesome food. I had again to call attention to an infringement of the specifications by the contractor in the supply of meat, and instructed the Principal to give the matter his personal attention.

Nothing has yet been done, I regret to say, towards extending the trades and industries of this establishment. They are still confined to carpentering and shoe making, which affords only very limited employment, and not altogether satisfactory means of technical instruction, for about 20 pupils in the shops of the first-named, and 35 in that of the latter industry. The difficulty in finding sale for the products of the shoe shop, still farther restricts operations. The labour of the carpenter shop is expended in the erecting new buildings, and in structural alterations and improvements generally.

Instructions were given at this inspection to the Principal, to proceed with the following works, to be performed by the carpenter shop labour :—Completing the wainscoting of the male pupils' sitting and study room, relaying with hard wood the stairs and floors leading to the girls' sitting room, partitioning off room for nurse in the small boys' dormitory, extending the lavatory accommodation on the girls' side of the house, and increasing the loft accommodation of the barn. These works were at once entered upon, and are now all completed. The separation of the class room in the large rooms at both ends of the building, by screens about eight feet high, and then open to the ceiling, was found to be very inconvenient and disturbing. To overcome this, lath and plaster partitions were substituted.

The purchase of certain articles of furniture and furnishing upon capital account, including 100 iron bedsteads, was sanctioned.

My inspection in June extended over the 6th, 7th and 8th, when I again recorded satisfaction with the general condition of the buildings and property. As the vacation was just about to commence, instructions were given for carrying on certain works, which could be better done during the absence of the pupils. As the balance to the credit of the maintenance appropriation, owing to the number of pupils that had been admitted during the session, necessitated the strictest economy, the Principal was instructed to dispense with the services of certain domestics during the vacation.

The urgent necessity for improving the laundry arrangements, both in respect of the building and appliances, was so marked at this inspection that I strongly urged upon the Public Works Department the erection of a building as a rear extension to the kitchen, the basement of which should be used for a boiler and engine room, and for the storage of fuel, and the first storey for a laundry, drying rooms, etc. This recommendation was approved of, and the stone and brick work of the building was done under the supervision and at the expense of the Public Works Department, and the carpenter work by the institution carpenter shop.

I have, for a considerable time, been considering the question of reducing the period of the annual school session, both at this institution and that for the blind, to nine months each year, and, of course, correspondingly increasing the vacation. My observation leads me to the conclusion that nine months continued work in the literary and industrial departments is quite enough for both pupils and teachers. I am the more in favour of this, in view of the fact that a large number of the blind and not a few deaf-mutes, are physically weak, besides in many instances the services of the deaf-mutes more advanced in years, are very useful during harvest to the parents of this class, who follow the occupation of farming. An examination of the rules governing this matter point to the fact that the school session, in a majority of the institutions on the Continent, only extends over a period of nine months. Having regard to all of these circumstances and with the approval of the Government, I instructed the Prin-

cipals that the By-laws in that relation would be amended to read as follows:—"The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June, and end on the second Wednesday in September in each year."

At my visit to the institution on the 28th September, although the eighth term of the institution had only been about two weeks in existence, no less than 228 pupils had entered, with every likelihood, from a perusal of the correspondence with the Principal, that the number would be shortly increased to 250.

Educational.

During my inspection of the Institution in June, which extended over four days, I made a very careful examination of all the literary classes. The following is a synopsis of the report which I made to the Government in connection with such examination:—

The Educational Department is now divided into ten classes, conducted by the same number of teachers and supervised generally by the Principal of the Institution. The names of such teachers are Messrs. Coleman, Watson, Miss Johnson, Mr. Greene, Mrs. Terrell, Mr. McGann, Mr. Denys, Miss Symes, Mr. Wallbridge and Mr. McKillop.

Mr. Coleman's class consists of 24 pupils—16 boys and 8 girls—all of whom, with the exception of one, absent through sickness, were present at examination. It is sub-divided into two sections, with 12 pupils in each. The subjects in which these pupils were specially questioned were geography, English and Canadian history, natural philosophy and arithmetic. Five of the pupils classed with the 1st section work with the second as regards history and philosophy, and two as regards arithmetic. An examination of the papers shews that the spelling is good and the construction of sentences fair, so far as can be judged from the answers, and that the arithmetic examples are generally well answered by both sections. On the whole it would seem that the pupils of this class have a very good knowledge of the subjects in which they were examined, most of the questions being answered correctly and with a very considerable degree of intelligence.

The best result in the first division are shown by pupils Purcell, Kay, Payne and Peake, and in the second, by pupils White, Ormeston and Isabella McKillop. The writing is the weakest point with this class, some of it being very bad, although perhaps specimens of hand-writing furnished at written examinations are not a fair test.

Mr. Watson's class numbers seventeen pupils, fourteen boys and three girls, none of whom were absent. They were examined in the following subjects, viz.: geography, scripture and arithmetic. The pupils of this class do not come out very well as regards the latter, although it must be stated that some of the questions were a good deal in advance of what they had been accustomed to. Not one pupil was able to state in figures "one hundred and one million, ten thousand one hundred." In the other branches, however, very considerable intelligence is shewn, especially as regards scripture. The construction of sentences, as displayed in the answers, is fair, and the spelling good. The inferior quality of the writing is also observable as regard the pupils of that class. The best papers are those handed in by Johnson and Acheson.

Miss Johnson's class comprises sixteen boys and five girls, or a total of twenty-one pupils. Four of these were absent, either on leave or through sickness, one of whom was stated by

the teacher to be mentally deficient. The subjects of examination were geography, scripture and arithmetic. The pupils of this class display a good knowledge of geography, except as regards some very simple things relating to Canada. The arithmetic is, perhaps, the best point in this class, as the examples are generally well and accurately worked out; but, as regards scripture, the result is not quite so satisfactory, not one pupil giving the names of the twelve Apostles correctly. These pupils were desired to write a short description of a visit they had made the previous day to a circus, and in doing this some of them expressed themselves very clearly, but with many the reverse was the case. The spelling throughout is very good, and the writing correspondingly indifferent.

Mr. Greene's class consists of twenty-four pupils—thirteen boys and eleven girls, one of the former being the only absentee. These pupils were examined in scripture and arithmetic, questioned upon two short stories, and several compound actions were performed before them for description. The record of this class is very good. Out of forty-five definite questions, fourteen of the pupils answer correctly to the extent of thirty-five and upwards; one girl, named Beamish, scoring forty-three. With but few exceptions, the descriptions of the actions are accurate, the sentences in such descriptions being grammatically constructed. The presence of some very dull pupils in this class, and who were transferred from some of the others, is rather calculated to retard the progress of the more intelligent.

Mrs. Terrill's class comprises thirteen boys and six girls, none of whom were absent. The teacher states that seven of the pupils do not seem to be capable of keeping up with the rest, and she fears that four of them will make no further progress. An examination of the papers shews that this class comes out better in arithmetic than in anything else. By the descriptions given of the actions performed, it would seem that these pupils do not understand the use of the personal pronouns, as they are either put in wrong places or left out altogether. The questions asked regarding religious knowledge are fairly well answered.

Mr. McGann's class consists of eighteen pupils—eight boys and ten girls—all of whom were present. An analysis of their papers shews that the pupils of this class, although they do not display much knowledge of scripture and arithmetic, are well grounded in the rudiments of grammar, and are adepts in the colloquialization of sentences, and display considerable intelligence in the transforming and reforming of phrases. In this branch they do credit to the care and labour bestowed upon them.

Miss Symes' class consists of twenty-three pupils—ten males and thirteen females—three of whom are over age, and one of these, a man of thirty-five years of age, Miss Symes states to be incapable of receiving instruction, with which I agree, as he is not able, after several years' instruction, to answer the most simple questions. The class is sub-divided into two sections, thirteen in the first and ten in the second. The questions put to these pupils regarding simple scripture lessons are well answered, and the filling in of skeleton sentences and describing simple and compound actions are very fairly done. The spelling is generally accurate, and the writing very bad.

Mr. Deny's class numbers 22—13 boys and 9 girls. Only 20 pupils were present at examination, 2 being absent on leave. This class was examined in some simple scripture lessons, and in arithmetic, were questioned on a few short stories, and were given several skeleton sentences in which to insert the proper verbs, pronouns, etc. They were also given certain actions to describe. The papers shew that the questions in the above-named subjects are

well-answered, and the actions, correctly described. Various questions put to the pupils of this class concerning local occurrences are generally intelligently replied to.

Mr. Wallbridge's class consists of 23 pupils—14 boys, 9 girls. Owing to the absence of Mr. Wallbridge through sickness, this class was not examined at the same time as the others, but papers were prepared by me and afterwards sent down and the examination conducted by the Principal. Dr. Palmer reports that considerable progress has been made by this class during the term. None of the pupils, except four, said to be very dull, have been in the Institution more than two years, and the generality of them seem to be bright, as considerable intelligence is displayed in the answers given by them. The pupils in this class are learning the deaf and dumb alphabet, the names of objects and their plurals, the incorporation of verbs, &c., into sentences. They appear, also, to be able to describe simple actions.

Mr. McKillop's class numbers 20 pupils—15 boys and 5 girls—19 of whom were present. This class appears to be composed of the dregs of all the others, and of very young pupils who entered the Institution during the then existing session. Many of the former appeared to be almost incapable of learning; some indeed have been in the Institution for four years and cannot describe a simple action—the latter are already making good progress, and many can already write a little on their slates and form very simple phrases. It was found impossible to make a detailed examination of this class, and all that could be done was to look generally into the capabilities of the pupils composing it, the above-indicated conclusions being the result.

Upon the whole very encouraging progress seems to have been made since the examination held in March last, but it is to be feared that, in not a few cases, only a parrot-like education is being given, without bringing out and developing the reasoning powers of the pupils. This view is strengthened by the fact that many of the answers are given in the exact language used in the various text books, and regardless of the fact that they do not always apply to the interrogations, although of a somewhat similar nature, contained in the examination papers. It is also observable that many of the pupils in a class will reply to the same questions in almost identical phraseology.

With reference to the general bad quality of the writing, this may be in some degree explained by the fact, that many of the pupils are not much accustomed to write on paper with pen and ink, but it appears to me that it would be well if a little more attention was given to that important branch of education.

Financial.

The cost of maintaining the Institution during the past year amounted to $38,332.50; included in which, however, is a warrant to cover over expenditures of the preceding year, for $3,333.96. Deducting this amount, the actual maintenance expenditures of the year would be $34,998.54. The following statement shews the cost of the various services under the respective headings in the estimates, together with the cost per pupil :—

	Aggregate Cost.	Cost per Pupil.
Medical Department	$ 104 57	$ 46
Food of all kinds	11,595 88	51 54
Bedding, clothing and shoes	437 84	1 94
Fuel	5,538 41	24 61
Light	1,153 57	5 14
Laundry, soap, and cleaning	445 43	1 98
Books and educational appliances	445 19	1 98
Printing, postage and stationery	367 54	1 63
Furniture and furnishing	362 04	1 61
Farm, feed and fodder	641 28	2 85
Repairs and alterations	481 93	2 14
Miscellaneous	1,175 16	5 22
Salaries and wages	15,583 66	69 26
	$38,332 50	$170 36

Payment for board of pupils was this year confined to 22 pupils, from whom $1000 were received.

The farming operations of the past year were even more unsatisfactory than usual, shewing a very considerable loss. It becomes a question whether it would not be best to confine this service to the working of a large garden.

I have recommended that an appropriation be asked for the purchase of the furniture and furnishings required for the buildings erected during the past year; for a plunge bath in the basement; for material for various improvements to be carried on with the labour of the inmates; and a small grant for planting and ornamenting the grounds.

Tables giving full and detailed information of a statistical character, will be found attached to the report of the Principal, contained in the Appendix; together with the Report of the Physician of the Institution on the general sanitary condition of the pupils.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

An appropriation of $32,000 having been voted by the Legislature at its last session, for the erection of a wing to this Institution, and other improvements, the building was proceeded with in the early part of the year, and is now well advanced towards completion. The new structure is designed to afford increased dormitory accommodation for male pupils, as well as an hospital for the sick of that sex in the upper story, and additional class-rooms, as well as work-rooms for light industries. The provision of this additional space was rendered absolutely necessary by the admission of 130 pupils to a building that was only intended to accommodate less than 100. When the new wing is completed, the receiving capacity of the establishment respect to dormitory space, class, work, and dining-rooms, etc., will be sufficient for 150 pupils.

Since the appointment of the present Principal, a very thorough system of personal visitation of the blind by one of the officers of the Institution, has been established; besides an extensive correspondence having been carried on with clergymen, municipal authorities, etc., in the various parts of the Province, with a view to obtaining reliable information as to the number and condition of the blind of proper school age throughout the Province. From a table which will be found attached to the report upon this Institution in the Appendix, shewing the blind under twenty-one years of age by counties and cities, it would appear that the Principal has official cognizance of not less than 302 of that class, as being *bonâ fide* residents of Ontario. Of that number, 152 are returned as males, and 150 females.

It would further appear that 193 of these 302 blind youths have been awarded admission to this Institution, and, with the exception of 12, have been in attendance during some of its sessions; but of those who have been admitted at one time or another since the establishment of the Institution in 1872, 71 are not now in residence. Of this number, 27 are returned to me as having completed their education, and are now supporting themselves by the trade they acquired in the Institution, either wholly or in part; eight are detained at home to assist their parents; eight are detained at home owing to ill health, eight are, up to this period in the present session, temporarily detained, but are soon expected to return; eleven have not been re-admitted on account of their advanced years, five have died, two have emigrated, and two have had their sight restored by treatment in the Institution.

According to this it would appear that the total number of wholly uneducated blind persons under twenty-one years of age in the Province, is 109.

A careful consideration of these figures, points to the desirability, if not the absolute necessity, of structurally completing the Institution in accordance with the original design, viz., by the erection of an additional wing to the east of the main building, of the same style and arrangement as the one now being built on the west, and the enlargement of the rear extension. The new west wing, so far as the dormitories are concerned, will be wholly required for males; and the dormitories for females are even more overcrowded than those for males. In view of this I would strongly recommend that the other wing may be proceeded with during the ensuing year.

Movements of Pupils.

During the sixth term of the Institution, which commenced on the 4th September, 1876, and closed on the 20th June, 130 pupils were admitted. The seventh term commenced on the 12th September, from which date up to the close of the official year,—a period of eighteen days,—122 pupils were received, which number at the time of writing this Report had increased to 136.

The total number of pupils admitted to the Institution during the six full sessions, and the small portion of the seventh included in the present official year, is 193, viz., 113 males, and 80 females. The counties and cities of the Province from which these pupils were received, together with other information of a statistical character, will be found annexed to the Report of the Principal in the Appendix.

Inspections.

Three statutory inspections were made of the institution during the year, viz.: in the months of March, May, and October.

On the occasion of my first visit on the 24th of March, in addition to the usual inspection, minute enquiry was made into the requirements of the institution in its various departments, to supply which an appropriation of $3,025 had been voted by the Legislature. For the industrial department, authority was given to purchase knitting and sewing machines and lathes, at a cost of $370; for the musical department, two of Hamlin's organs, and repairs to musical instruments, costing $240; for the Educational Department, books and appliances to the extent of $170; in the way of general furnishing for the house, including 50 iron bedsteads, $750; and for structural fixtures, etc., $450. These expenditures, together with $788.41 previously paid for engine and boiler to provide motive power for the laundry, and other machinery, about exhausted the appropriation. In order to procure increased draught and to render more effective the means of ventilating the kitchen, laundry, and culinary departments, it was recommended for the consideration of the Public Works Department, that the chimney stack of the extension building be raised twenty-five feet. The recommendation was subsequently approved of and the work is to be proceeded with.

At this visit there were 123 pupils in residence—63 males and 60 females—of whom 22 had entered the Institution for the first time that session, 24 having been continuously in the school since its first establishment. Twenty-four of the number were over twenty-one years of age and 24 had been admitted under the provision of the by-laws, as orphans or half orphans. No inmates were paying for their board, all having been admitted upon the certificates of municipal authorities as free pupils.

I saw all the pupils during my inspection. They were all comfortably and many were neatly dressed, and their personal cleanliness seemed to be well looked after. Considering the weak bodily condition of many of this class of defectives, the health of the Institution was very satisfactory. An examination of the physician's journal showed that while a good many were requiring treatment, it was chiefly for trifling ailments. The dietary list and the meals were examined and found to be varied in supply and the food of good and wholesome quality.

At my second visit on the 30th and 31st of May, the names of the 125 pupils were on the register although only 122 were in the Institution at the time, the other three being absent on leave. Although the health of the house was generally good, the physician reported that two or three of the pupils were so weakly in constitution as to preclude attendance at the literary or industrial classes. The Principal was instructed to send such cases home unless their ailments were of a temporary nature. Certain suggestions were made to the physician with a view to his keeping an exact record of all cases of sickness as well as of the remarks and recommendations he might find it necessary to make in respect to the sanitary condition of the Institution, the dietaries, etc. It was noticed on this occasion that the personal clothing of some of the pupils was in rather a dilapidated state, the Principal stating that he had been unable to prevail upon the municipalities to furnish a change of clothing, and that the parents were too poor to do so. This state of things shews the necessity for levying a small tax upon all municipalities as recommended in my last Report, in order to keep indigent pupils properly clothed and to defray their expenses to and from the Institution.

Certain recommendations were made to the Public Works Department, with a view to improving the plans of the new wing, which was about to be commenced and which subsequently received attention.

As the Principal had received leave of absence for the three vacation months, his arrange-

ments for the supervision of the premises, and for the visitation of blind pupils at their homes, as well as for carrying on the general work, were submitted and approved of.

Satisfactory arrangements, similar to those made in regard to pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, had been entered into with the various railway companies for sending the pupils home at the close of the session.

My last inspection was made on the 5th and 6th October, when every inmate was again seen and every part of the premises examined.

The condition of the dormitories was fair as to cleanliness, but the reverse as to order. In fact, neatness and tidiness cannot be expected in the sleeping rooms until the new dormitories are ready, and the old ones re-arranged and furnished with clothes presses. When that is done I look for great improvement, as they must be locked up during the day, in order to prevent lounging upon the beds. The other portions of the building were found in admirable order.

When I paid this visit, although the seventh session of the institution had only been commenced about three weeks, there were 123 pupils in residence—63 males and 38 females. The promptness with which pupils had been sent forward, indicated the existence of an excellent system of supervision over the blind of the Province, by the authorities of the Institution, and a growing appreciation of its advantages by parents and guardians. The number of pupils more than exhausted the dormitory space, although the excellent natural ventilation justified a little overcrowding until the new building is ready for occupation. The appearance of the pupils was very satisfactory. As the supply of milk did not appear to be quite sufficient for the needs of such a large number of pupils, many of whom are very young, authority was given to add to the number of cows.

The yield of roots and vegetables from the land attached to the Institution was exceedingly good, considering the quality of the land, and was reported to be sufficient for the requirements of the establishment.

Educational.

The educational department of the Institution comprises three branches, viz. : the literary or academic, the musical, and the technical or industrial. In the literary department there are four teachers, the studies pursued being much the same as in the ordinary common schools of the Province. Owing, however, to the physical defect of the scholars, a great deal more patience and ingenuity has to be exercised by the teachers of the blind than is required in the cases of seeing pupils. The aids and appliances used in this institution for educational purposes are the best and most advanced known to the specialty, and from enquiries that I made, the progress of the pupils in the various branches is satisfactory and encouraging. Excellent discipline and the most commendable regularity and order prevail in the general conduct and management of the literary classes.

Great importance is attached to the musical education of the blind in all institutions of this kind, and so far as I can judge, very fair progress is being made in this specialty at the Ontario Institution. The Principal complains, however, that the teaching staff in this Department is not equal, in point of numbers, to the requirements of the pupils, and that musical instruction has to be refused to a large majority of the pupils applying for it. However, de-

sirable it may be to make the education of the blind in the musical department as practical as possible, so as to enable them to make a living by the art when they leave the Institution, there can be no doubt that music is a great pleasure and solace to them in the great loneliness of their physical affliction. Very few will, under these circumstances, begrudge the expenditure of even a liberal sum in the way of teachers and musical appliances, in order to provide pleasure and comfort to this afflicted class, even if it is to a certain extent barren of practical results.

The industrial branch is conducted with great energy, and with very satisfactory results. In addition to the willow-ware class, in which from 17 to 20 pupils receive daily instruction, 15 female pupils are instructed in the use of sewing machines, and 9 in the working of machines for knitting socks, mits, and woollen goods, while upwards of 20 pupils are taught hand-knitting, besides a large class of girls in plain sewing, crochet, and general fancy and bead work. The instruction in the cane-seating of chairs, which was interrupted for a time, is also about to be resumed. As the time of the senior female teacher in the literary department, Miss Tyrell, is a great deal taken up with the technical instruction of the girls, in addition to the discharge of her regular duties, I have recommended that an appropriation be asked for the salary of a special female instructor in this department. The Principal was authorized to make inquiry with a view to procuring the services of such a person on the 1st January.

Outfit to Industrial Graduates.

The question of furnishing an outfit to pupils who graduate from certain of the industrial classes—say from willow-ware, and sewing and knitting machine instruction—has received a great deal of consideration. Of course this outfit must be of such a kind as to enable the ex-pupils to carry on the industry in which they have been instructed in the institution—a set of willow ware tools for willow workers, a knitting machine for sock or mitten makers, and a sewing machine to those who have become adepts in its use. It appears to me that the adoption of this plan would not only furnish to such graduates the means of earning a livelihood, but is in direct furtherance of the object aimed at in the technical education of the blind, viz. : that the evils of their naturally dependant position may be mitigated as much as possible. To enable this scheme to be carried out as much as possible by the earnings of the blind in the institution, I have recommended that all the profits derived from the operations of the various industries carried on in the institution be funded for the purpose, and for providing books for such of the blind of the Province as are ex-pupils of the institution, and that no portion of them be required to be paid into the Treasury.

Financial.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of this institution for the official year amounted to $26,913.19. A detailed statement of this expenditure will be found attached to this Report, but the following statement exhibits it in a summarized form, under the various headings of the Estimates for 1877, and also shows the cost per pupil for the different services, and the whole, viz. :—

Sub-division of Estimates for 1877	Amount expended.	Cost per pupil on daily average.
Medicine, medical comforts, &c	$ 32 95	$ 25
Butchers' meat, fish and fowls	2,611 26	20 40
Flour, bread and biscuits	1,089 13	8 53
Butter	907 75	7 09
General groceries	1,691 34	13 21
Fruit and vegetables	256 28	2 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	153 34	1 19
Fuel,—coal and wood	3,073 50	24 01
Light,– gas, oil and matches	1,133 25	8 85
Laundry, soap and cleaning	222 52	1 74
Furniture and furnishings	665 53	5 19
Farm,—feed and fodder	495 99	3 87
Repairs and alterations	1,132 45	8 84
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing and expenses	527 77	4 12
Books, and educational apparatus and appliances	639 68	4 99
Miscellaneous	639 39	4 99
Salaries and wages	11,641 06	90 98
	$25,913 19	$210 25

No revenue was derived from the payment of pupils' board during the past year. As stated in a previous part of this Report, the result of the farming and gardening operations of the year has been very satisfactory considering the drawbacks to such operations. The total value of such products, including the dairy, calculated at current market rates was $2,269.29, from which should be deducted wages and board of *employés*, and seed, feed, fodder, manure, etc., amounting to $1,459.60, shewing a net profit of $809.69. From a return made to me of the operations of the work shops, during the year, it would appear that the receipts from sales, including $107.94 on hand at close of last year, amounted to $690.66, and that the payments for material were $408,42, shewing a balance of $282.24 at the credit of the industrial account.

The estimates of the expenditure for the year 1878 will have to be increased as compared with the preceding year, in order to provide for the requirements of an enlarged establishment in all respects.

The recommendations that I have to make for a capital appropriation for 1878 are as follows:—

1st. For another wing to the Institution of the same style and size as that now being erected; for the enlargement of the rear premises, and for the erection of a house for the Principal.

2nd. A brick coal shed to provide storage for 600 tons.

3rd. A root-house and an ice-house.

4th. Furniture and furnishings for the new wing, including educational appliances, etc.

5th. To continue the ornamentation, planting, road-making, etc., upon the Institution grounds.

DETAILED STATEMENT of expenditures for the year ending 30th of September, 1877, of the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medical Department:		
Medicines	96 67	
Medical comforts and appliances	7 90	
		104 57
Household Expenses (Food):		
Butchers' meat	4,185 61	
Fowls	143 58	
Fish	240 97	
		4,570 16
Flour, bread and biscuit		2,094 30
Butter		1,968 55
General Groceries, viz.:		
Barley, rice, peas and meal	131 82	
Tea	432 93	
Coffee	48 50	
Cheese	70 50	
Eggs	71 69	
Fruit (dried)	44 33	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles	102 41	
Syrup and sugar	1,257 52	
Unenumerated	43 95	
		2,203 65
Fruit and vegetables		759 18
Bedding and Clothing:		
Bedding	7 83	
Clothing for orphans	328 91	
Shoes for orphans	101 10	
		437 84
Fuel:		
Coal	321 75	
Wood	5,216 66	
		5,538 41
Light:		
Gas	1,077 65	
Oil, $21.22; Candles, $51.50; Matches, $3.20	75 92	
		1,153 57
Carried forward		$18,830 23

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		18,830 23
Laundry, Soap and Cleaning:		
Brushes, brooms and mops	79 65	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking	2 95	
Soap	286 52	
Laundry	76 31	
		445 43
Books and Apparatus:		
Library	109 91	
School Furniture	335 28	
		445 19
Printing, Postages, Stationery, &c.:		
Advertising and printing	136 14	
Postages, telegrams and express charges	175 73	
Stationery	55 67	
		367 54
Furniture and Furnishing:		
Furniture, renewal and repairs	244 18	
Iron, tinware, &c	56 61	
Crockery and glassware	61 25	
		362 04
Farm:		
Feed and fodder	192 92	
Farm labour, stock, implements, including repairs	448 36	
		641 28
Repairs:		
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c	263 55	
Hardware, &c	155 80	
Paint and oils	62 58	
		481 93
Miscellaneous:		
Ice	45 00	
Officers' travelling expenses	531 69	
Freight and Duties	51 81	
Amusements	40 00	
Workshops	28 83	
Incidentals	477 83	
		1,175 16
Salaries and wages		15,583 66
Total expenditures at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..		$38,332 46

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1877, at the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medical Department:		
Medicines	9 80	
Medical comforts and appliances	23 15	
		32 95
Household Expenses (Food):		
Butchers' meat	2,413 75	
Fowls	72 87	
Fish	124 64	
		2,611 26
Flour, bread and biscuits	1,089 13	
		1,089 13
Butter	907 75	
		907 75
General Groceries, viz.:		
Barley, rice, peas, and meal	123 14	
Tea	284 69	
Coffee	189 40	
Cheese	66 02	
Eggs	69 89	
Fruit (dried)	91 27	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, and pickles	82 33	
Syrup and sugar	728 03	
Unenumerated	56 57	
		1,691 34
Fruit and vegetables	256 28	
		256 28
Bedding and Clothing:		
Bedding	44 13	
Clothing for orphans	83 22	
Shoes for orphans	25 99	
		153 34
Fuel:		
Coal	2,809 27	
Wood	264 23	
		3,073 50
Light:		
Gas	1,114 20	
Oil, candles, and matches	19 05	
		1,133 25
Carried forward		$10,948 80

	$ cts.	$ cts
Brought forward		10,948 80
Laundry, Soap and Cleaning :		
Brushes, brooms, pails, tubs, and mops	25 98	
Bathbricks, blacklead, and blacking	3 25	
Soap	58 44	
Laundry	52 00	
White-washing, disinfectants, &c.	82 85	
		222 52
Books, Apparatus and Appliances :		
Library and school books	194 66	
School furniture and apparatus	285 45	
Industrial materials, stationery and prizes	158 07	
Subscriptions for magazines, &c.	1 50	
		639 68
Advertising, printing, postage, stationery, &c. :		
Advertising and printing	201 58	
Postages, telegrams and express charges	176 47	
Stationery	149 72	
		527 77
Furniture and furnishing :		
Furniture, renewal and repairs	476 14	
Iron, tinware, &c	105 67	
Crockery and glassware	83 72	
		665 53
Farm and Garden :		
Feed and fodder	265 88	
Stock and implements, including repairs	69 49	
Manure, seeds, plants and labour	160 62	
		495 99
Repairs and Alterations :		
Repairs, ordinary to building, &c	757 19	
Hardware, &c	274 78	
Paint and oils	100 48	
		1,132 45
Miscellaneous :		
Ice	1 95	
Officers' travelling expenses	335 75	
Pupils' travelling expenses	58 36	
Freight and duties	58 75	
Incidentals	184 58	
		639 39
Salaries and wages		11,641 06
Total expenditures at the Institution for the Blind		$26,913 19

PART IV.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,

AIDED BY PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

HOSPITALS.

There are now twelve Hospitals in the Province receiving Government aid under the provisions of the "Charity Aid Act." These are the General Hospital, Toronto; the City Hospital, Hamilton; the General Hospital, Kingston; the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston; the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; the General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa; the General Hospital, London; the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines; the General Hospital, Guelph; the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.

The total number of patients under treatment in these twelve hospitals, during the past year, was 4,077, as compared with 3,893 in the preceding year.

Movements of Patients.

The movements of these patients in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., are shewn in the following summary :—

Number remaining in hospitals on the 30th of September, 1876		402
Admitted during past year		3,468
Births in Hospital		207
Total number under treatment		4,077
Discharged during the year	3,386	
Died	261	
		3,647
Remained under treatment on the 30th of September, 1877		430

Of these 4,077 patients, 2,532 were males, and 1545 were females, all of them being *bonâ fide* residents of Hospitals, having occupied beds for various periods in their wards during the past year. In addition, 6,254 persons were returned to me as having received treatment at the Hospitals as *out* patients making a total of 10,331 persons, who were directly benefited by the Hospital operations of the Province during the official year ending the 30th of September, 1877.

The number of patients remaining in Hospital at the close of the year had increased from 402 in 1876, to 430 in 1877; the admissions from 3,247 to 3,468, while the number of births had decreased from 231 to 207. The number of patients discharged in the past year was 3,386 as against 3,240 in the preceding twelve months. The deaths numbered 261, as compared with 251, shewing that the rate of mortality was equal to 6.42 per cent. of the entire Hospital population.

Classification of Patients.

From returns made to me it would appear that of the 4,077 patients who were under treatment during the year, 2,284 were Protestants of all denominations, 1,577 Roman Catholics, and in the cases of 216 the denominations were unknown; the nationalities were returned as follows, viz.: Canadians, 1,710; Irish, 1007; English, 753; Scotch, 217; United States, 155; and of other countries or unknown nationalities, 235.

From an examination of the latter part of Table No. 1, at the end of this portion of the Report, it would seem that 2,300 of the patients were admitted into the various hospitals from the cities and towns in which the hospitals are located; 536 from the counties of which those cities and towns are the capitals; 882 from other counties of the Province; 101 from the United States; and 258 were emigrants and foreigners. While these figures prove that about fifty per cent. of the number of Hospital admissions were drawn from the Cities of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Kingston, St. Catherines, and the Town of Guelph, they also show that Hospital advantages are very fairly shared by the whole Province.

Not a few complaints, however, have been made to me during the year, that unjust discrimination has been exercised by some Hospital authorities, in awarding admission only to residents of certain municipalities; through which the sick poor, in some instances, have failed to receive treatment. Such action entirely defeats the object the Government had in view in the enactment of the Charity Aid Act, so far as it relates to Hospitals. Under its provisions, thirty cents per day are paid towards the care and treatment of *every patient admitted*, necessitating the expenditure of nearly $50,000 a year of Provincial funds in Hospital maintenance. The class of persons that Government aid is designed to relieve, are the sick and diseased in every part of the Province, but more especially those who have neither the means to pay for medical treatment, nor suitable lodgment and surroundings during sickness. These sick poor have a special claim upon the sympathy and assistance of Government that those of the well-to-do portion of the community have not. Should, therefore, this unfair discrimination in awarding admissions result in depriving even a small portion of this class of Hospital treatment, it may become necessary for the Government to amend the Charity Aid Act, so as to provide for a division of the Province into hospital districts, and the setting apart of a certain percentage of the beds of every Hospital receiving Government aid for the sick poor of such districts.

Periods of Hospital Treatment.

An examination of Table No. 2 shews that the average periods of Hospital treatment varied from 53½ days in the General Hospital in Toronto, to 20½ days per patient in the General and Marine Hospital at St. Catharines. As, under the existing system, aid to Hospitals is determined by the aggregate residence of the patients, it is most important that he period of treatment should be no longer than is actually required to restore the patient to

sound health. Were this not closely looked after, Hospitals, instead of exercising their legitimate functions as curative establishments exclusively, would be apt to degenerate into mere Houses of Refuge.

The following summary exhibits the working of the various Hospitals in this respect, giving the collective stay of all the patients, and the average of each :—

Names of Hospitals.	Number of Patients.	Collective stay in Hospital.	Average stay of each Patient.
		Days.	Days.
General Hospital, Toronto	1,052	56,310	53½
General Hospital, Hamilton	519	20,714	39⅖
General Hospital, Kingston	469	18,019	38⅖
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	355	9,332	26⅓
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	201	8,283	41⅕
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	353	13,476	38⅙
General Hospital, London	241	13,056	54
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	356	7,327	20½
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	247	2,986	22¾
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	96	2,653	27¾
General Hospital, Guelph	117	5,042	43
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	71	1,910	26 9/10

A further analysis of the foregoing summary shews that while the period of treatment varied in the respective Hospitals from 20½ to 53½ days, the average period in all was a little over 39 days per patient ; which, taking into account every form of sickness and disease that was treated, is perhaps not excessive. It is worthy of remark, however, that the longest period of treatment was at the General Hospital, Toronto ; notwithstanding that it received by far the greatest number of patients, which, under ordinary circumstances, should very appreciably have reduced the average stay of the whole number. It is quite possible that this increased average is due to the position of the Toronto Hospital, as the most important institution in the Hospital system of the Province. Its connection with the various Schools of Medicine, and its large and experienced staff of medical officers, may attract to it more complicated and troublesome cases of disease ; requiring, of course, longer observation and a more protracted course of treatment. I am inclined to think, however, that a considerable number of patients are admitted to all the Hospitals who, strictly speaking, are not proper subjects for such establishments. If the granting of Government Aid to Hospitals was intended, as I believe it mainly was, to provide the means of restoring to sound health such persons as are temporarily withdrawn from the working community, owing to accident or sickness, then the admission of persons afflicted with incurable diseases, or the retention in the Hospital of patients whose maladies have developed into the chronic stage, is contrary to the spirit, if not the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, so far as granting aid towards the maintenance of such patients is concerned. Then again, the admission of persons, who have only some very trifling ailments, which could be quite as well attended to as *out* patients, instead of becoming occupants of Hospital beds, is somewhat frequent, and is perhaps more objectionable than the class of patients first named. A consideration of such cases brings to light some of the objectionable features of the Charity Aid Act, the chief of which, undoubt-

edly, is the temptation that is presented to Hospital authorities to admit unfit and improper subjects, and to retain patients longer than treatment, with a view to restoration, is required, in order to increase the amount of the Government grant.

With respect to the period of treatment, even if medical attention is necessary, in order to afford relief although without hope of cure, an arbitrary rule must be adopted in order to limit the extent of Government aid, even if its application should, in a few isolated cases, give cause for complaint, viz., that one year's continued treatment in an Hospital should be sufficient for the most obstinate cases. Following up this rule, I have withdrawn from the Hospital schedules the names of all patients who have been more than one year under treatment, allowing aid in such cases only at House of Refuge, instead of Hospital, rates, viz., seven cents per day, as against thirty. Respecting those patients who are admitted for the most trifling ailments, other action may become necessary on the part of the Government. The following summary shews the reductions which have been made from the aggregate periods of residence in carrying out the rule referred to:—

Names of Hospitals.	Total days' stay.	Deduct.	Actual stay.
Toronto General Hospital	56,310	2,898	53,412
Hamilton General Hospital	20,714		20,714
Kingston General Hospital	18,019	2,555	15,464
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9,332	730	8,602
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	8,283	2,555	5,728
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	13,476		13,476
General Hospital, London	13,056	2,920	10,136
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7,327	365	6,962
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	2,986		2,986
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	2,653		2,653
General Hospital, Guelph	5,042	365	4,677
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	1,910		1,910
	159,108	12,388	146,720

The entire stay of patients is shewn by the above summary to have been equal to 159,108 days, from which are deducted 12,388 days for the lodgment of incurables, making the collective Hospital residence, upon which the fixed rate of twenty cents per day, as the first instalment of Government aid is computed, equal to 146,720 days.

The additional extent of Government aid will be ascertained by a comparison of the amount which would be derived from a further allowance of ten cents per day, as provided for in the Act, with one-fourth of the hospital revenue received from other sources than the Government grant, the smallest of which sums being allowed as the second instalment of Government aid. These other branches of revenue may be classed under four headings, viz: 1st. Amounts received from municipalities, either as an annual grant to Hospitals or in payment of the maintenance of patients admitted upon the order of municipal authorities. 2nd. Amounts received from paying patients themselves, for lodgment and treatment. 3rd. Income derived from property or investments belonging to the respective hospitals; and 4th, subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals and incidental revenue.

The following summary shews in tabulated form the receipts from these various sources at the several Hospitals, and one-fourth of the aggregate of the same, as compared with the amount that would be derived from the additional ten cents per day.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from Municipalities.	Amounts received from Paying Patients.	Amounts received as Income from Property.	Subscriptions and Donations of private individuals and incidental Receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government Grant.	One-fourth of such receipts.	Amount of the 10 cents per day Additional Grant.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto..	17,558 60	3,037 93	29,571 22	2,198 50	52,366 25	13,091 56	5,631 00
City Hospital, Hamilton....	4,748 57	222 20	.....	.....	4,970 77	1,242 69	2,071 40
General Hospital, Kingston	252 50	764 75	5,341 20	840 50	7,198 95	1,799 74	1,801 90
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	.....	661 25	69 54	1,948 19	2,678 98	669 74	933 20
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	2,066 00	546 15	.....	3,289 77	5,901 92	1,475 48	828 30
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	900 00	622 47	.....	1,820 15	3,342 62	835 65	1,347 60
General Hospital, London..	3,390 55	300 90	411 28	233 34	4,336 07	1,084 05	1,305 60
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1,400 00	586 69	.....	1,325 50	3,312 19	828 07	732 70
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	1,000 00	324 05	154 00	251 20	1,729 25	432 32	298 60
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	172 00	904 61	.....	766 53	1,843 14	460 78	265 30
General Hospital, Guelph ..	2,220 00	260 25	.....	508 00	2,988 25	747 06	504 20
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	400 00	218 25	446 00	1,202 90	2,267 15	566 78	191 00
Total.....	34,108 22	8,449 50	35,993 24	14,384 58	92,935 54	23,233 88	15,910 80

From the above figures, it would appear that no less a sum than $92,935.54 was received from all sources, other than the Province, in aid of Hospitals, and that seven of the twelve hospitals received a sufficient amount of municipal and private aid to entitle them to receive in full the second instalment of ten cents per day for each patient treated, making the entire grant to such equal to thirty cents per patient per day. These are as follows: the General Hospital, Toronto; the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines; the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto; the General Hospital, Guelph, and the St. Joseph's Hospital. The other Hospitals are only entitled to receive as additional Government aid, a sum equal to one-fourth of their receipts from all other sources.

The information comprised in the three foregoing summaries enables us to determine the exact amount that each Hospital is entitled to receive as Provincial aid for the year 1878, and which is exhibited in the following tabulated statement:

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Fixed Allowance at 20 cents per day for aggregate residence of patients.	Supplementary Allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all other sources.	Supplementary Allowance of 10 cents per day for aggregate residence.	Total Statutory Allowance.	Less for incurable patients by a reduction of 20 cents per day.	Net Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1878.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	11,262 00	.....	5,631 00	16,893 00	666 54	16,226 46
City Hospital, Hamilton	4,142 80	1,242 69	.....	5,385 49	.....	5,385 49
General Hospital, Kingston	3,603 80	1,799 73	.....	5,403 53	587 65	4,815 88
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	1,866 40	669 74	.....	2,536 14	167 90	2,368 24
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1,656 60	.....	828 30	2,484 90	587 65	1,897 25
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	2,695 20	835 65	.....	3,530 85	.....	3,530 85
General Hospital, London	2,611 20	1,084 02	.....	3,695 22	671 60	3,023 62
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1,465 40	.....	732 70	2,198 10	83 95	2,114 15
Burnside Lying-in-Hospital, Toronto	597 20	.....	298 60	895 80	.....	895 80
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	530 60	.....	265 30	795 90	.....	795 90
General Hospital, Guelph	1,008 40	.....	504 20	1,512 60	83 95	1,428 65
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	382 00	.....	191 00	573 00	.....	573 00
Total	31,821 60	5,631 83	8,451 10	45,904 53	2,849 24	43,055 29

From the foregoing summary it will be seen that the first instalment of Government aid to Hospitals—twenty cents per day—amounts to $31,821.60. The seven Hospitals which received a sufficient amount, from all other sources, to entitle them to draw the full supplementary aid of ten cents per day, will require an additional grant of $8,451.10, and the Hospitals which did not receive a sufficient amount, but are entitled to a sum equal to one-fourth of their respective receipts, will require supplementary aid to the extent of $5,631.83, making the entire Government grant in aid of Hospitals for the year 1878, equal to $43,055.29.

The following tabular statement shows the expenditures that were incurred in maintaining the various Hospitals during the past year, classified under the two headings of dietaries, and all other expenditures, also the daily cost of each patient in the respective Hospitals:

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Cost of Dietaries.	Salaries and wages, fuel, light, bedding, and all other expenses.	Total.	Cost of each patient per day.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	18,113 28	17,386 70	*35,499 98	63
City Hospital, Hamilton	4,507 29	5,263 48	9,770 77	47¼
General Hospital, Kingston	3,880 34	3,317 08	7,197 42	39⅝
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	2,760 09	1,506 90	4,266 99	45⅞
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	2,177 72	4,713 25	*6,890 97	83
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	3,263 82	2,795 36	6,059 18	45
General Hospital, London	3,098 62	4,019 05	7,117 67	54¼
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	2,283 70	2,960 18	5,243 88	71½
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	1,142 26	1,261 65	2,403 91	80⅛
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	1,323 32	1,669 94	*2,993 26	1 12½
General Hospital, Guelph	2,007 52	2,410 07	4,417 59	87½
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	1,649 18	1,503 34	*3,152 52	1 65
Total	46,207 14	48,807 00	95,014 14	59½

* In the above figures all expenditures for new buildings and extraordinary repairs are excluded.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The Houses of Refuge in receipt of Government aid, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, now number eleven, viz. :—The House of Industry, Toronto ; the House of Providence, Toronto ; the House of Industry, Kingstou ; the House of Refuge, Hamilton ; the House of Providence, Kingston ; the House of Providence, Guelph ; the House for Incurables, Toronto ; the House for the Aged and Friendless, London ; the St. Patrick's Asylum, Ottawa ; the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton ; and the St. Charles Hospital, Ottawa.

The three Charities last named, appear on the list for the first time, although it should be stated that the St. Patrick's Home for old people is only a branch of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, which has received Government aid for several years ; the old people having been placed in the same list as the orphans. Although these combined Charities are carried on in the same building, I consider that the maintenance of the old people should be aided under Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, instead of C, which entitles the House to draw seven cents per day for that class, instead of two and a half cents. In the same way, the House for Aged Women is a branch, under the same roof, of the old-established Charity known as the " Orphans' Asylum, Hamilton." As there appears to be very general objection to the multiplication of such Charities in receipt of Government aid, it perhaps should be explained that, in addition to the two Charities just referred to, four of the Houses of Refuge, previously on the Charity aid list, may be placed in the same catagory. Thus, the Houses of Providence at Toronto and Kingston, and the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London, combine, under the same management and in the same buildings, Houses of Refuge and Orphan Asylums, and the House of Providence at Guelph combines, under the same organization, the work of an Hospital and House of Refuge. It is thus shown that, although the names of 43 Hospitals, Houses of Refuge, and Benevolent Institutions appear in three Schedules of the Charity Aid Act, there are really only 38 institutions and organizations for carrying on the work of these Charities.

Movements of Inmates.

The following summary exhibits the operations of those eleven Houses, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc.

Number of inmates remaining in the Houses at the close of previous year...		431
Admitted during past year		882
Total number of inmates during the year...		1,313
Discharges during the year	740	
Deaths " "	62	802
Number remaining at close of year		511

A comparison of the figures in the above summary with those of the previous year shews that the number of persons admitted to such Houses, had increased from 652 in 1876, to 882 in 1877 ; that the total number under lodgment was 1,313, as compared with 1,114 in the preceding year ; the number remaining in the Houses at the close of the past year being 511, as against, 398. The number of deaths shews a reduction from 66 in the previous, to 62 in the present year. Considering that the largest proportion of the inmates of these houses are

aged and infirm, and that nearly all are weak, bodily, the rate of mortality thus indicated is remarkably low, being less than five per cent. of the entire population.

Out-door Relief.

It has been shown that 1,313 persons were lodged and fed during the year as inmates of these Houses of Refuge, and from returns made to me it would appear that in addition to that number, the temporary wants of no less than 11,251 persons were relieved by the out-door operations of the Houses.

If this out-door relief is carried on under a proper system, by these various organizations, I am of the opinion that it is quite as worthy of being stimulated and encouraged by Government aid as the in-door operations. I purpose making enquiry into this phase of poor relief during the present winter, reporting the result of my enquiries for the consideration of the Government.

Statistical Classification of Inmates.

From returns made to me it would appear that of the 1,313 inmates of these Houses, 568 were males, and 745 were females; that in respect of religion, 858 were Roman Catholics, 445 were Protestants of all denominations, and the religious denominations to which 10 belonged, were unknown; that with respect to nationalities, 382 of the inmates were born in Canada, 671 in Ireland, 154 in England, 57 in Scotland, 23 in the United States, and 26 in other countries.

It would further appear that 938 of the number were received into the respective Houses from the cities and towns in which the Houses are located, 114 from the counties of which these cities and towns are the capitals, 211 from other counties of the Province, and 50 were emigrants and foreigners. These figures appear to prove that the benefits derived from these Houses of Refuge were largely confined to the localities in which they are situated.

Collective Stay of Inmates.

The aggregate period of residence of the 1,313 inmates during the year was equal to 185,314 days. The average stay per inmate was lowest at the House of Industry, Kingston, viz.: 68 days, and highest at the Home for Incurables, Toronto, viz.: 240½ days.

The following summary shews the general operations of these Houses in this respect:

	Total number of inmates.	Total stay in days.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry, Toronto	159	29,259	184
House of Providence, Toronto	428	60,831	142
House of Industry, Kingston	262	17,823	68
House of Refuge, Hamilton	109	11,086	101¾
House of Providence, Kingston	81	18,031	222½
House of Providence, Guelph	69	10,616	153¾
Home for Incurables, Toronto	27	6,491	240½
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	48	6,842	142⅛
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa	47	10,902	232
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	17	2,603	153
St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa	66	10,830	164
	1,313	185,314	141

Provincial Aid for 1878.

Having ascertained the entire collective stay of the inmates in the respective Houses of Refuge, upon which the first instalment of Government aid is based, the receipts of these establishments from all sources other than Government aid, have now to be examined into in order that the extent of the second instalment may be determined. This information is given in the following summary, together with the exact amount that each House is entitled to receive from Government for the year 1878:—

NAME OF HOUSE OF REFUGE.	First instalment of Legislative aid at five cents per day.	Amounts received from Municipalities, private and all other sources other than Government.	One-fourth of last-named sums.	Supplementary Government aid at the rate of two cents per day.	Total amount each House is entitled to for 1878.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
House of Industry, Toronto	1,462 95	10,042 29	2,510 57	585 18	2,048 13
House of Providence, Toronto	3,041 55	9,151 75	2,287 93	1,216 62	4,258 17
House of Industry, Kingston	891 15	662 74	165 68	356 46	1,056 83
House of Refuge, Hamilton	554 30	1,080 85	270 21	221 72	776 02
House of Providence, Kingston	901 55	3,217 37	804 34	360 62	1,262 17
House of Providence, Guelph	530 80	2,448 48	612 12	212 32	743 12
Home for Incurables, Toronto	324 55	3,428 01	857 00	129 82	454 37
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	342 10	1,507 08	376 77	136 84	478 94
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa	545 10	1,608 34	402 08	218 04	763 14
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	130 15	*		52 06	182 21
St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa	541 50	1,839 40	459 85	216 60	758 10
Total	9,265 70	34,986 31	8,746 55	3,706 28	12,781 20

* Included in receipts in aid of Orphan Asylums.

From the above Table it will be seen that the first instalment of five cents per day as Government aid to Houses of Refuge amounts to $9,265.70. It is further shown that the sum of $34,986.31 was received towards the maintenance of these Houses from all other sources other than the Province, and that, with the exception of the House of Industry, at Kingston, a sufficient amount was received to entitle them to receive the additional aid of two cents per day, as provided for in the Act. The total amount that has to be voted for this purpose is $12,781.20

The following summary exhibits the expenditure incurred in maintaining the Houses of Refuge, under the headings of Salaries and Wages; Food, Fuel and all other expenses, and the average daily cost per inmate in each Establishment:—

NAME OF HOUSE OF REFUGE.	Collective stay of inmates.	Expenditure for Salaries and Wages.	Expenditure for Food, Fuel and all other maintenance.	Total Expenditure.	Cost of each inmate per day.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
House of Industry, Toronto	29,259	757 66	5,548 46	6,306 12	21¼
House of Providence, Toronto	60,831	130 00	13,105 78	13,235 78	21⅝
House of Industry, Kingston	17,823	436 50	2,324 40	2,760 90	15½
House of Refuge, Hamilton	11,086	350 04	1,541 49	1,891 53	17
House of Providence, Kingston	18,031	2 50	4,210 35	4,212 85	23⅓
House of Providence, Guelph	10,616	120 00	2,824 00	2,944 00	28
Home for Incurables, Toronto	6,491	553 55	1,921 33	2,474 88	38
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	6,842	334 27	2,242 91	2,577 18	37¼
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa	10,902	16 71	1,608 34	1,625 05	15
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	2,603	*			
St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa	10,830	78 20	1,770 96	1,849 16	17
Total	185,314	2,779 43	37,098 02	39,877 45	21½

* Included in receipts in aid of Orphan Asylum.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The Asylums entitled to Provincial assistance under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, Schedule C, comprise 20 Institutions for the lodgment, care, and, in most instances, education of orphaned, half orphaned, and neglected and abandoned children. The designations of these institutions, and the cities and towns of the Province in which they are located, and the character of their work, are exhibited in the following summary, viz. :—

Name of Institution.	Object.
Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto.	Maintenance, and general care and education of orphaned children.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto.	Maintenance, and general care and education of orphaned and neglected and abandoned children.
Girl's Home, Toronto.	Moral and educational training and maintenance of destitute young girls and boys under seven years of age.
Boy's Home, Toronto.	Training and maintenance of destitute boys.
News Boy's Lodging and Industrial Home, Toronto.	Home for friendless, neglected and vagrant boys, and the supervision and care of the same.
Infant's Home and Public Nursery, Toronto.	The care of children of wet nurses and of orphaned motherless children, and to prevent the system of baby-farming.
Orphan's Home, Kingston.	Maintenance and general care and education of orphaned children.
House of Providence Orphan Asylum, Kingston.	Maintenance and general care of orphaned and neglected and abandoned boys.

Name of Institution.	Object.
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum, Kingston.	Maintenance and general care and education of orphaned and abandoned girls.
Roman Catholic Orphan's Asylum, London.	Maintenance and general care and education of orphaned and neglected and abandoned boys and girls.
Protestant Home, London.	Maintenance and education of orphan boys and girls, and the care of aged and friendless persons.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton.	Maintenance and general care and education of orphaned and neglected boys and girls.
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton.	Maintenance and education of orphaned boys and girls, and general benevolent outside work.
Boys' Home, Hamilton.	Maintenance, education and training of destitute boys.
Industrial School, Hamilton.	Maintenance, education and training of destitute children.
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa.	Maintenance and general care and education of orphaned and neglected boys and girls.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa.	do do do do
The Protestant Orphan Home, Ottawa.	Maintenance and education of orphaned boys and girls.
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum, St. Agatha, Co. Waterloo.	Maintenance and education of orphaned boys and girls.
St. Catharine's Home, St. Catharine's.	Care of orphans and destitute people.

It will be observed that some of the above-named Institutions combine in their objects various benovelent works, although carried on in the same buildings; thus the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum is part of the organization known as the House of Providence; the House of Providence Orphan Asylum, Kingston, also cares for the aged and friendless poor, as do also the Protestant Home, London; the Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, and the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, and the Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum, Kingston, is in the same building, and under the management of the same community as the Hôtel Dieu Hospital.

The operations of these nineteen Orphan Asylums for the year, so far as they relate to the movements of their inmates, are shown in the following summary :

Number of children remaining in the respective Asylums on the 1st October, 1876		1,214
Number admitted during past year		1,290
Total number of inmates during the year		2,504
Discharged during the year	1,107	
Died	92	
Remaining in the various Asylums on the 30th September, 1877	1,305	
		2,504

It is thus shown that no less than 2,504 orphaned, neglected and destitute children were lodged, clothed and cared for, besides receiving moral and educational training, in these nineteen Benevolent Institutions, which have been established, for such purposes, in every city of the Province. The importance of the work that is being accomplished every year, through the wholesome training and discipline of these institutions, whether viewed from a social, religious or political standpoint can hardly be over-estimated. After the closest observation of their working and general results, extending over a period of ten years, I repeat what I said about them when urging the passage of the Charity Aid Act; that of all the establishments receiving Government aid, perhaps none are more entitled to the hearty sympathy and liberal support of the public than Orphan Asylums. But for the temporary home thus provided for these 2,504 desolate little children, it cannot be doubted that at least fifty per cent. of the number would be permanently added to the criminal and vicious classes of the community, and as such would, in a few years, become inmates of our penal and correctional establishments, and a constant burden upon the Province. Therefore, if for no other higher motive than public economy, is most desirable and expedient that the hands of those who are engaged in this good work should be strengthened, and their efforts encouraged by Government aid, even to a much greater amount than is at present allowed.

From a further analysis of the statistical returns received from these Asylums, the following information is gleaned in respect to the sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and the places from which these 2,504 inmates were admitted to the Asylums, the details of which will be found in the separate report upon each Institution:

Sex.

Males	1,368
Females	1,136
	2,504

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of all denominations	1,269
Roman Catholics	1,150
Other denominations or unknown	85
	2,504

Nationalities.

Canadian	1,812
Irish	223
English	307
Scotch	53
United States	61
Other Countries	48
	2,504

Previous Residence.

Received into the Asylums from the cities in which they are located, viz.:—Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Kingston	1,971
From the counties of which these cities are the capitals, viz.:—York, Wentworth, Middlesex, Carleton and Frontenac	179
Carried forward	2,150

Brought forward	2,150
From other Counties in the Province	249
Emigrants and Foreigners	105
	2,504

The following tabular statement exhibits—

1st. The collective stay of the inmates, in the respective Asylums, during the year, and the aggregate of the whole.

2nd. The amount that each Asylum is entitled to receive, as the first instalment of Government aid, at the rate of one and a half cents per day for each inmate.

3rd. The amount of municipal and private aid that each Asylum received during the year, and the fourth of such amounts, compared with the supplementary Government aid of an additional half-cent per day for each inmate.

4th. The total amount of Government aid that each Asylum is entitled to receive for the year 1878.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Collective stay of inmates in the Institution, exclusive of day of discharge.	Legislative Grant, at the rate of 1½ cents per day for each day's actual lodgment of each inmate admitted, would amount to	Amount of moneys received from all sources other than the Province towards the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Institution.	One-fourth of the amount received from other than Government sources for maintenance, would be equal to	Legislative Supplementary Grant, at the rate of ½ cent per day's stay, not to exceed one-fourth of money received from other sources to maintenance.	Total amount of Legislative Grant to be given for the year 1878.	Grant for the year 1877.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	36675	550 12	4348 15	1087 04	183 37	733 49	743 16
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	81288	1219 32	7697 00	1924 25	406 44	1625 76	1405 21
Girls' Home, Toronto	39727	595 90	3154 99	788 74	198 63	794 53	843 92
Boys' Home, Toronto	31776	476 64	2598 96	649 74	158 88	635 52	600 61
News Boys' Lodgings, Toronto	6312	94 68	2095 05	523 76	31 56	126 24	240 00
The Infants' Home, Toronto	19856	297 84	3122 65	780 66	99 28	397 12	248 80
Orphans' Home, Kingston	16458	246 87	5798 33	1449 58	82 29	329 16	640 00
House of Providence Orphan Asylum, Kingston	13185	197 77	.....	.....	65 92	263 69	168 44
Roman Catholic Orphan Home, London	26076	391 14	38586 74	9646 68	130 38	521 52	640 00
Protestant Orphan Home, London	20814	312 21	1507 08	376 77	104 07	416 28	105 52
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	42664	639 96	5839 97	1459 99	213 32	853 28	814 53
Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	10367	155 50	4307 63	1076 90	51 83	207 33	640 00
Boys' Home, Hamilton	25322	379 83	9106 72	2276 68	126 61	506 44	777 72
Industrial School, Hamilton	24162	362 43	2309 70	577 42	120 81	483 24	433 80
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	20676	310 14	4825 15	1206 28	103 38	413 52	622 41
Orphan Home, Ottawa	14685	220 27	1615 73	403 93	73 42	293 69	480 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	24241	363 61	1743 74	435 93	121 20	484 81	543 49
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum, St. Agatha	10731	160 96	734 83	183 70	53 65	214 61	202 68
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum, Kingston	13875	208 12	929 00	232 25	69 37	277 49	.....
St. Catharine's Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....
Totals	478890	7183 31	100321 42	25080 30	2394 41	9727 72	10150 29

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

There are three Asylums of this character, for the refuge and reclamation of fallen women, aided by Provincial funds, viz: the Magdalen Asylum, Toronto; the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, and the Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa.

The admissions, discharges and general movements of the inmates of these Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1877, are shewn in the following summary:

Remaining in the Asylums at the close of the preceding year		130
Admitted during past year		174
Total number of inmates during the year		304
Discharged during the year	151	
Died	2	
Women remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1877	151	
		304

The religious denominations and nationalities to which these inmates of Magdalen Asylums belonged, are returned as follows: Protestants of all denominations, 123; Roman Catholics, 165; other denominations, or unknown, 16. English, 51; Irish, 120; Canadians, 106; Scotch, 11; other nationalities, 16. It is further shown that 75 of the inmates were former residents of the Cities of Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, 141 of the Counties of York, Wentworth and Carleton; 47 of other Counties of the Province, and 41 from the United States and other countries.

The aggregate period that the women remained in the Asylums during the year, together with the amounts that each Asylum received from various sources in aid of maintenance, and the exact amount that they are entitled to receive as Government Aid for the year 1878, are shewn in the following summary:

	Aggregate period of residence.	Amount received in aid of maintenance exclusive of Government Aid.	Government Aid for 1878, at the rate of 2 cents per day.
Magdalen Asylum, Toronto	14,485	29,311.70	289.69
Home for the Friendless, Hamilton	4,957	2,114.84	99.13
Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa	34,255	5,012.73	685.09
	53,697	$10,059.27	$1,073.91

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

UPON

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The operations of this Hospital, in respect to the admission and discharge of patients, etc. are shown in the following summary :

Number of patients, remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1876...		135
Number admitted during past year		917
Total number under treatment.....		1,052
Discharged during year.....	792	
Died during year	98	
Remaining on 30th September, 1877 ...	162	
		1,052

As compared with the operations of the preceding year, the above figures indicate an increase of 89 in the number of admissions ; of 78 in the total number of patients under treatment ; of 45 in the discharges, and of 4 in the deaths ; while the number remaining under treatment at the close of the year had increased from 135 in 1876 to 162 in 1877. These figures point to the increasing usefulness of this important Hospital, and the growing appreciation of its benefits by the public at large.

The 1,052 patients who were under treatment, during the period being reported upon, were received from the following places, viz :

From the City of Toronto	736
From the County of York.....	17
From other Counties of the Province	242
From the United States	31
From other countries	26
	1,052

The 1,052 patients are returned, in respect to sex, as 714 males, and 338 females ; to religious denominations, as Protestants of all creeds, 790, Roman Catholics, 262 ; as to nationalities, Canadians, 332, English, 289, Irish, 308, Scotch, 78, and other countries, 45.

The revenue of the Hospital for the year amounted to $66,911 93, which was derived from the following sources, viz :

From the Province of Ontario	14,545 68
From the Municipalities on new plan of subscription	1,050 00
From Municipalities in payment of patients' maintenance	16,508 60
From paying patients themselves	3,037 93
From Subscriptions, Donations and Bequests of private individuals	1,528 50
Income from property belonging to Hospital	10,728 20
From sales of land belonging to Hospital	17,975 12
From other sources	1,537 90
	$66,911 93

In addition to the above specified revenue, debentures to the extent of $37,200 were issued and disposed of, and old debentures, amounting to $49,000, were redeemed during the year, both of which items are excluded from the ordinary revenue and expenditure statements attached to this Report, and only the difference between the two included in the expenditures.

The expenditures for the same period amount to $64,756.50, as follows:—

Beer, wine, and spirits	$1,304 43
Medicine and medical comforts	1,700 29
Milk	2,774 46
Butchers' meat, bread, groceries, and provisions	12,334 10
Salaries and wages	6,743 40
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	4,110 90
Furniture, furnishings, clothing, etc.	3,100 99
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs	8,176 59
Expenditures connected with real estate belonging to Hospital	1,384 44
Interest on outstanding debentures	4,007 95
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	459 95
Land purchased	2,068 50
Other expenditures	4,790 50
	$52,956 50
Difference in amounts between proceeds of sales of new debentures, and redemption of old ones	11,800 00
	$64,756 50

Excluding all items in the above statement not properly charged to the ordinary maintenance, it will be found that the actual cost of maintaining the Hospital for the year amounted to $35,499.98, or a fraction over 63 cents per day per patient.

The average period of Hospital residence of the 1,052 patients, who were under treatment during the year, was 53½ days per patient, which is the greatest average of any of the Hospitals. As stated in another portion of the Report, this protracted average period of treatment may be due to the position of the Institution in the Hospital system of the Province.

Having the largest and most experienced staff of medical attendants of any Hospital, the more complicated and difficult cases, both surgical and medical, may be attracted to its wards, necessitating longer observation and more protracted treatment than ordinary cases. The collective stay of the 1,052 patients was equal to 56,310 days, which, together with the information contained in the foregoing statements, enables the extent of Government aid that the Hospital is entitled to for the year 1878, to be determined as follows:—

Allowance for 56,310 days' treatment, at 20c. per day.....	$11,262 00
Supplementary aid, at 10c. per day.....	5,631 00
	16,893 00
Less for the retention of chronic cases, 2,898 days, at 23c.	666 54
Total aid for 1878	$16,226 46

New Buildings and other Improvements.

In addition to the largely increased volume of Hospital work which has been performed during the past year, very important structural additions and improvements have been made to the Hospital. Through the liberality of Messrs. Cawthra, Gooderham, and Worts, in donating a large sum to the Hospital, the Trustees were enabled to proceed with the erection of a fever hospital, in close proximity to, and connected with, the main building by an underground tunnel. The building, which is well on toward completion, is a two-story white brick structure, with an excellent basement, affording accommodation of the best description, with all modern improvements and hospital appliances for 50 patients. It is arranged so as to provide separate and distinct wards, for males and females, for the treatment of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and erysipelas.

As recommended in my last Report, a new brick structure has been erected at the rear of the west wing, for the purposes of a laundry, drying-room, etc., to which is attached a suitable building for a mortuary and post-mortem room. In addition to these new structures, many necessary and important improvements have been made to the main building. The extension of the heating by steam to all the wards, corridors, etc., has added much to the comfort of the Hospital. A complete system of efficient drainage has been carried out, to the great improvement of the sanitary arrangements. The basement, and many of the floors in the corridors, have been re-laid with new flooring; and the wood-work and walls have all been painted throughout the entire Hospital.

Amalgamation of Hospital Work.

During the year the Hospital Trustees placed themselves in communication with the Government, with a view to the amalgamation of the various Hospital services of the city. It was suggested by the Chairman of the Board, that the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, and the Hospital for Incurables should be amalgamated with the General Hospital; and the success which had attended the treatment of inebriate or alcoholic cases also led the Trustees to believe that the establishment of wards in, or connected with, the Hospital for the treatment of inebriacy, would supply a marked want in the Hospital requirements of the Province.

The communications in respect to these matters having been referred to me, I reported very strongly in favour of uniting the Burnside Lying-in Hospital and the Eye and Ear Infirmary to the General Hospital, showing that greater economy in the domestic administration, and increased efficiency in the medical services, would be obtained by such action. Negotiations were at once opened between the Hospital Board and the Managers of these Institutions, resulting in the successful completion of arrangements for the amalgamation of the Burnside Lying-in Hospital to the General Hospital. A building suitable for the purposes of the lying-in branch is now being erected on the Hospital property, to provide accommodation for 35 patients, which it is expected, will be ready, for occupation in the early part of next year, when the amalgamation of the two institutions will be consummated, and the establishment now used exclusively for a Lying-in Hospital will be abandoned.

Negotiations are still in progress in respect to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, with but little hope of their resulting in a mutual basis of affiliation. Having regard to the fact that at the present time both Hospitals receive and treat about an equal number of indoor patients who are afflicted with diseases of the eye and ear, and that the Eye and Ear Infirmary does not own a structure, but has to lease a building for carrying on its operations (which, although two changes have been made within the past three years, is still very unsuited in many respects for Hospital purposes), it is most desirable that a proper establishment should be founded at an early day, with a building and surroundings specially designed and arranged for the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Although the principle has been adopted by the Government not to grant assistance to Hospitals towards the erection of buildings, but only in aid of maintenance, I think there are very good reasons for dealing exceptionally with the application of the Trustees of the General Hospital for aid in the erection of an Eye and Ear Infirmary in connection with that Institution. When the Institution for the Blind was being founded, it was in contemplation to have an Opthalmic Infirmary attached thereto ; but after mature consideration it was decided to make the Brantford establishment entirely educational in its aims and objects. I have no doubt, however, that if a Provincial Institution for the treatment of diseases of the eye were established, that the number of cases of permanent blindness would be materially reduced. For these and other reasons I think the Legislature would be justified in appropriating a sum towards the erection of such a building upon the grounds of the Toronto Hospital, provided the land upon which it was built was deeded to the Crown.

With respect to the amalgamation of the Home for Incurables with the Hospital, I pointed out that the two Institutions are of such a totally different character ; the latter being an establishment for the treatment, with a view to the cure, of all kinds of diseases, while the former was *simply a Home* for persons afflicted with incurable maladies, that their affiliation was neither desirable nor expedient. With reference to the erection of a separate building upon the Hospital grounds for the treatment of inebriates, or the setting apart of wards in the Hospital for that special purpose, it seems to me that the location and surroundings of the General Hospital are altogether unsuited for such an object. Besides, the successful treatment of the disease of inebriacy requires, in my opinion, the conferring of more extensive powers and authority, in respect to committal, detention, and discharge of patients, than should be vested in the managers of a private or corporate Hospital, or, indeed, upon the

directorate of any establishment, other than one directly under the control and management of the Government.

INSPECTIONS.

I paid several visits to the Hospital on different occasions, and on the 8th October I made statutory inspection of the whole building. On that occasion I found 157 patients occupying beds in the various wards, 113 being males and 44 females. As there were 187 beds made up in the Hospital, this number of patients left 23 vacancies, and an examination of the wards showed that the number of beds could be increased in some places without violating the regulations regarding the amount of cubic space to be allowed to each patient in residence.

The condition of the Hospital was worthy of all praise, both as regards cleanliness and order, and this, added to the works which had been done in the way of reflooring, painting the wood-work, lime washing, and tinting the walls and their decoration by pictures, rendered it second to none, which I have visited, on the continent. All the above-named improvements had been made during the year, and the Hospital is now a credit to the Province. The rooms facing the south, which formerly were not used, are the most bright and cheerful in the building, and were rendered still more so by the presence of flowers, which were also placed in all the other wards.

The air throughout was singularly sweet and pure, being quite free from those bad odours often found in Hospitals, and which are sometimes unavoidable.

I carefully inspected the eighteen associated wards and four private rooms, comprised in the Institution. The beds and bedding were particularly clean and tidy looking, even in the accident ward, and many appliances had been introduced, which added materially to the comfort of the patients and the convenience of the physicians. The departments in the basement were also visited and found to be well kept, the air being pure, which was a great change in the condition of that portion of the building as compared with previous years. The new structure for the purposes of a laundry and mortuary had been completed, and was then in use, although the machinery for the laundry was not in position. The building is well suited for its objects, and has much improved the appearance of the rear premises connected with the Hospital.

The building to be devoted to fever cases was then in course of erection, and when completed, will prove a very useful and much-needed addition to the main Institution.

I found that the plans of the Burnside Lying-in-Hospital had been completed, and embodied the suggestions I had made with a view to their improvement.

In addition to the above specified structural additions and improvements, considerable attention had been paid to the front grounds, which had benefited materially thereby.

I saw all the patients, save one, absent on leave, and none of them had any complaints to make regarding their treatment, either medical or domestic. Inquiry was made into the cases of thirteen patients, who had been longer under treatment than their ailments seemed to demand with a view to cure. It was clear that seven of them were not proper subjects for such an Institution, as treatment for their diseases might have been carried on as outdoor patients, or in a Home for Incurables. The names of these patients have, therefore, been struck out of the list of those for whom the Government aid at the Hospital rate of thirty cents per day would be payable, and put on the list at the rate allowed for patients in non

curative Institutions, viz., seven cents per day. Of the rest of the patients, nine were afflicted with, and receiving treatment for, diseases of the eye, and properly should have been in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and twelve were typhoid fever cases.

An examination of the record book of the visiting physicians, showed that their visits were made very irregularly as regards the hour of the day. It was evident that the comfort of the patients, and the discipline of the Hospital, could not well be maintained if the visits of the physicians, especially those accompanied by students, be made at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and six in the afternoon. I therefore recommended that the Trustees should name an hour when such visits should be paid, except under special circumstances.

I was present when dinner was served; the food was of excellent quality, and well cooked.

The number of patients then in the Hospital, and the likelihood of its being increased when the new buildings are completed, pointed to the desirability of having the bread baked on the premises, and the Trustees were recommended to give the suggestion their favourable consideration.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

During the past year 469 patients were under treatment in this Hospital, as compared with 492 the preceding year. The general operations, in respect to admissions and discharges, were as follows:—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1876	51	
Admitted during year	382	
Births in Hospital during year	36	
Total number under treatment		469
Discharged	410	
Died	18	
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1877	41	
		469

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places viz.:—

From the City of Kingston (including births)	194
From the County of Frontenac	70
From other Counties of the Province	159
From other Countries	46
	469

The following statistical information is given in respect to these 469 patients:—Of the number, 298 were males, and 171 females; 326 were Protestants of all denominations; 107 were Roman Catholics; the religious denominations to which mothers of the 36 children who were born in the Hospital belonged being included. 217 of the patients were Canadians; 118 were Irish; 86 English; 19 Scotch; and 29 were foreigners.

The figures in the following summary show the revenues of the Hospital for the official year ending 30th September, 1877 :—

Received from the Province of Ontario	$4,800 00
" from Municipalities as a grant	200 00
" from Municipalities for maintenance of patients	52 56
" from patients themselves	764 75
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	4,323 44
Proceeds of City of Kingston debentures	1,000 00
From other sources	858 26
	$11,998 95

The expenditures incurred in maintaining the Hospital for the same period were as follows :—

Beer, wine and spirits	$24 40
Medicine and medical comforts	213 13
Butchers' meat	3,293 40
Milk	331 41
Salaries and wages	1,199 76
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	1,079 19
Furniture and furnishings, clothing, etc.	467 73
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs, etc.	305 71
Advertising, postage, stationery, etc.	38 56
Other expenditures	226 13
	$7,197 42

The period which the 469 patients were under treatment was equal to 18,019 days, allowing half time for the infants born in the Hospital, showing that the average stay of each patient was 38⅜ days. The names of several patients, however, are returned who have been residents of the Hospital, in some instances, for years. A deduction has been made for such cases.

For the first time since the passage of the Charity Aid Act this Hospital has received a sufficient amount, during the year, from private and municipal sources to entitle it to draw within a trifle of the full amount of Government aid, the extent of which for the year 1878 is shown in the following figures :—

Allowance for 18,019 days' treatment, at 20c. per day	$3,603 80
Supplementary aid equal to one-fourth of the amount received from all other sources than the Province	1,799 73
	$5,403 53
Less 23c. per day for the stay in the Hospital of chronic cases—2,555 days	587 65
Total Government Aid for 1878	$4,815 88

INSPECTION.

I visited this Hospital on the 27th September, finding it as usual in a fair state of cleanliness and order.

Twenty-one men and nineteen women were in the wards at the time. The Register showed that 51 patients remained in the Hospital on the 30th September, 1876, and that there were 380 admissions registered up to the date of my inspection. Included in the number in residence were seven persons, all of whom occupied beds on the 1st October, 1876, and in some instances for much longer periods. So long as there are vacancies in the Hospital, no serious objection can be taken to allowing these patients to remain, but an allowance of 7 cents per day, only, can be made in respect to them. There were four other persons who had been in residence longer than ordinary treatment seemed to require. The rest of the patients were recent admissions, and were proper cases for hospital care.

The Register was examined, and found to be correctly, though not very neatly, kept.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summary shows the movements of patients in this Hospital during the past year :—

Number of patients remaining on the 30th September, 1876	47	
Admitted during the year	437	
Births in the Hospital during the same period	35	
Total number of patients under treatment during the year		519
Discharged during the year	443	
Died	34	
Remaining under treatment	42	
		519

From returns made to me, it would appear that these 519 patients were received into the Hospital from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of Hamilton, including births	432
From the County of Wentworth	47
From other Counties in the Province	34
From other countries	6
	519

The sex, nationalities, and religious denominations of these patients were returned as follows :—Males, 319 ; females, 200. Canadians, 193 ; English, 110 ; Irish, 142 ; Scotch, 33 ; other countries, 41. Protestants of all denominations, 338 ; Roman Catholics, 144 ; other religions, or not known, 37.

The receipts of the Hospital for the official year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$4,800 00
From the City of Hamilton	4,396 40
From Municipalities, in payment of patients' maintenance	352 17
From paying patients themselves	222 20
	$9,770 77

The expenditures incurred in maintaining the Hospital for the same period, were as under :—

Beer, wine, and spirits	$129 65
Medicine and medical comforts	458 35
Butchers' meat, bread, groceries, and provisions	3,439 11
Milk	480 18
Salaries and wages	1,629 00
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	2,089 83
Furniture, furnishing, clothing, etc.	753 08
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs	424 31
Advertising, printing, postage, etc	28 29
Other expenditures	338 97
	$9,770 77

From the above figures it would appear that the daily cost of maintaining a patient in the Hamilton Hospital, was a little over 47 cents.

The aggregate period of the Hospital residence of the 519 patients, was equal to 20,714 days ; and, excluding the 35 infants, the average period of treatment per patient was 39 days.

Based upon the above figures, the amount of the Government Grant which the Hospital is entitled for the year 1878, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, is arrived at as follows :—

Allowance for 20,714 days' treatment of patients, at 20 cents per day	$4,142 80
Supplementary allowance, equal to one-fourth of the aggregate amount received in aid of the Hospital from all other sources than the Province	1,242 69
Total of Government aid for 1878	$5,385 49

It will thus be seen that the Hospital did not receive a sufficient amount of aid from Municipalities and private sources to entitle it to the full amount of supplementary aid provided for under the Act, namely, 10 cents per day. The receipts from the sources indicated amounted to $4,970.77, one fourth of which is equal to $1,242.60, whereas the additional allowance of 10 cents per day would amount to $2,051.40. In conformity with the requirements of the Act, the smaller of these two sums must be taken as the amount of supplementary aid.

Owing to the dilapidated condition of the House of Refuge in the City of Hamilton, I strongly recommended to the City Council that the building now used for the Hospital should be taken for a House of Refuge, and that a new structure, specially designed for such a purpose, should be erected for a General Hospital. The present situation is most favourable in a sanitary point of view, but it is far removed from the centre of population, and the inconvenience of this is particularly felt in respect to accidents. Besides which, the buildings themselves are in many respects unsuited for the purposes for which they are used. For these reasons, as well as in view of the increasing demand for Hospital accommodation in the City, it is to be hoped that the recommendation I have made to the City Council will receive favourable consideration.

INSPECTION.

A statutory inspection of this institution was made on the 5th of September, when I found 25 patients—15 men, 10 women—under treatment, being the smallest number of patients I had found in the wards of the Hospital for many years.

An examination of the register showed that as large a number of persons had been awarded admission as usual, but for much shorter periods. Of the 47 patients who were in residence on the 30th September, 1876, none then remained in the Hospital. The old chronic and unourable cases, who had occupied beds for years, had been removed to the House of Refuge.

The 25 patients under treatment at the time of my visit, had been received from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of Hamilton	18
From the County of Wentworth	5
From other Counties	2

Only five of these patients were paying wholly or in part for their maintenance.

I found that the recommendation made at my previous visit for a book to be opened in which the visiting physicians should record their calls, had been acted upon.

Every ward in the institution was inspected, and found to be in most excellent order. The air throughout was sweet and pure ; the bedding was clean and neatly kept, and reported to be in sufficient quantity for the requirements of the Hospital.

The register and other books of record were examined, checked and found to be properly kept.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The admissions, discharges, etc., of this Hospital for the official year ending 30th September, 1877, are exhibited in the following tabular statement :—

Remaining in the Hospital on 1st October, 1876	24	
Admitted during year	331	
Total number under treatment		355
Discharged	318	
Died	16	
Remaining under treatment 30th September, 1877	21	
		355

The above figures indicate a very considerable increase, in all respects, as compared with the previous 12 months, the total number having increased from 300 patients in 1876, to 355 last year.

These 355 patients, according to the return made to me, were received from the following places :—

From the City of Kingston	200
From the County of Frontenac	38
From other Counties in the Province	76
From other Countries	41
	355

Of these 355 patients, 177 were males, and 178 females; and 330 were returned as being Roman Catholics, 14 as Protestants, and in the cases of 11, the religious denominations to which they belonged were not given. 315 of the number were said to be Canadians, 3 English, 7 Irish, and 4 Scotch, while 26 came from the United States and other countries.

The receipts of the Hospital for the year, and the sources of the same are returned to me as follows:

From the Province of Ontario	1,589 92
From paying patients	661 25
Income from property	69 54
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,845 95
From other sources	102 24
	$4,268.90

The expenditures of the Hospital for its maintenance, for the same period were as follows:

Beer, wine and spirits	30 25
Medicine, and Medical comforts	283 18
Butcher's meat, flour and groceries, &c.	2,345 96
Milk	100 70
Salaries and wages	200 00
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, &c.	585 25
Bedding, furnishings, &c.	194 58
Repairs, &c.	391 45
Advertising, Printing, &c.	30 57
Other expenses	105 65
	$4,277 59

The average period of treatment was about the shortest of any Hospital in the Province, viz., twenty six and one-third days, the aggregate period of residence being equivalent to 9,332 days which entitles the Hospital to receive the following Government aid for the year 1878:

Allowance for 9,332 days treatment, at 20 cents per day	$1,866 40
Supplementary aid, equal to one-fourth of subscriptions	669 74
	$2,536 14
Less difference between 30c. and 7c. for 730 days residence of chronic cases	167 90
Total Government aid for 1878	$2,368 24

INSPECTION.

A statutory inspection of this Hospital was made on the 27th September. It was in its usual condition of order and cleanliness, and its affairs evidently conducted with great regularity and method. The wards, of which there are two, one for males and the other for females, were well-kept, both as regards general condition and the beds and bedding. The air also was pure.

At this visit, 26 patients,—10 men, 16 women,—occupied beds. Two of the latter had been in residence for years, and in respect to which aid could not be extended at the Hospital rate. In addition to these, five other patients had only trifling ailments, and apparently could have received treatment without becoming inmates of the Hospital.

The register was examined and checked. I was informed that only four out of the 26 patients paid for their maintenance.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1876		23
Number admitted during the year		178
Total number under treatment during the year		201
Discharged	171	
Died	8	
		179
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1877		22

The localities from which the 201 patients were drawn were as under, viz.:—

From the City of Ottawa	112
From the County of Carleton	29
From other Counties in the Province	17
Other Countries	43
	201

Of these patients, 132 were males, and 69 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 185 were returned as Protestants; 12 as Roman Catholics; and the denominations of four were unknown. It is further shown that 74 were Canadians; 55 English, 42 Irish; 13 Scotch; and 17 belonged to other countries.

A further analysis of the Hospital returns proves that, although the number of patients under treatment during the past year exactly corresponds with the number admitted in the preceding twelve months, the average period for which the patients were under treatment was much reduced, being 42⅛ days as against 52 days. The aggregate Hospital stay of all the patients was equal to 8,283 days, as compared with 10,463 days. This decrease in the aggregate period of treatment will, of course, proportionately reduce the amount of Government aid to be appropriated to the Hospital, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, and the allowance will be still further decreased by the application of the rule reducing the grant in respect of chronic and incurable cases from the Hospital rate of 30 cents per day, to that in respect of houses of refuge, viz., 7 cents per day.

Having regard to these facts, the amount the Hospital is entitled to receive for 1878 is exhibited in the following summary:—

Allowance for 8,283 days' treatment, at 20 cents per day	$1,656 60
Supplementary aid at 10 cents per day	828 30
	$2,484 90
Less reduction for chronic patients, 2,555 days at 23 cents per day.	587 65
Total amount of Government aid	$1,897 25

The receipts of the Hospital towards its maintainance, and the sources from which they were derived, were returned as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,549 64
From municipalities, as grants	2,066 00
From paying patients	546 15
From subscriptions, donations, bequests, and private individuals	3,289 77
	$8,451 56

The expenditures incurred during the year were as under :—

Beer, wine, and spirits	$ 168 64
Medicine and medical comforts	213 10
Butcher's meat, flour, and general groceries	1,571 05
Milk	224 93
Salaries and wages	1,621 75
Fuel, light, water, taxes, and insurance	1,593 78
Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc.	908 53
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs and additions	2,766 64
Advertising, printing, etc.	164 04
Other expenditures	385 55
	$9,618 01

Of the above enumerated expenditures, $2,727.04 were incurred on capital account, and, therefore, are not a proper charge upon maintenance. Deducting that sum, the net cost of maintenance would be $6,890.07, or 83c. per day per patient.

INSPECTION MINUTES.

An inspection was made of this Hospital on the 23rd September. The wards occupied by patients, and all other parts of the building, were found in admirable order, and thoroughly clean. The basement, however, required a coat of lime wash. The tinting of the walls and their decoration with an increased number of pictures, greatly improved the appearance of the wards. The beds and bedding appeared to be very comfortable, and particularly clean and tidy. Altogether the Hospital was in a most satisfactory condition.

The number of patients in residence was somewhat below the average, viz., seventeen males and five females. Of the twenty-seven patients who occupied beds on the 30th September, 1876, seven were still in the house. Of course, so long as there are plenty of vacant beds, and space for a classification of patients, exception cannot well be taken to the retention of chronic and uncurable subjects in the wards, but, of course, the grant of seven cents per day can only be allowed in respect of such inmates.

There were five cases of typhoid fever under treatment. I spoke to all the patients, none of whom had any complaints to make.

The various books of records, some of which were not written up, were examined, and the attention of the Secretary called to an inaccuracy in the register. I suggested that a book should be opened, in which the attending and consultory physicians should be required to enter the day and hour of every visit made to the Hospital by them, as is done in other Hospitals.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The operations of this Hospital in respect to the movements of patients for the official year, were as follows :—

Remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1876		34
Admitted during past year		319
Total number under treatment		353
Discharged	308	
Died	20	
Remaining in Hospital 30th September, 1877	25	
		353

As compared with the preceding year, the total number of patients under treatment was exactly the same; the admissions, according to the returns made to me, having decreased by three.

These 353 patients are returned as having been received into the Hospital from the following places :—

From the City of Ottawa	186
From the County of Carleton	113
From other Counties in the Province	47
From other countries	7
	353

Of these 353 patients, 191 were males, and 162 females. All of the number are returned as Roman Catholics, except two; and in respect to nationalities, 230 were said to be Canadians, 84 Irish, 16 English, 3 Scotch, and 18 belonged to other countries.

The Hospital receipts in aid of maintenance, are returned as follows :—

Received from Province of Ontario	$2,362 56
Municipalities, as a grant	900 00
Paying patients themselves	622 47
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	123 05
From all other sources	1,697 09
	$6,205 18

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:—

Beer, wines and spirits	$ 88 08
Medicine and medical comforts	168 29
Butchers' meat, flour and groceries	2,930 11
Milk	77 34
Salaries and wages	146 54
Fuel, light, water, taxes, etc.	1,091 63
Furnishings, bedding, etc.	730 82
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	778 27
Advertising, printing, etc.	
Other expenditures	48 10
	$6,039 18

The entire period of Hospital residence of these 353 patients was equal to 13,476 days, or an average of 38 days per patient

Based upon the foregoing figures, the amount of Government aid that the Hospital is entitled to receive for the year 1878 is as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day for 13,476 days treatment	$2,695 20
Supplementary aid equivalent to one fourth of receipts from all sources other than the Government grant	835 55
Total Government aid for 1878	$3,530 85

INSPECTION.

On the 23rd September, the day on which I inspected the Hospital, the premises were found to be in a clean and well kept condition, with the utmost order prevailing throughout. The building is divided into two wards, one for males and the other for females, besides which there are a few single rooms for private patients. In the male ward I found 11 patients, and in the female, 15, or a total of 26. Only four of them were registered as paying anything towards their maintenance.

The names of a considerable number of patients appeared more than once on the register; as they had gone in and out several times since the beginning of the year, and in many instances their ailments were of a very trifling character, and not, it seemed to me, of such a nature as to require hospital treatment as in-door patients. One had a sore finger, the eyes of another were slightly affected, several were troubled with general debility, and a few more had rheumatic affections.

To all appearances, a few of the patients, whatever may have been their condition when first admitted, no longer required treatment when I saw them. A large proportion were sitting up and talking with friends, who had come in to see them. It appears to me that stricter supervision must be exercised in future by the visiting physicians, in admitting patients One of the inmates seemed to be a congenital idiot, and the authorities were requested to commit him to Gaol, if found to be troublesome, with a view to removal to the Orillia Asylum.

In the Hospital buildings there are private boarders, not patients, from whom the community receives a considerable sum of money, which hitherto, they had included in the annual financial returns, as Hospital receipts. I gave directions for the discontinuance of this, but informed the Treasurer that there was no objection to including in the Hospital revenue, the actual profits derived from keeping such boarders, after deducting all outlay connected with the same.

The attention of the visiting physicians was called to the fact, that cards were not placed over each bed indicating the name of the patient occupying the same, the nature of the disease, date of admission, etc., and they were requested to comply with the rule on the subject.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

Detailed information in respect to the movements of patients is contained in the following summary, viz:—

Number of patients remaining under treatment on 1st of October, 1876.		30
Number admitted during past year		199
Births in Hospital during past year		12
Total number of patients under treatment		241
Discharged	180	
Died	20	
Remaining on 30th of September, 1877	41	
	—	241

These 241 patients are returned as having been received into the Hospital from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of London	163
From the County of Middlesex	31
From other Counties of the Province	36
From other places	11
	241

A further analysis of the returns made to me, shows that 164 of the 241 patients were males and 77 females; that 185 were Protestants of all denominations, and 56 were Roman Catholics; that 68 were Canadians, 71 Irish, 58 English, 29 Scotch, and that 10 were natives of other countries.

The revenue, out of which the Hospital was maintained during the past year, and the sources from which it was obtained, were returned as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,781 60
From paying patients	300 90
Subscriptions, donations, etc	200 00
Interest from invested funds	411 28
From the City of London	3,423 89
	$7,117 67

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Hospital for the same period were as follows :—

Medicine and medical comforts	$354 34
Butchers' meat, flour, and groceries, including beer, wine, and spirits.	2,513 24
Milk	231 04
Salaries and wages	1,577 27
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	922 89
Bedding, Furnishing, etc	422 28
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs	688 88
Advertising, printing, etc.	18 39
Other expenditures	389 34
	$7,117 67

In explanation of the receipts and expenditures being exactly the same, it should be stated that the Hospital is owned and managed by the municipality of the City of London, so that in whatever amount the expenditure exceeds the revenue, the difference has to be made good by the city. From Returns made to me, it would appear that in addition to the sum of $3,423.89 paid towards the maintenance of the Hospital, the city also expended $2,486.65 for the relief of out-door patients and the poor generally.

The aggregate stay of the 241 patients in the Hospital amounted to 13,056 days, or an average of 54 days per patient. This average period of residence is the highest of any Hospital in the Province, and is due to the fact that the institution is made use of for the purposes of a refuge for old people, as well as for an Hospital. Applying the rule that has been adopted, that one year's continued Hospital treatment is sufficient for restoration to health, unless the malady is of a chronic character, I have only allowed seven cents per day for 2,920 days residence of the class of patients referred to. The amount that this Hospital is entitled to receive as Government aid for 1878, would, therefore be as follows :—

Allowance for 13,056 days' treatment of patients at 20 cts. per day.	$2,611 20
Supplementary, and equal to one-fourth of the entire Hospital receipts, exclusive of the Government grant	1,084 02
	$3,695 22
Less 23 cts. per day on 2,920 days' residence of incurable subjects.	671 60
Total Government aid for 1878	$3,023 62

INSPECTION.

I visited and inspected this Hospital on the 10th August, when forty patients were occupying beds in its wards. Of these 22 were males, and 18 females. None of the patients paid for their maintenance, but a few, received from the Counties of Middlesex and Huron, were paid for by these respective counties. A number of old chronic and incurable patients, who were occupying beds in the wards at the time of my last visit, had been discharged, but there were still several of that class in residence, and for whom Government aid could not be extended, at the Hospital rate.

The condition of the wards on both sides of the house, was all that could be desired. The dormitories and sitting-rooms were airy, cheerful and generally free from bad odours. The bedding was comfortable, clean and tidily kept, and there was a general air of comfort about the establishment, which was much increased by the neat condition of the grounds surrounding it. No complaints were received from any of the inmates. The diet furnished appeared to be good and wholesome, and was well and neatly served. The dinner consisted of soup, salmon trout, beef and mashed potatoes for the ordinary patients, together with tea, toast, rice and other things, for those placed on a special dietary list.

The visiting staff of the Hospital consists of eight medical men, two of whom take duty for each quarter, besides two physicians of the Homœpathic school. In addition to these, there are consulting physicians and a house surgeon, who resides on the premises. The general management appeared to be most satisfactory.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINE'S.

The operations of this Hospital in respect to the movements of patients are exhibited in the following summary :

Remaining in the Hospital, 1st October, 1876	23	
Admitted during the year	325	
Deaths during the year	8	
Total number under treatment		356
Discharged	308	
Died	16	
Remaining, 30th September, 1877	32	
		356

These patients were returned as having been received from the following places :—

From the City of St. Catharines	113
From the County of Lincoln	103
From other Counties	121
United States and other countries	19
	356

Of these 356 patients, 288 were m , and 68 were females ; and 176 were Protestants of all denominations and 180 Roman Catholics. The nationalities of the patients were, Canadians, 91 ; Irish, 139 ; English, 61 ; Scotch, 12 ; United States, 35; and other countries, 18.

The revenue for the maintenance of the Hospital, and the sources from which it was derived, were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,180 98
From the Dominion of Canada in aid of sailor patients)	500 00
From Municipalities, as a Grant	1,400 00
From paying patients	586 69
Subscriptions, donations, &c., of private individuals	739 62
From other sources	85 88
	$5,493 17

The maintenance expenditures for the same periods were as follows :—

Beer, wine and spirits	$ 35 63
Medicine and medical comforts	608 51
Butcher's meat and groceries	1,531 33
Milk	108 23
Salaries and wages	800 08
Fuel, light, water, insurance and taxes	523 12
Bedding, clothing, furniture, &c	574 60
Ordinary and extraordinary repairs	808 01
Printing, postage, stationery, &c	40 10
Other expenditures	214 27
	$5,243 88

The entire period of Hospital residence of these 356 patients was equal to 7,327 days, or an average stay of 20½ days per patient, based upon which the Government Grant to this Hospital for the year, 1878, would be as follows :—

Allowance for 7,327 day's treatment at 20c. per day	$1,465 40
Supplementary aid at 10c. per day	732 70
	$2,198 10
Less 25c. per day on 365 day's stay of one patient	83 95
Total amount of Government Aid for 1878	$2,114 15

INSPECTION.

Statutory inspection was made of this institution on the 4th July, when there were found in its various wards 27 patients, all of whom, with two exceptions, were recent admissions, and appeared to be proper subjects for hospital treatment. All these inmates were seen and conversed with. No complaints were received from them, either in respect to their medical treatment or domestic comforts; on the contrary, they all expressed satisfaction with the attention they received. With the exception of four, all the patients were on the free list.

Since my previous visit to the Hospital, various improvements had taken place. A new property had been purchased, and included in its boundaries was a house used for lying-in wards for the accommodation of six patients. On the south side of the Hospital property, a residence had been erected, and used as a training school for nurses, which was reported to be in most successful operation. The very contracted kitchen had been abandoned, and the large basement on the female side taken for that purpose. A new laundry and wash-house had also been provided.

No provision, however, is yet made for the isolation of patients having infectious diseases. In order to accomplish this, a cottage should be built in the grounds, and it is to be hoped that the energetic and efficient directorate will see their way to provide such accommodation at an early date.

The various wards of the Hospital were found in most excellent order, with the utmost

cleanliness and order observable. The bedding was clean and comfortable. The basement throughout was clean, and the air was sweet.

The affairs of this Hospital continue to be managed with great efficiency.

BURNSIDE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

During the past year 122 women were admitted to this Hospital, who, with 9 that remained in the House at the close of the preceding year, made 131 who were under treatment. In addition, 116 children were born in the Hospital.

These women were admitted from the following places :—

City of Toronto	65
County of York	6
Other counties	60
	131

The receipts of the Hospital were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,264 17
From the City of Toronto (two years' grant)	1,000 00
From paying patients	324 05
Income from property	154 00
Subscriptions, etc	24 00
From other sources	227 20
	$2,993 42

The expenditure of the year for maintenance amounted to $2,403 91.

The collective stay of these 131 patients in the Hospital amounted to 2,986 days, the average period of residence being equal to 23½ days per patient. The Government grant to the Hospital for the year 1878 will therefore be as follows :—

Allowance for 2,986 days' treatment, at 20 cents per day	$597 20
Supplementary aid, 10 cents per day	298 60
Total Government aid for 1878	$895 80

At the time of my inspection of this Hospital in September last, there were 10 patients in the wards. The House, which in many respects, is unsuited for the purposes of an Hospital, was found, generally, in fair order. The existence of a few cases of fever, pointed to sanitary defects.

During the year negotiations were completed for the amalgamation of this establishment with the General Hospital, Toronto, and a suitable structure, with all modern improvements and structural arrangements requisite to such an Hospital, is now being erected upon the grounds of that institution, with accommodation for 35 patients. Further information in respect to the amalgamation of these two establishments will be found in the Report upon the General Hospital, Toronto.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The movements of patients in this Infirmary are exhibited in the following summary, viz. :—

Remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1876	4	
Admitted during the year	92	
Total number under treatment	—	96
Discharged	83	
Remaining on 30th September, 1877	13	
	—	96

These patients are registered as having been admitted to the Infirmary from the following places:—

From the City of Toronto	6
From the County of York	4
From other Counties of the Province	84
From other places	2
	96

A further analysis of the returns made to me, shows that 60 of the 96 patients were males and 36 females; that 66 were Protestants of all denominations, and 30 Roman Catholics; and that in respect of nationalities, 30 were Canadians; 31 Irish; 23 English; 6 Scotch; while 6 were natives of other countries.

In addition to the 96 persons who were lodged and treated in the Infirmary, 400 persons—215 males and 185 females—were treated for diseases of the Eye and Ear, as outpatients, making a total of 496 persons who were directly benefitted by the operations of this useful and important Institution.

The aggregate period of residence of the 96 in-door patients was equal to 2,653 days, the average stay in the Infirmary being 27¾ days per patient. This collective stay, together with the revenue that the Infirmary received during the year from all sources, other than the Government grant, in aid of its ordinary maintenance, entitles it to the following appropriation of Provincial funds for the year 1878, viz. :—

Allowance for 2,653 days' treatment of patients, at 20 cents per day	$530 60
Supplementary aid, at the rate of 10 cents per day	265 30
Total Government aid for 1878	$795 90

The receipts of the Infirmary for the year, and the sources from which they came, were as under, viz. :—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,000 00
From the City of Toronto	100 00
From the City of Hamilton, in payment of a patient's maintenance	72 00
From paying patients themselves	904 61
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	766 53
	$2,843 14

The expenditures for maintaining the Infirmary during the year amounted to $3,317 78

which is equal to a cost of $1.12¾ per day for each patient.

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the Institution on the 15th October. Since my previous visit the house formerly occupied in Church Street had been abandoned, and a house on the corner of Shuter and George Streets had been taken for the purpose of the charity. Although one of a terrace, this house is certainly a very great improvement upon the one previously tenanted. As it faces on two streets, with window openings on each, the natural ventilation is very good, and what were particularly wanting in the house in Church Street, viz., water closets and baths, are supplied in the present building. The house, however, is not very well arranged for the separation of the sexes and the ward space is very limited. Sixteen beds were made up at the time of my visit, and there was only room for two more.

I found nine patients—five males and four females—in the Institution, all of whom had been received from other places than the City of Toronto. Six of the patients paid for their board and lodging; one was a Government patient, having been received from the Institution for the Blind, and two were on the free list. They all seemed proper cases for the Infirmary, and many of them were being benefited by the treatment received.

The books were found to be properly kept.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The operations of this Hospital, so far as they relate to the movements of patients, are shown in the following summary:—

Remaining in the Hospital 1st October, 1876	9	
Admitted during the year	96	
Births in Hospital during the year	12	
Total number under treatment	—	117
Discharged	88	
Dead	9	
Remaining 3rd September, 1877	20	
	—	117

These 117 patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:—

Town of Guelph	61
County of Wellington	51
Other Counties of the Province	2
United States and other countries	3
	117

The sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of these 117 patients were as follows:—Males, 73; females, 43; Protestants of all denominations, 93; Roman Catholics, 16; unknown, 7; Canadians, 49, English, 26, Irish, 20, Scotch, 14, and other countries, 7.

The revenues of the Hospital for the year ending the 30th of September, 1877, were as follows:—

Received from the Province of Ontario	$1,000 80
From Municipalities as a grant	2,200 00
From Municipalities in payment of maintenance	20 00
From paying patients themselves	260 25
Subscriptions, donations, etc	445 50
From other sources	62 50
	$3,989 05

The expenditures of the Hospital for the same period were as follows:—

Beer, wine, and spirits	$65 43
Medicine and medical comforts	339 23
Butchers' meat, flour, groceries, etc	1,409 82
Milk	193 04
Salaries and wages	725 00
Fuel, light, insurance, taxes, etc	768 55
Bedding, furnishing, etc	142 52
Repairs	260 04
Other expenditures	513 96
	$4,417 59

The 117 patients remained in the Hospital for a collective period equal to 5,042 days, or an average of 43 days per patient, which under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act entitles the Hospital to the following amount, viz.:—

Allowance for 5,042 days' treatment, at 20 cts. per day	$1,008 40
Supplementary aid, 10 cts per day	504 20
	$1,512 60
Less 395 days' stay of chronic cases at 23 cts. per day	83 95
Total Government aid for 1878	$1,438 65

INSPECTION.

A visit of inspection was made to this Hospital on the 28th of August, on which occasion there were in its various wards, 16 patients—12 men, 3 women, and one child. I conversed with all the patients and examined the register in order to obtain informaion as to the date of their admission, etc. With but two exceptions, the inmates appeared to be proper subjects for a curative institution. No complaints were received from the patients. None of them were on the paying list. The presence in the associated ward of a woman of ill-fame, suffering from disease, was not fair to the respectable inmates under treatment in the same room. I pointed out to the authorities the desirability of providing a lock-up ward for such patients, particularly as a

considerable number of the class referred to appeared to be sent to the Hospital. The attention of the Board of Managers was also called to the necessity of having a card placed over each bed, giving the name of the patient, the disease, date of admission, together with any other information thought desirable.

The defects complained of in my previous minutes, respecting the heating and ventilation were said to have been removed by alterations to the furnace, and the insertion of a ventilating pipe in the flue, as suggested by me. The supply of water was reported to be sufficient. I visited the wards and all the other portions of the building, and found them throughout in a well kept condition. The beds were clean and neat. The basement was in particularly good order, and the air pure therein. Cleanliness in this portion of an Hospital is especially necessary.

The Register and other books were examined. I requested that when the official year closed and the annual return was sent in to the Government, the Register should be balanced off to correspond with such return. I also directed that a book should be opened, in which the medical man in charge of the Hospital should enter the day and date of each visit to the Hospital, so as to conform with the rule which obtains in similar Institutions.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

Thirteen patients remained in this Hospital at the close of last year ; and during the past twelve months 58 were admitted, making a total of 71 patients who were under treatment during the year ending 30th September, 1877. Of this number 64 were discharged, 3 died, and 4 remained in the Hospital at the close of the year. These 71 patients were returned as having been received into the Hospital from the following places, viz. :—

Town of Guelph	39
County of Wellington	27
Other counties	4
Other places	1
	71

Of the number, 48 were males, and 23 females ; 64 were Roman Catholics, and 7 were Protestants ; 26 were returned as being Canadians, 33 Irish, 8 English, 1 Scotch, and 3 were natives of other countries.

The receipts of the Hospital for the year were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,094 07
From Municipalities, as a grant	400 00
From paying patients	218 25
Income from property	446 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	167 50
Other sources	435 40
	$3,361 22

The expenditures of the Hospital for the same period, are returned as follows :—

For the ordinary maintenance of the Hospital	$3,152 53
For building an addition to the Hospital	3,671 00
	$6,823 53

The amount that the Hospital is entitled to receive under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, for the year 1878, is as follows,—

Allowance for 1,910 days' treatment, at 20 cents per day	382 00
Supplementary aid, 10 cents per day	191 00
Total Government Aid for 1878	$573 00

INSPECTION.

On the 28th August I visited this Institution. Since my previous inspection, an addition, measuring 30 by 58 feet, and costing between $4,000 and $5,000, had been made to the Hospital structure. The addition has been carried out in the style of the original building, and renders the complete structure handsome and commodious.

I found only three patients in the Hospital proper, and whose names were entered upon the Register as such; they were all fit subjects for treatment.

Of the nine men and women suffering from chronic diseases and the infirmities of old age, whose names appeared on the Hospital Register at my previous visit, 4 had been discharged, and 5 removed to the House of Providence. Since the attention of the Managers was called to the fact that only proper cases for hospital treatment should be entered upon the Register, I was informed that the Medical Superintendent certifies as to the fitness of each case before admission is granted.

The condition of the Hospital was very satisfactory, everything about the establishment being neat, clean, and orderly.

The books of record were checked, and found to be correctly kept.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

The operations of this Refuge in respect to the movements of inmates, are exhibited in the following summary :—

Inmates remaining in the House on 1st October, 1876		69
Admitted during the year		90
Total number during year		159
Discharged	78	
Died	8	
Remaining 30th September, 1877	73	
		159

These 159 persons were received into the Refuge from the following places :—

City of Toronto	90
County of York	16
Other counties of Ontario	34
Emigrants and foreigners	19
	159

Of the number, 97 were males, and 62 females ; 114 were Protestants of all denominations, and 45 were Roman Catholics. Their nationalities were returned as follows :—Irish, 75 ; English, 44 ; Scotch, 15 ; Canadians, 21 ; other countries, 4.

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year, were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,900 00
From the City of Toronto	6,000 00
Received from inmates	496 96
Income from property belonging to the House	1,692 03
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	1,840 30
From other sources	13 00
	$12,942 29

The expenditure for the same period were as under, viz. :—

Food of all kinds	$6,673 49
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	963 90
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,986 72
Salaries and wages	757 66
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	347 01
Other expenditures	1,126 87
	$12,855 65

Included in the above items are expenditures incurred for out relief, chiefly bread, groceries and fuel ; also for the soup kitchen. If the expenditures for these purposes are deducted, the cost of maintaining the House for the year would be $6,306.12, or 21½ cents per day for each inmate.

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates amounted to 29,259 days, which, under the provisions of the Act, would entitle the establishment to the following appropriation of Provincial funds for the year 1878 :—

Allowance for 29,259 days, at 5 cents	$1,462 95
Supplementary aid, 5 cents per day	585 18
Total Government aid for 1878	$2,048 13

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of this institution on the 10th October. There were then 63 inmates in the House, only two of whom were confined to bed. An examination of the

register showed that in addition to the board and lodging provided for the inmates of the House during the year, no less than 915 families received outside aid from this charity. These 915 families represent about 3,660 souls. Aid of this description consisted principally in the distribution of coals, bread and soup, and in cases of sickness, of tea, sugar, oatmeal, and rice. It would also appear that during the six winter months there were on an average 30 casuals a night, who received lodgment, supper and breakfast, making a total of about 5,400 persons who received benefit in this manner.

The House was, as usual, found in excellent condition; the dormitories were clean and tidy looking; the air was generally pure, and the outbuildings were also in good order.

The books were examined, and found to be neatly and properly kept.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

From returns made to me it would appear that 428 indigent persons were maintained in this House during the past year. The movements of these persons in the House were as follows:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1876		158
Admitted during the year		270
Total number of inmates		428
Discharges during year	237	
Deaths "	25	
Remaining in House 30th September, 1877	166	
		428

The places from which these 428 persons were admitted into the House are returned as under, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	312
From the County of York	17
From other Counties of the Province	86
From other Countries	13
	428

The sex, religious denominations and nationalities of these persons are returned as follows:—Males, 103, Females, 325; Roman Catholics, 403, Protestants, 25; Irish, 238, Canadians, 159, English, 10, Scotch, 5, and other countries, 16.

During the year the House received from the following sources funds in aid of its ordinary maintenance:—

From the Province of Ontario	$4,126 60
From the City of Toronto	500 00
From inmates in payment of board	810 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	4,957 00
From other sources	2,884 75
	$13,278 35

The expenditures of the House for the same period were as follows:—

Food of all kinds	$6,225 28
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	1,716 50
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,841 00
Salaries and wages	130 00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	487 00
Other expenses	2,836 00
	$13,235 78

The entire period that the inmates remained in the House during the year was equal to 60,831 days, or an average of 142 days per inmate. This aggregate stay entitles the House to the following sums, as Provincial aid for the year 1878, viz.:—

Allowance for 60,831 days, at 5 cents per day	$3,041 55
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	1,216 62
Total Government aid for 1878	$4,258 17

INSPECTION.

This Institution was visited on the 11th October. I was informed that 48 men and 114 women were in the house. I saw all the latter, with the exception of four, who were said to be taking charge of the orphans in the house known as "Sunnyside," but I only saw 39 men. Of the remainder, 2 were out also at "Sunnyside" and 7 were absent on leave.

An examination into the operations of the charity showed that in addition to the board and lodging provided for the inmates, 1,134 poor persons were relieved during the year by the way of outside aid.

The condition and general appearance of the premises had been very much improved by painting the walls and floors, white-washing the ceilings and other structural decorations. The dormitories were all found in most admirable order, the beds and bedding being particularly neat and clean, owing to the good natural ventilation, the air was sweet, although some of the smaller dormitories in the old building were much overcrowded.

About 25 old men were in bed, and I was told that this was a smaller number than usual.

The register was checked and found to be properly kept.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

The number of indigent persons who were maintained in this House during the past year, and their movements in respect to admissions and discharges are exhibited in the following tabular statement, viz:

Remaining in the House, 1st October, 1876	38
Admitted during the year	224
Total number of inmates	262

Discharged during the year	218	
Died	2	
Remaining in the House on 30th September, 1878	42	
		262

From returns made to me, the following information is gleaned in respect to the sex, religion and nationalities of these 262 indigent persons, viz: Males, 182, females, 80; Protestants of all denominations, 144, Roman Catholics, 118; Irish, 109, Canadians, 88, English, 42, Scotch, 15, and other countries, 8.

The places from which they were admitted to the House are returned as follows:—

From the City of Kingston	216
From the County of Frontenac	31
From other counties of Ontario	15
	262

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	2,200 00
From inmates	144 21
Interest	35 28
Subscriptions, donations, &c	221 00
All other sources	262 25
	$2,862 74

From the above figures it would appear that this House, although almost exclusively populated by the poor of the City of Kingston, is almost entirely maintained by the Province of Ontario.

The expenditures incurred in maintaining the House for the year, were as follows, viz:

Food of all kinds	$1,551 67
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	145 61
Fuel, light and cleaning	405 20
Salaries and wages	436 50
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	19 02
Other expenses	202 90
	$2,760 90

The collective stay of all the inmates in this House for the year, numbered 17,823 days, or an average of 68 days for each inmate. The House would thus be entitled to receive, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the following appropriation:

Allowance for 17,823 day's stay, at 5c. per day	891 15
One-fourth of the receipts in aid of maintenance other than the Government Grant	165 68
Total Government Aid for 1878	$1,056 83

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 27th of September. The condition of the building was very fair, but the bedding was getting somewhat dilapidated. The dormitories were clean and the air pure. The domestic departments were very orderly. A great want of press and lock-up accommodation was observable, giving some portions of the house an untidy appearance. This could be remedied at a trifling cost. Some of the inmates were very ragged, and additions required to be made to the personal clothing. The Superintendent had, a short time before my visit, made a report upon the various requirements. I read this report and recommended that the articles mentioned in it should be purchased.

I found 41 persons in residence, 25 men, 16 women and 1 child. A great number of the inmates were either crippled, blind, or otherwise physically incapacitated from work; nearly all being very aged. One complaint, respecting the diet, was received, and upon investigation, was found to be groundless. The dietary list was submitted to me, and if adhered to was certainly sufficient for the wants of the inmates. I was told that a little work was carried on in the way of stone-breaking, and a small piece of ground was under cultivation, but as a general thing the inmates are unfit for work.

The various books were examined and the roll checked, and found to be correct. All the inmates, except three, were seen and spoken to.

A new Superintendent had been appointed since my previous visit.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this house for the past year ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates :—

Number remaining in the House on 1st Oct., 1876		28
Admitted during the past year		81
Total number		109
Discharged during the year	73	
Died	6	
Remaining on 30th Sept., 1877	30	
		109

Those indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz :

City of Hamilton	93
County of Wentworth	2
Other Counties of Ontario	6
Other places	8
	109

Of this number, 31 were males, and 78 females; 77 were Protestants of all denomina-

tions, and 32 were Roman Catholics; 46 were Irish; 22 Canadians; 21 English; 7 Scotch and 13 were of other nationalities.

The receipts for maintaining the house were all derived from two sources, viz:

From the Province of Ontario	310 68
City of Hamilton	1,080 85
	$1,891 53

The expenditures were as follows:—

Food of every description	$1,087 64
Clothing, furnishing, etc	201 90
Fuel, light, etc	132 00
Salaries and Wages	350 04
Other expenses	119 95
	$1891 53

The collective stay of all the inmates numbered 11,086 days, being an average of 101¾ days per inmate, which would entitle the House to the following grant for 1878, viz:—

Allowance for 11,086 days, at 5c. per day	554 30
Supplementary grant of 2c. per day	221 72
Total government grant for 1878	776 02

INSPECTION.

I made my annual statutory inspection of this Institution on the 5th September, when I found 8 men, 18 women and 2 children under accommodation. An examination of the register showed that the number of inmates is frequently much higher than this. Most of the persons then in residence, were physically defective, being blind, maimed, lame, etc. Eight of them had been received from the general hospital, owing to a notice that I had given to the managers of that Institution, that if such persons were there retained, the government hospital grant would not be allowed towards their maintenance. Notwithstanding the physical troubles of the inmates, the health of the house was very good, only two persons being confined to their beds. The bedding was sufficient for the requirements. I examined the dietary list and the food—the former appeared to provide amply for the wants of the inmates, and the latter was of good and wholesome quality.

The books of record were checked and found to be properly kept.

The condition of the house, so far as regards cleanliness, was all that could be desired or expected, but the structural state of the premises was exactly the reverse, everything being very dilapidated. The floors in many places, were falling away from the surbase, owing to the decay and settlement of the building. Although I have not visited the place in winter, yet I should say, from its appearance, that it would be almost impossible to heat it to the degree required for the comfort of the old people inhabiting it. Then again the in-

ternal arrangements are very defective, and the water-closet is placed at a distance from the building, and is used in common by both sexes. Having regard to all these facts, which have been set forth in previous minutes, I pointed out to the authorities that in accordance with the provisions of the act, I should have to condemn the building as unfit for further use, and would also have to recommend that any future Provincial appropriation, to which the Institution might be entitled, under the Charity Aid Act, be withheld until a proper structure be provided for the purposes of the charity, or at any rate, until a commencement be made in that direction.

Shortly after recording this minute, a deputation consisting of the Mayor and two members of the Corporation of Hamilton, waited upon me in regard to this matter. They stated that they were endeavouring to obtain a site for a new building, which they hoped to erect next year. They also suggested that in the meantime the old men, then in the House of Refuge, should be removed to an out-building attached to the General Hospital premises. As by doing this, considerable improvement could be made in the accommodation for the females in the Refuge. I approved of the suggestion and upon the solicitation of the deputation agreed not to recommend the withholding of Government aid, provided a complete change were made next year. I pointed out to the Mayor and his colleagues that as the present premises used for the General Hospital were not suitable for its purposes, it would perhaps be better to erect a specially designed building in a more convenient locality for that Institution, and to use the Hospital structure for a House of Refuge, for which both in respect to site and structural arrangements, it is well adapted. It is to be hoped that these suggestions will be favourably considered and acted upon by the City Council.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

During the past year 81 indigent persons were lodged and maintained in this House, whose movements were as follows :—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1876		40
Admitted during the year		41
Total number in the House		81
Discharged during the year	26	
Died	3	
Remaining 30th September, 1877	52	
	—	81

These inmates were admitted from the following places, viz. :—

City of Kingston	24
County of Frontenac	2
Other counties of Ontario	47
Other places	8
	81

Three of the number were Protestants, all the rest being Roman Catholics. Sixty-eight

were returned as being of Irish nativity, 2 English, 5 Scotch, 2 Canadians, and 4 belonged to other countries. Of the 81, 41 were males, and 40 females.

The receipts and expenditures of this House and the Orphanage, which are under the same roof, are necessarily combined, were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,335 83
From inmates, in part payment of board	368 75
Income from property	89 30
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	947 20
From other sources	1,820 12
	$4,361 20

The expenditures were as under :—

Food of all kinds	$1,760 89
Clothing and furnishings	503 33
Salaries and wages	2 50
Fuel, light, and cleaning	639 84
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	530 55
Other expenses	775 74
	$4,212 85

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates was equal to 18,031 days, or an average of 222½ days for each inmate. The Government allowance to the House for the year 1878, based upon these figures would be as follows :—

Allowance for 18,031 days, at 5 cents per day	$901 55
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	360 62
Total Government aid for 1878	$1,262 17

INSPECTION.

I visited and inspected this establishment on the 27th September. The charity has two distinct objects,—one being the care of aged indigent persons, and the other the care of orphans and abandoned and neglected children. Since my previous visit, I found that very great improvements had been made in the interior arrangements, which, to a large extent, had done away with the overcrowding and other defects referred to in my minutes of preceding inspections. The Sisters had given up one of their dormitories for the use of the old women, thus adding much to their comfort. The gloomy basement dormitory formerly occupied by the old men, had been turned into a dining-room for that class of inmates, and a dormitory provided for them in a room in the first story, previously used by the old women. The defective water-closets had also been removed. The House throughout was found in admirable order, with an air of comfort and cheerfulness prevailing. The beds and bedding were particularly neat and clean. For the convenience of the sick, all the dormitories open into the chapel.

I found 58 old people in residence, and 31 children were in the Orphanage With the exception of 4, all the inmates in the latter branch were boys. It was recommended that so

soon as the Orphanage of the Hotel Dieu is placed on the Charity Aid list, the girls then in residence be transferred thereto, and that only boys be received into the House of Providence Orphanage.

At the time of my visit the elder children were at school, but the younger ones were seen.

I examined the books, and found them to be correctly kept.

In addition to the before-mentioned objects of this Charity, I was informed that temporary aid is granted to poor persons, in the shape of food, and, in some cases, money.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the operations of this House, in respect to admissions and discharges for the past year :—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1876	16
Admitted during the year	53
Total number of inmates during the year	69

Of this number, 36 were discharged, and 33 remained as inmates at the close of the year, on the 30th September, 1877.

These 69 indigent persons were admitted to the House from the undermentioned places, viz. :—

From the Town of Guelph	34
From the County of Wellington	26
From other counties	9
	69

Thirty-five of the number were males, and 34 were females, and, with the exception of three, all were Roman Catholics. Forty-four were natives of Ireland, 20 were Canadians, 4 English, and one was from the United States.

The receipts for the year, out of which the House was maintained, were derived from the following sources, viz. :—

Province of Ontario	$ 436 66
Municipal Aid	200 00
From inmates	441 00
Income from property	1,000 92
From all other sources	812 56
	$2,891 14

The expenditures for the same period were, for

Food of all kinds	$1,717 39
Clothing and furnishings	561 95
Fuel, light, and cleaning	134 19
Salaries and wages	120 00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	47 00
Other expenses	399 47
	$2,980 00

The average period that each inmate was in the House during the year was 153¾ days, and the collective stay of the whole number was equal to 10,616 days, which would entitle the House to the following Government grant for the year 1878 :—

Allowance for 10,616 days at 5 cts per day	$530 80
Supplementary aid, 2 cts. per day	212 32
Total aid for 1878	$743 12

INSPECTION.

On the 28th of August, I made a statutory inspection of this Charity, which is connected with the St. Joseph's Hospital.

On the day above-named, 36 persons, 119 men and 17 women were under accommodation, all of whom I saw, with the exception of four, who were absent temporarily. The wants of the inmates seemed to be very well cared for by the Sisters in charge, and everything done to render them as comfortable as possible.

Attached to the premises are 70 acres of very good land, which help materially in maintaining the institution.

The books were checked and found to be correct.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

At the close of the preceding year, 15 persons occupied beds in the Home, and during the past twelve months 12 were admitted, making a total of 27 who were in the House during the year, of which number 5 were discharged, 2 died and 20 remained in residence on the 30th of September, 1877.

All of these 27 inmates were previously residents of the City of Toronto. From Returns made to me, it would appear that 13 were males and 14 females, that 14 were Protestants of various denominations and 13 were Roman Catholics, and that in respect to nationalities, 10 were English, 13 Irish, 2 Scotch, 1 Canadian, and 1 was from the United States.

The receipts of the year were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	173 0
From the City of Toronto	300 00
Income from property	23 56
Subscriptions and donations	2,804 45
Other receipts	300 00
	$3,601 08

The expenditures for maintenance for the same period amounted to $2,474.88, as follows :

Food of all kinds	786 60
Clothing and furnishings	120 18
Fuel and light	199 21
Salaries and wages	553 55
Repairs	82 06
Other expenses	733 28
	$2,474 88

The 27 inmates remained in the House during the year for a collective period equal to 6,491 days, or an average of 240½ days per inmate, which entitles the House to the following amount as Government aid for 1878, viz. :—

Allowance for 6,491 days at 5 cts. per day	$324 55
Supplementary aid at 2 cts. per day	129 82
Total Government aid for 1878	$454 37

INSPECTION.

I made my annual visit of inspection on the 9th of October, when I found in residence 10 men and 9 women, which number exhausted the accommodation the house afforded. One of the outbuildings had been fitted up as a dormitory, and was used by three of the inmates during the summer, but of course it would have to be abandoned during the cold weather as it could not be heated. The condition of the building was generally satisfactory, both as regards cleanliness and order. The bedding was comfortable, but not very neatly made up. As the present building is in many respects unsuited to the requirements of a Home of this description, I was glad to learn that the Committee of Management had secured four acres of land on the lake shore, to the west of the city, and that in all probability a commencement would be made with a new structure in the spring. The Committee were requested to forward the plans of such proposed new building to me, for submission to the Government, before proceeding with the work. One of the inmates, a man who had been transferred from the Toronto Gaol was of unsound mind. As he was both dirty and dangerous in his habits, I recommended that he be again committed to the Gaol with a view to his removal to an Asylum, to effect which a warrant has since issued. All the rest of the inmates were afflicted with incurable diseases of some kind or other. Five had chronic rheumatism, four paralysis, one heart disease, one spinal complaint, one asthma, one dropsy, two fractures, one was blind, and two had a complication of diseases. All these seemed to be proper subjects for a home for incurables.

The Register which should be kept in the office of the Institution, could not be found, but I learned that my recommendation that a Government form of Register had not been carried out. The Secretary was asked to comply with the regulations on the subject.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in this Home during the past year :—

Remaining in the Home on 1st October, 1876		13
Admitted during the year		35
Total number in the Home during the year		48
Discharged	24	
Died	1	
Remaining on 30th September, 1877	23	
		48

With one exception, all these indigent persons were received into the Home from the City of London. The returns made to me show that 21 of the number were males, and 27 females, and that all were Protestants. Respecting their nationalities, 23 were returned as Canadians; 10 English; 8 Irish; 5 Scotch; and 2 as natives of other countries.

The receipts of the Home, which also combine in its organization an Orphanage, were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$ 513 20
Payments from inmates	160 48
Subscriptions and donations	1,346 60
	$2,020 28

The expenditures for the year were as follows:—

Food of all kinds	$1,069 26
Clothing and furnishing	368 09
Fuel, light, etc.	282 48
Salaries and wages	334 27
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	26 16
Other expenses	496 92
	$2,577 18

The aggregate period that these 48 inmates remained in the Home during the year was equal to 6,842 days, or an average of 142½ days per inmate, which would entitle the Home to the following Government grant for 1878, viz.:—

Allowance for 6,842 days, at 5 cents per day	$342 10
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	136 84
Total Government aid for 1878	$478 94

INSPECTION.

An inspection of this Institution was made on the 1st August. When I visited it last year, a tenement house was occupied, which was utterly unfitted, both by its position and structural arrangements, for the purposes of the charity, but through the energy and zeal of the managers, a new house has been erected, and was taken possession of and occupied on the 26th June last. The building is a fine white brick structure, placed upon a two-acre lot in Richmond Street. It consists of a basement, ground and first floors, with a lofty attic over the whole area, and the internal arrangements are in every way suited to carry on the objects of the charity. The land is said to have cost $2,000, and the building $12,000. I was informed that a debt of $8,000 then remained on the latter. This building is, of course, used both for the accommodation of the aged and friendless adults, and the orphaned children.

In the adult branch, I found twenty inmates, viz., nine males, eleven females, all of whom were seen by me. The condition of the house was very good, every part being clean and tidily kept, and everything appeared to be done which could promote the comfort of the inmates.

I examined the registers, and found that, in accordance with instructions given by me some time ago, the managers had provided two books, one for the youths and the other for the adults. There were certain discrepancies in these registers which were brought to the attention of the Lady Managers, four of whom were present at the time of my visit.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

The following summary shows the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the house 1st October, 1876		27
Admitted during the year		20
Total number during year		47
Discharged during the year	14	
Died	4	
Remaining on 30th September, 1877	29	
		47

Of these 47 inmates, 22 were males and 25 females, all of them being Roman Catholics. The nationalities were returned as follows:—Irish 42; English 1; Scotch 2; and Canadians 2. These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places:—

City of Ottawa	34
County of Carleton	2
Other counties of Ontario	11
	47

The stay of these indigent persons in the Refuge was equal to 10,902 days, or 232 days per inmate, which entitles the Refuge to the following Government grant for 1878, viz.:—

Allowance for 10,902 days, at 5 cents per day	$545 10
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	218 04
Total Government aid for 1878	$763 14

The receipts and expenditures of this house are included in those of the Orphan Asylum, which is in the same building, so that they cannot be given separately.

INSPECTION.

I visited this Institution on the 23rd September, and made the following report to the Government:—

"I have the honour to state that, on the 23rd September, I visited the Institution known as the 'St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa.' Although in all past reports and returns this charity has been described as an Orphan Asylum, and has therefore only received aid at the rate of 2 cents per day, under Schedule C of that Act, still it combines in its objects the care

of a considerable number of old and infirm adults, who, for statistical purposes, as well as for the proper distribution of aid, I have recommended should be separately registered.

"I found 25 adults in residence in the portion of the house allotted to them, nearly all of whom were physically incapacitated from work of any kind. The health of these inmates appeared to be generally good, as only two persons were found in bed, and they had only slight ailments.

"I examined all the rooms in the house, and found them in excellent order. The ventilation was also good.

"The books were examined and found to be properly kept."

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

This home is a part of the organization known as the "Hamilton Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society," the work being carried on in a structural addition to the Orphan Asylum, built specially for the purpose. The extension was opened on the 23rd of February, since which time, up to the close of the official year, 17 persons have been admitted to it. Of this number 3 were discharged, 1 died, and 13 remained in the Home on the 30th September, 1877.

All of these seventeen inmates were admitted from the City of Hamilton, and all were Protestants. Of this number ten were returned as being English, six Irish and one Scotch.

As the accounts of the Home are included in those of the Orphan Asylum, separate details of receipts and expenditure cannot be furnished.

These 17 inmates were in the House for a collective period equal to 2,603 days, or 153 days per inmate, which entitles the House to $182.21 of Government aid for the year 1878, as follows, viz. :—

Allowed for 2,603 days, at 5 cents per day	$130 15
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	52 06
	$182 21

INSPECTION.

On the 5th September I inspected that department of the Hamilton Orphans' Home designed for the care of aged women. The building used for this purpose is an extension from the Orphan's home, and was opened in the early part of the year.

This refuge was mainly founded through the generosity of the late Mrs. Jackson, who left a legacy of £1,000 to it. The house is much superior in its appointments than the general class of refuges of this description. An air of neatness and comfort was apparent in all departments. The persons admitted to it also appeared to be generally drawn from the more respectable classes, who had seen better days, but had been reduced to poverty.

A very excellent system prevails in regard to admissions, and it would be well if it could be introduced into such refuges generally. The rule is that the payment of $50 by a church, individual, etc., gives the right to admit one person (to be approved by the lady managers), who shall remain in the establishment during life. All the persons whom I found in residence had been thus admitted.

Since the opening of the Home 17 admissions had been granted, subsequent to which there had been one death and three discharges, leaving thirteen in residence on the day of my visit.

The register was examined, and found to be correctly kept.

ST. CHARLES HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

A petition having been received by Government from the managers of this Charity for aid to be extended to them, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, I was instructed to visit the institution, and make my report thereon, which I did, as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that on the 24th September I made an inspection of the institution known as the 'St. Charles Hospice,' in the City of Ottawa. The building used for the purpose of the charity is a frame one, and was formerly occupied by the Roman Catholic Hospital. The structure is an old one, but in a good state of repair. There are only two wards in the House, one for old men and one for old women. These wards were fully occupied at the time of my visit, there being 14 males and 13 females under accommodation. This number of inmates really exhausted the space, although beds were made up for 31.

"The inmates are exclusively Roman Catholics, and are chiefly drawn from the City of Ottawa and its immediate neighbourhood, but a few had been received from the Province of Quebec. Nine of these old people were blind, one was deaf and dumb, and the others physically defective in various ways.

"An examination of the register showed that 47 were in residence on the 1st October, 1876, since which date up to the time of my visit, 39 more had been admitted, making 66 supported by the Charity during that period.

"I would respectfully recommend that aid be granted to this institution for the year 1878, in accordance with the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, under Schedule B."

The operations of the House in respect to the admission and removal of inmates for the year ending 30th September, are returned to me as follows, viz.:—

Remaining in the Hospice, 1st October, 1876		27
Admitted during the past year		39
Total in the house during the year		66
Discharged during the year	26	
Died " "	10	
Remaining 30th September, 1877	30	
		66

Of these 66 inmates, 29 were males and 37 females, and the whole of them were Roman Catholics. Respecting nationalities, 44 were returned as Canadians, and 22 as being Irish. They were received into the House, according to the returns made to me from the following places, viz.:—

City of Ottawa	44
County of Carleton	18
Other Counties of Ontario	3
Other places	1
	66

The receipts of the Hospice in aid of maintenance were as follows, viz. :—

From payments made by inmates	$616 55
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,106 60
Other sources	116 25
	$1,839 40

The expenditures for the year are returned as under, viz. :—

Food of all kinds	$1,050 85
Clothing and furnishing	457 89
Fuel, light, etc.	216 85
Salaries and wages	78 20
Repairs	
Other expenses	45 40
	$1,849 10

The stay of the 66 inmates in the House during the year, was equal to 10,830 days, or an average of 164 days per inmate. If it is decided to place the Hospital upon Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, it will be entitled to receive the sum of $758.10, as Provincial Aid for the year 1878, as follows :—

Allowance for 10,830 days, at 5 cents per day	$541 50
Supplementary Aid, 2 cents per day	216 60
	$758 10

ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

There remained in this Home on the 1st October, 1876, 98 children,—62 boys, and 36 girls ; and during the past year 41 new admissions—28 boys, and 13 girls—were awarded, making a total of 139 orphaned children who were maintained and generally cared for during the twelve months past. Of that number, 37 were discharged, 2 died, and 100 remained in residence on the 30th September, 1877.

The statistical returns show that all the inmates were Protestants ; and in respect of nativity, 107 were said to have been born in Canada, 19 in England, 7 in Ireland, 5 in Scotland, and 1 in the United States. Information as to the places from which these children were admitted to the Home could not be supplied, owing to incompleteness in the Register. In future returns this information will be given.

The receipts in aid of maintenance for the year, including the Government appropriation

of $743.16, amounted to $5,091.31 ; and the maintenance expenditures for the same period, to $5,635.22.

The collective stay in the House of the inmates during the twelve months, numbered 36,675 days, which, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, would entitle the Institution to the sum of $733.49 as Government Aid for 1878.

Inspection was made of the Home on the 9th October, when there were 102 children enjoying the benefits of the Institution, viz., 51 boys and 45 girls. Their appearance denoted that their wants were being well attended to. They had a clean and healthy look generally, and all were decently and comfortably clad. All the children, with the exception of the very young, attend school on the premises. The House throughout was admirably clean and neatly kept. The Register, which I found fault with at my last visit, had been replaced by one of the prescribed form.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the operations of this Asylum during the past year :— Remaining in the House on 1st October, 1876, 197 ; admitted during the year, 213, making a total of 410 orphaned and neglected children who were lodged, clothed, and cared for during the official year. The discharges from the Orphanage during the same period, numbered 171, the deaths 9, leaving 230 in the House on the 30th September.

Of the 410 children, 196 were boys, and 214 girls ; and 24 were returned as Protestants, the rest being Roman Catholics. From a further analysis of the statistics, it would appear that 372 of the children were born in Canada, 13 in England, 4 in Ireland, 14 in the United States, and 7 in other countries. These children had been admitted to the Orphanage from the following localities, viz. :—

From the City of Toronto	355
From the County of York	11
Other counties of the Province	42
Other places	2
	410

The receipts of this Orphan Asylum for the year, amounted to $9,102.22, of which sum $1,405.21 were received from the Province of Ontario. The expenditures for the same period amounted to $9,098.95.

The collective stay of all the inmates numbered 81,288 days, entitling the Institution to the sum of $1,625.76 for the year 1878, as compared with $1,405.21 the preceding year.

A statutory inspection was made of the Orphanage on the 11th October, when I saw 105 girls and 90 boys. I was informed that 30 more were at the Sunnyside branch of the Orphanage, in the western part of the city.

The children were clean and tidy-looking in their appearance, and as a rule were healthy. The removal of the children who were formerly kept in the nursery, has given more space ; although overcrowding still exists in some places. The condition of the premises generally was very satisfactory, and the management of the House appeared to be good.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

At the close of the preceding official year, 99 children remained in the Home ; and during the past twelve months 88 were admitted, making a total of 187 who were maintained and educated during that period. Of this number, 66 were discharged, 2 died, and 119 remained in residence on the 30th September, 1877. Although this Institution is designated a Girls' Home, boys under 7 years of age are admitted to it ; and of the 187 children above referred to, 44 were boys of this class. From returns made to me it would appear that 183 of these children were received into the Home from the City of Toronto, and 4 came from other parts of the Province ; that 182 were children of Protestant parents, and 5 of Roman Catholic ; and that 163 of the inmates were born in Canada, 14 in England, 9 in Ireland, and 1 in the United States.

The receipts of the Institution in aid of ordinary maintenance, amounted to $3,998.91 ; of which $843.92 had been received from the Province of Ontario. The expenditures during the past twelve months amounted to $4,809.89.

The collective stay in the Home of the 187 inmates, numbered 39,727 days, which at the rate of 2 cents per day, as provided for by the Act, entitled the Home to Provincial aid to the extent of $794.53.

INSPECTION.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, I made an inspection of the Institution on the 10th October. The entire building was a model of cleanliness and good order. The dormitories and bedding were in capital condition, and the air quite pure. At this visit I found 120 children in the House, about 30 of whom were little boys under 7 years of age. They were all pictures of health, and singularly neat and clean in their persons. There was not a case of sickness in the House. The number of children in residence about exhausted the entire accommodation ; although the excellent natural ventilation of the dormitories might enable a few more to be accommodated, without violating the cubic space regulations. A new verandah, looking south, had been built for the use of the younger children.

A teacher has been appointed from the City School Board, and the discipline and regulations of the School are much the same as those which obtain in the Common Schools of the country, with the exception that the pupils are dismissed at three o'clock in the afternoon instead of four, so as to give more time for sewing, etc.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

From the returns made to me, I gather the following information regarding the operations of the above-named Institution, during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

The number of inmates in residence, on the 1st October, 1876 was 97, the admissions of the year were 72, making a total of 169 who were benefited by the Institution during the year. Of these 75 were discharged, 1 died and 93 remained under accommodation on the 30th September, 1877. The religious denominations of the 169 boys were, Protestant, 166 Roman Catholic 3 ; and the following were their nationalities, English, 35, Irish 3, Canadian, 114, United States, 6, other countries or unknown, 11. 129 were received from the City of

Toronto, 5 from the County of York, 17 from other Provincial counties, and 18 from other countries.

The receipts of this Institution amounted to $3,199.57, exclusive of Government aid to the extent of $600 61, and the expenditures incurred in maintaining it, were $3,760 34.

The collective day's stay of the inmates equalled 31,776 days, which in accordance with the provisions of the Act would entitle the Home to the amount of $635 52.

INSPECTION.

I visited and inspected the Home on the 10th October, when I found 90 boys in residence, all of whom were in school at the time, under the instruction of a female teacher, who had been appointed by the city school-board. The discipline observed seemed to be good. The children themselves were clean and neat in appearance and generally healthy-looking. The condition of the house was satisfactory. The floors had been repainted and the walls well lime-washed ; thus giving the rooms and dormitories a comfortable appearance. There seemed to be a great lack of shelf and cupboard room, which it would be well for the Board of management to supply.

Notwithstanding my recommendation in regard to the register at my last visit, it was again wanting on this occasion. The secretary has been communicated with on the subject.

NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

During the past year, 144 lads were benefitted by the operations of this Institution. In addition to the 17 who remained in the house, as lodgers, at the close of the preceding year, 127 were admitted during the past twelve months. Of these numbers, 122 left the Institution, and 22 remained on the 30th September, 1877.

From the returns made to me, it would appear that 48 of the lodgers belonged to the City of Toronto, that 32 were admitted from the County of York, and 8 from other counties of Ontario, while 56 came from other countries and places. Of the 144, 88 were said to be natives of Canada, 39 of England, 3 of Ireland, 3 of Scotland, 9 of the United States, and 2 of other countries. The religious denominations to which they belonged, were : Protestants, of all denominations, 99, and Roman Catholics, 45.

The receipts of the Institution for the year, including $240 appropriated by Government, amounted to $2,335 05, and the expenditures for the same period were $2,314 05.

The collective stay of the lodgers numbered 6,312 days, which would entitle the Institution to $126 24, as Government aid for 1878.

INSPECTION.

Inspection was made of the Lodgings on the 11th October. Its condition, in respect to order and cleanliness, was very satisfactory, and a great improvement over the previous visit, both as to the state of the house, and its external surroundings. There were 25 boys in the house at the time, all of whom were employed in the city, a large proportion being newsboys, although some were learning trades, and others were in shops, etc. Apart from the supervision that is had over the boys and the advantages that they derive from the instruction given in the way of evening classes, Sunday School, &c., there is no doubt that a great boon

is conferred upon them by the board and lodging accommodation alone, the inmates being only charged 10 cents for supper, bed and breakfast, and 10 cents for a dinner. This gives every boy an opportunity of having a comfortable home, with good surroundings for a sum within the reach of almost every lad of the class. A new superintendent was appointed in December last, who seems to understand his work, and appears to take great interest in it.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The admissions to this Home during the year are shown in the following summary :—

	Mothers.	Infants.	Total.
Number of mothers and infants remaining in the Home, on the 1st October 1876.	14	33	47
Admitted during past year	52	118	170
Total number during the year	66	151	217
Discharged during the year	53	55	108
Died	0	60	60
Remaining in the Home 30th September, 1877. ...	13	36	49
	66	151	217

As 151 infants were in the Home, during the twelve months, and 60 died, it would appear that the rate of mortality was equal to forty per cent. of the whole number under care. Making every allowance for the unusually low physical condition of the class of infants admitted to this Home, it must still be admitted that the death-rate is very great. It is suggested by the managers that an infirmary for sick infants should be attached to the Institution, where they may receive such special medical care and nursing as their ailments demand. I would strongly recommend that the suggestion be acted upon, and that additional Provincial aid to a small extent be granted to assist in defraying the increased expenses that would have to be incurred in this laudable effort of the lady managers to save infant life.

The receipts of the Home for the past year, including the Government grant of $248.80, amounted to $3,371.45, and the expenditure for the same period to $3,377.06. The stay of infants in the Home numbered 14,014 days, and of the mothers to 5,842 or an aggregate of 19,856 days, which, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act would entitle the Home to the sum of $397.12 as Provincial aid for 1878. At my inspection of the Home it was found in as good order and, to all appearances, as clean as could be expected of such an institution.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The operations of this charity during the past official year are shown in the following summary :—

Number of inmates remaining in the Institution on the 1st of October, 1876, 48; admissions during the year, 11 ; making a total of 59—29 boys and 30 girls. Of this number, 12 were discharged, leaving 47 in residence on the 30th of September, 1877. All of these

59 children were Protestants; 6 were born in England, 4 in Ireland, 1 in Scotland, 35 in Canada, and 13 in other countries. They were all received from the City of Kingston.

The financial Returns forwarded to me are not made out in respect of the official year, as they date from the 1st of March, 1876, to 30th April, 1877. As it was clear however, that the Institution received sufficient outside aid to entitle it to the full amount of the Government allowance, I have accepted the statement. From it I gather that the receipts during the period named, amounted to $5,798.33 exclusive of Government aid, and that the maintenance expenditures came to $2,438.33 during the same period.

The collective stay of the 59 inmates was equal to 16,458 days, or an average of 279 days. Based on these figures the Government aid to be allowed this charity for next year, at the rate of two cents per day, will be $329.16.

INSPECTION.

I visited this Home on the 27th of September, finding in residence 47 children, 23 boys and 24 girls. The Register could not be found, in consequence of which I could not check it. The Secretary was requested to allow the Register to remain in the office. The stoves were being put up, causing considerable disorder, apart from which the house generally was not in a very tidy state, the beds and bedding particularly were slovenly made up, and a want of neatness throughout was observable. A new wood-shed, a large cistern and a covered way to the water closets were in course of erection.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The operations of this Orphanage during the official year were as follows:—

Remaining in residence on 1st of October, 1876, 26; admissions during the year, 49; total number under accommodation, 75; of whom, 41 were discharged, 2 died, and 32 were in the house on the 30th of September, 1877. Of this number of children, 70 were boys and 5 girls, and all but one were Roman Catholics. Their place of nativity are returned to me as undermentioned: England, 10; Ireland, 44; Scotland, 2; Canada, 13; United States, 2; other countries, 4. Fifty were admitted from the City of Kingston, 11 from the County of Frontenac, and 14 from other counties.

The collective stay of the children amounted to 13,185 days, thus entitling the Institution to Provincial aid to the extent of $263.69 for 1878.

The financial returns of the orphanage are included in those of the House of Providence, and I am informed by the Sisters in charge, that it is impossible to separate the items. The statement in regard to both branches will therefore be found under the head of the House of Providence. The remarks contained in the Inspection Minutes of that portion of the charity, also apply to the orphanage.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN HOME, LONDON.

On the 1st October, 1876, 70 children remained in this Home, and during the past official year 64 were admitted, making a total of 134 who were maintained. Of that num-

ber, fifty-four were discharged, and two died, leaving 78 in the Home on the 30th September, 1877.

These 134 children were received into the Home from the following places:—City of London, 79 ; County of Middlesex, 5 ; from other Counties of Ontario, 49 ; and other places, 1.

Of this number, 70 were boys, and 64 girls, and with the exception of 7, all the inmates were Roman Catholics, and all were said to have been born in Canada, except one.

The aggregate period of residence during the year of all the inmates was equal to 26,076 days, which, at 2c. per day, as provided for in the Charity Aid Act, would entitle the Home to $521.52 as Government aid for 1878.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the Home on the 10th August, on which there were said to be 70 inmates in residence, although I only saw 61, the rest being absent. The children were comfortably and rather neatly dressed, and looked as if their wants were well attended to.

Owing to the absence of the Sister in charge, I could not obtain all the information I wished upon certain points.

A very fine new building has been erected in connection with the Charity, and at the time of my visit was nearly ready for occupation. Heretofore, I had reason to complain of the overcrowding of the boys' dormitories, and sometimes of the girls, cause for which will not be entirely removed. The rooms in the new structure allotted to the children are roomy and cheerful, and in all respects admirably adapted for the purposes of the Charity.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

There remained in this Home at the close of the preceding official year, 14 children, and 76 more were admitted during the subsequent 12 months, making a total of 90 in the Home during that period. Of these, 64 were discharged, leaving 26 in residence on the 30th September, 1877. Of the 90 inmates referred to, 50 were boys and 40 girls ; 89 were Protestants, and one was a Roman Catholic ; 18 were born in England, 2 in Ireland, 1 in Scotland, 63 in Canada, 3 in the United States, and 3 in other countries. They were all admitted from the City of London.

The receipts in and of maintaining this Charity were, exclusive of Government aid, $1,507.07, and the expenditures on the same account were $2,577.18.

The 90 inmates remained in the Home for a total period of 20,811 days, thus entitling the institution to receive $416.28 from the Provincial funds, under the provisions of the Act.

INSPECTION.

I visited the Home on the 10th August, and was glad to find that the institution had been removed to the new premises erected for the carrying on of the objects of the Charity, in connection with the Home for the Aged and Friendless.

There were in residence 26 boys and 5 girls, who were orphans, half orphans, or neglected and abandoned children. A school was conducted on the premises by one of the male adults

from the other branch of the Home. He appeared to be a very well educated man, and at the time of my visit, there were 17 boys and 14 girls receiving instruction.

The condition of the house was very good, and the children appeared to be well cared for.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following is a summary of the operations of this Asylum, so far as they relate to the inmates :—

Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1876, 112; admitted during the year, 54, making a total of 166 children who were maintained during the year ending 30th September, 1877. Of that number, 45 were discharged, 5 died, and 116 remained in the Asylum on the last-mentioned day. Of these 166 inmates, 108 were admitted from the City of Hamilton, 54 from the County of Wentworth, and 4 from other places. All were Roman Catholics, and, in respect to nationality, 162 were born in Canada, 3 in Ireland, and 1 in the United States.

The receipts of the Asylum, including $814.53 appropriated by the Legislature, amounted to $6,654.50, and the expenditures of the year for maintenance were the same. As the entire period of the inmates residence in the Asylum numbered 42,664 days, it is entitled to $853.28 as Government aid for 1878.

INSPECTION

The Asylum was inspected on the 8th September, on which day there were 64 boys and 56 girls registered, all of whom I saw, except five, who were absent at the time. The health of the Asylum was good, and the appearance of the children satisfactory. The dormitories, as usual, were found in an excellent state, although overcrowded. I was informed by the Superior that it is contemplated to build another structure for the boys, which would give very much required relief to the present building.

The books were examined, and found to be properly and very neatly kept.

HAMILTON ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

At the close of the preceding year 27 orphans remained in this Asylum, and during the past twelve months 17 were admitted. Of these 44 inmates 12 were discharged, two died, and 30 remained in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1877.

The returns shew that 31 of these children were boys and 13 girls, that all were Protestants, and that 16 were born in Canada, 14 in England, 5 in Ireland, and 9 in Scotland. They further shew, that with two exceptions, all these children were admitted to the Asylum from the City of Hamilton.

The receipts and expenditures of the Asylum was also for the maintenance of the department of the House for the care of old women, the former, including $640 obtained from Government, amounted to $4,947.63, and the latter to $3,024.57.

As the aggregate stay of the orphans numbered 10,367 days, the Asylum is entitled under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act to receive $207.33.

The Asylum was inspected on the 5th September, on which occasion I saw 23 boys and 9 girls. They appeared to be well cared for. The house throughout was in excellent order.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The movements of the inmates of this Home during the official year, were as follows :—Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1876, 66 ; admitted during the year, 50 ; making a total of 116 who benefited by the Institution during the year. Of this number, 35 were discharged, and 81 were in residence on the 30th September, 1877. In regard to religious denominations, 79 were Protestants, 2 were Roman Catholics, and through some mistake, the information relating to 35 of the boys has not been returned to me. The nationalities of the inmates were as follows :—English, 40 ; Irish, 16; Scotch, 19 ; Canadian, 32 ; United States, 5 ; and other countries, 4. One hundred and fifteen of the admissions were from the City of Hamilton, and one was from the County of Wentworth.

The aggregate period of residence of the 116 boys was equal to 25,322 days. The Provincial Grant, therefore, to this Home for 1878 will be $506.44.

Including $777.72 received from Government for 1877, the receipts of the Boys' Home amounted to $9,884.44, during the official year, besides which there was a balance in hand of over $5,000, and the expenditures during the same period amouted to $13,021.09, which comprise $11,326.72 expended on a new building.

INSPECTION.

On the 5th September I visited this Home. New buildings in connection with the establishment were opened on the 1st March. The structure is handsome and commodious, built of red brick, three stories high, and consists of a centre building with an extension at each end, projecting to the front and rear. It is divided internally into school, play, and work rooms, dormitories and official quarters, etc. At the time of my visit there was accommodation for 80 boys, and space for 150 will be provided when the whole structure is complete. The building, in its interior arrangements and general surroundings, is better designed for the purposes of a Boys' Home than any other I have yet found in the Province. The managers of this Institution are much indebted for the excellent structure to the generosity of the late Mr. Biglowe, who left a legacy of $20,000 to the Institution.

I found 76 boys in residence, nearly all of them receive instruction in a school on the premises. The boys were all particularly healthy in appearance, and neat and clean in their dress. One excellent feature in the sanitary arrangements of this Home, is a plunge bath in the basement. The beds and bedding were neat and clean. The attention of the matron was called to an inaccuracy in the register.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HAMILTON.

Sixty-five children remained in this institution at the close of the preceding year and 42 were admitted during the past twelve months making a total of 107 who were maintained in this establishment, of that number 38 were discharged, 2 died and 67 remained in residence on the 30th September, 1877.

The returns made to me give the following statistical information in respect to these 107 children :—Boys, 12, girls, 95 ; Protestants of all denominations, 106, Roman Catholics, 1 ; Natives of Canada, 53, of England, 39, Ireland, 6, and Scotland, 9. With the exception of 3, all the children were admitted to the institution from the City of Hamilton.

The receipts of the Home for the year, including $433.80 obtained from the Province, amounted to $2,743.50, and the expenditures for the same period were $2,743.26,

The aggregate stay of the inmates during the year, numbered 24,162 days which, at the Government allowance of two cents per day, entitles the institution to $483.24 as Provincial aid for 1878.

INSPECTION.

The House was inspected on the 5th September, finding 54 girls and 8 infant boys in residence. These children were particularly neat and tidy in appearance denoting care and attention on the part of the managers.

Nearly all the inmates were taught in a school kept in the Home, to which a teacher had been assigned by the City Board of Education.

The institution lately benefitted by the generosity of the late Mr. Biglowe who bequeathed to it $20,000. Its finances are, therefore, in excellent condition.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

On the 1st October, 1876, their remained in this Asylum 60 children, and during the past year 47 were admitted to it making a total of 107 who were maintained and cared for in that period, of whom 48 were boys and 59 girls. Forty-eight were discharged and 59 remained in the Asylum on the 30th September last.

The returns shew that 86 of the number were received into the Asylum from the City of Ottawa, 2 from the County of Carleton, 15 from other Counties of the Province and 4 from other places,—further, that 78 were Irish; 21 English, 1 Scotch and 7 Canadians, all being Roman Catholics.

The receipts and expenditures of the Asylum were also for the maintenance of the aged and infirm persons who are cared for in the same building, the total of the former being $5,447.56 to the latter $5,507.05, for the past official year.

As the entire period of residence of the inmates was equal to 20,676 days, the Asylum would be entitled, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, to receive $413.52 as Government aid for 1878.

This Asylum was inspected on the 23rd [illegible]ber. The names of 52 inmates were on the register all of whom I saw with the exception of 5. The health of the Asylum was good, only two of the children being confined to bed from slight ailments. The condition of the House throughout, was all that could be desired.

ORPHANS' HOME (PROTESTANT), OTTAWA.

Thirty-two children remained under care in this Orphanage on the first October,

1876, and during the subsequent twelve months, 64 were admitted, making a total of 96 inmates during the year. The discharges for the same period numbered 54; the deaths 2; thus leaving 40 children in the Home on the 30th September, 1877.

The sexes, religious denominations, and nationalities of the inmates of the year are returned to me as follows:—Males 55; females 41; Protestants 95; Roman Catholics 1; English 20; Irish 11; Scotch 1; Canadian 52; American 11; and other countries 1. Seventy-two of the admissions were made from the City of Ottawa; 4 from the County of Carleton; 12 from other Counties in the Province, and 8 were emigrants. The receipts during the official year amounted to $2,095.73, which sum included the Government grant of $480. The expenditures incurred in maintaining the establishment were $2,628.38.

The appropriation which this Orphange will be entitled to for 1878, amounts to $293.69, as the total stay of the 96 children aggregated 14,685 days.

INSPECTION.

I made my annual statutory inspection of the Orphanage on the 28th September, on which day I found 21 boys, 18 girls, and 2 adults in the house. These inmates were all seen, except two, and were very tidily clothed and clean in appearance. During the year, 7 of the children brought out from England by Miss Rye were received into the Institution for a short time, until proper places could be found for them. There is a school upon the premises, conducted by a school mistress, but no aid is received from the Educational Department or the city towards its maintenance.

The condition of the house was very satisfactory. The books were examined and found to be neatly and correctly written up.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following is a summary of the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—Number of inmates remaining in the Asylum on the 1st October, 1876, 72; admitted during the past twelve months, 63; total number maintained and cared for, 135; discharged, 75; remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1877, 60.

Of these 135 inmates, 55 were boys, and 80 girls; 99 were received into the Asylum from the City of Ottawa; 12 from the County of Carleton; 20 from other Counties of the Province; and 4 from other places; all, save one, were Roman Catholics. 112 were born in Canada; 21 in Ireland; and 2 elsewhere.

The receipts of the Asylum for the year amounted to $2,287.23, and the expenditure to $2,283.24.

As the stay of the inmates was equal to 24,241 days, the Asylum is entitled to receive $484.81 as Government aid for 1878.

INSPECTION.

The Asylum was inspected on the 23rd September, on which day there were 64 children—26 boys and 38 girls—registered, all of whom I saw save 9, who were absent. The boys belonging to the Asylum are taught by the Christian Brothers in the Public

school, and the girls by one of the Sisters on the premises. The appearance and health of the children were most satisfactory. The house throughout was a model of neatness and cleanliness, but the over-crowding of the dormitories is very observable, and but for the excellent natural ventilation, might result in injury to the health. The house is also deficient in many necessary appliances, having neither water closets or bath rooms for the inmates.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

From the returns made to me, it would appear that 28 children remained in this Asylum at the close of the preceding year, and that 6 were admitted during the past twelve months, making a total of 34 who were lodged and cared for. Of these, 7 were discharged; 2 died; and 25 remained in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1877. Of these 34 inmates, 17 are returned as boys, and 17 girls, all being Roman Catholics. 24 were admitted to the Asylum from the County of Waterloo, and 10 from other Counties of the Province, and all were born in Canada.

The receipts of the Asylum for the year amounted to $937.51, and the expenditure to $1,061.28.

The aggregate period of residence of the inmates was equal to 10,731 days, which at 2 cents per day, as provided for in the Charity Aid Act, would entitle the Asylum to $214.61 as Government aid for 1878.

HOTEL DIEU ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The managers of this Asylum having petitioned the Government to be placed on the list of Charities, under Schedule "C" of the Act, aided by Provincial funds, I was directed to make a Report on the subject, which I did as follows:—

"I have the honour to Report that on the 27th September, I made an inspection of the quarters used for the purposes of the Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum. Such quarters, which form a part of the Hotel Dieu Hospital buildings, comprise a large associated dormitory, and some rooms off the same. The dormitory is bright cheerful and well suited for its purpose. The beds and bedding were very comfortable and tidy in appearance.

"At the time of the visit there were 33 children in the orphanage; all being either orphans, half orphans, or neglected and abandoned children. Their appearance denoted that they were well-cared for in all respects.

"I would respectfully recommend that the Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum, be placed upon the list of Charities to receive aid under Schedule 'C' of the Charity Aid Act."

The following is a summary of the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—

In residence on October 1st, 1876, 39; admitted during the year, 36; making a total of 75, benefitted by the Charity during the year, of whom 43 were discharged, 1 died, and 31 were left in the Institution on the 30th September, 1877.

From the returns made to me, I gather that only four of the children were boys, that they were all Roman Catholics, and, with the exception of one they were all born in Canada, also that the admissions were made from the following places, viz: from the City of Kingston, 39; from the County of Frontenac, 20; from other counties, 15; from other countries, 1.

The financial statement of the Asylum shows that the maintenance expenditures during the year were $1,486.00, while the receipts only amounted to $929.00.

The aggregate stay of the 75 children equalled 13,875 days' which would entitle the charity, if it is decided to include it in the list above-named, to receive the sum of $277.49, as Government Aid.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the admissions to, and discharges from this Asylum:

Remaining in the Asylum on 1st Oct., 1876	33
Admitted	78
Total number in the Asylum during the year	111
Discharged	71
Remaining 30th September, 1877	40
	111

The following statistical information is given in respect to these 111 inmates of the Asylum: Protestants, of all denominations, 88, Roman Catholics 23; Nationalities, Irish, 39, English, 36, Scotch, 7, Canadians, 24, United States, 5.

The receipts of the Asylum for the year, including $480 appropriated to it by the Government, amounted to $3411 70, and the expenditures for the same period to be $3,236.56. As the aggregate stay of the inmates in the Asylum numbered 14,485 days, it is entitled to a grant of $289.70 for the year 1878.

The Asylum was inspected on the 12th October, when there were 33 inmates in the Asylum. Ten of the number had been in the House for years. An examination of the Register showed that out of the 78 who left the Asylum during the year, 18 ran away, 25 went into service, 4 were taken home by parents, &c. The women appear to be kept fully employed. The Asylum throughout was found in most admirable order.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

At the close of the preceding year 13 inmates were in the Home, and during the past 12 months 45 were admitted, making a total of 58 who were under accommodation during the official year. Of this number, 44 were discharged, and 14 remained on the 30th September, 1877.

Of these 58 inmates, 33 were received into the Home from Hamilton, 6 from the County of Wentworth, 15 from other counties of the Province, and 4 from other countries; 35 were Protestants, 17 were Roman Catholics, and in six instances the religious denominations were unknown.

The receipts of the Home for the year amounted to $2,195.44, and the expenditure to $3,094.67. The entire stay of the inmates numbered 4,957 days, which would entitle the Home to $99.14 as Government aid for 1878.

Inspection was made of the Home on the 6th September, on which day there were 12 inmates in the House. Their is accommodation for a much greater number.

One commendable feature in the management of this Home is the superiority of the classification, as compared with that in other institutions of a similar character. Not more than two inmates are allowed to occupy a sleeping room, so that some attempt is made to classify them according to antecedents and general conduct.

The women were employed in laundry work, sewing and knitting, from which labour upwards of $1,500 was received last year.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

Eighty-four inmates were in this Asylum on the 1st October, 1876, and from that time up to the 30th September, 1877, 51 admissions were awarded, making the total number of residents during the year, 135. Of these, 36 were discharged, 2 died, and 97 remained in the institution at the close of the official year.

The inmates were all Roman Catholics, except 10, whose religious denominations were unknown. Six of them were English, 68 Irish, 58 Canadians, and 3 were from other countries. Forty-two were admitted from the City of Ottawa, 43 from the County of Carleton, 20 from other counties, and 30 from other countries.

The financial statement for the past year shows that, independent of Government aid, the receipts towards maintaining this charity were $5,012.73, and that the expenditures incurred were $6,845.25.

As the collective period of residence of the 135 inmates amounted to 34,255 days, the Government allowance to the Asylum for 1876 will be $685.09.

INSPECTION.

On the 23rd September I made my annual statutory inspection of the Asylum. Owing to new buildings being in progress, neither the houses in which the charity is carried on nor their surroundings were found in a very orderly or well-kept condition. Since my last inspection a very handsome stone structure had been added to the property, a part of which is used as a chapel, and the remainder by the sisters managing the affairs of the institutions. There are three classes of females to whom the benefits of this institution are extended:—1st. Fallen women, who enter the Asylum as Magdalens or *entrants*. 2nd. Those who are known as "penitents," becoming so after six months' residence as *entrants*. 3rd. Young girls who require supervision, owing to their family

surroundings. These three classes are kept perfectly distinct from each other, both at work and in the dormitories, and, so far, the system is superior to any existing in the other Asylums of the kind in the Province.

The dormitories of each class are of the associated character, and were very much crowded. It is to be hoped that structural improvements will be made to overcome this defect ere long.

The women were engaged in washing for families in Ottawa.

ST. CATHARINE'S PROTESTANT HOME.

For the information of the Government, I made a report upon my inspection of this Charity, its managers having asked to be put on the list of Institutions to receive Provincial aid under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. The following is a synopsis of the Report in question :—

The building is a small frame cottage, leased by the Directors of the establishment, and although neatly kept and tidy in appearance, is quite unfitted for the purposes of the Charity. The Directors seem to be aware of this, for they have succeeded in raising a sufficient sum of money to erect a new building, which is in course of erection. It is a handsome brick structure, with stone fonndations. When completed, it will afford accommodation for upwards of 50 inmates. The plans are of such a character as to admit of the addition of wings when necessary.

In the cottage I found 10 children, some of whom were left to be taken care of, and their board partially paid for. Others were neglected and abondoned children, but none were orphans. In addition to the above-named, a few children are left in the House during the day to be taken care of while their mothers are at work. There were also three old people in the House.

As a register is not kept in accordance with the Government regulations, I recommended that a sum of $150 be placed in the estimates and granted to this institution in respect of the past official year's operations, and that in future Provincial aid be given according to the number of adult or orphan children taken care of.

CONCLUSION.

The following Reports will be found in the Appendix :—

1st. The Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums for the Insane at Toronto, London, Kingston, and Hamilton.

2nd. The Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia.

3rd. The Reports of the Principals of the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and of the Medical Officers of the same.

4th. The Report of the Warden of the Central Prison, together with those of the Physician, etc.

5th. The Reports of the officers of the Provincial Reformatory (except that of the Warden, not yet received).

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN W. LANGMUIR
Inspector.

Office Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities,
December, 1877.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

For the Year ending 30th September, 1877.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1877.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

Sir,—I have the honour to herewith submit to you the thirty-seventh Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum for the twelve months ending with 30th September, 1877. In addition to the usual tables required, I have taken the liberty of discussing several subjects of vital importance to all engaged in the work of caring for the insane, having been brought prominently to notice by specialists, not only during the past year, but also for some time past. The results of our experiments and observations, detailed hereafter, may be found of interest, not only to those engaged in like work, but also to the general profession, whose members usually come first in contact with the different phases of insanity.

Admissions and Discharges.

This year the admissions have been the large number of 232. Last year the admissions were 297. The vacancies occurring to accommodate this large influx arose last year from the removal of 136 to Hamilton, the usual deaths, and 112 discharges. This year the transfers have only been ten; one elopement and 112 discharges. It will be seen by the tables that the results shew a more favourable record than last year. The admissions have been large this year, and ofttimes more patients were in the building than we had bedsteads for. We had to make "shake-downs" for them on the floor. Although it is understood that the beds of probation cases are kept for them until their term of probation expires, lest they might return, yet, so great was the pressure for room, that I filled up these vacancies, in the hope that they might not be needed again by their former occupants. Sometimes this was not the case, and temporary expedients had to be resorted to in such emergencies. Of those discharged this year, seven have returned; of that number, two left the Asylum uncured, and the remaining five were taken away either well or on probation. A memorandum of such returns is interesting in showing if sufficient judgment has been exercised in the discharges.

During the year, five have been received who were not insane, but were certified to as such. Three of them were victims of intemperance and temporarily maniacal on account of

excessive drinking. These were discharged in a short time, sober and in their right senses. One of the others had been indicted for arson, and assumed the insane manner so well that he was sent here described as an "idiot" and "dangerous" to others. He was neither, and displayed a considerable degree of intelligence while here. He worked on the farm during the summer months, and after a time he was sent to the Central Prison. A fifth is in custody now, who was sent here a few weeks ago duly certified to as insane. She simulated the paroxysms of mania so well that she kept the neighbourhood in terror with her outcries. After she came here she saw these were of no avail, and efforts will be made to have her removed, although much against her will. A homicide was sent here from another Asylum, for additional inspection, on the 28th of September, 1876. He had not been tried for the killing of his wife, the plea of insanity having been set up. On March 20th, 1877, I sent a report of his condition to the Attorney-General. I had no doubt of his insanity after several crucial tests and close inspection for five months. It is now nearly a year since he came here and he still remains in the same condition, with the probability he will eventually lapse into hopeless dementia.

This case is a good illustration—similar to many others in the judicial history of the past year—in which it is well "to make haste slowly" lest legal murder might take place. Here is a poor unfortunate against whom the public was intensely embittered on account of the *atrocity* of the deed, and the suddenness of the homicide. Doubtless in some countries where law is not respected he would have been hung by a mob as an atrocious murderer and a malingerer, but in this case time was given for observation, and he soon manifested in an unmistakeable way all the peculiarities of a genuine madman. Had he been hung, society would have got rid of a lunatic, but not of a criminal, and somebody would have had to bear a terrible responsibility. If there were a statute that would compel the consignment to asylums, under the eyes of experts, *all* on whose behalf the plea of insanity were set up, it would put an end to criminals escaping in this way, for such knew that in the end their cunning would not avail, and no lawyer would present such a defence for his client, when he knew that in counterfeit cases it would not only be useless, but at last would militate against the prisoner.

One of our patients has been fed with a stomach-pump twice a day since last Christmas. During that time no persuasion would induce her to take any kind of food. She submits passively to the pumping operation, and keeps her health and strength moderately well on eggs, milk, beef-tea, mixed sometimes with cod-liver oil and whiskey. This operation is much milder and more decent than forcing a struggling victim to eat in the ordinary way with a spoon, or a feeding cup, or by pouring liquids through a nostril into the throat. With careful use it can inflict no injury to the mouth, fauces or œsophagus, such as is often done with a spoon, crockery or metal tubes. In this case the tube has been used 558 times by one of my clinical assistants with not the least injury to any of the parts. The same cannot be said of many other methods adopted with such incorrigible patients. This female believes she is living on her lover's breath and does not need food other than that unsubstantial condiment, and we live in hopes she may yet voluntarily take her food without such unpleasant conditions.

It is satisfactory to note that as far as I can ascertain only nine of those discharged last year have returned to asylum life. None of these have found refuge in London. Two are in Kingston and the seven are here. During the coming years many more will doubtless go back to some asylum, but it is a comfort to know that years may intervene between these times, in which such may have sound minds, and that many more will have no repetition of this great sorrow to cloud their declining years, or, it may be, their pathway to the grave. We often have visits from those who have left us convalescent; or letters from many of them in distant parts, and it is pleasing and encouraging to have from their lips or pens, expressions of gratitude for being placed under asylum care and treatment. This cannot be said of all, but, humanity has not yet arrived at a very high pinnacle of perfection, and it is necessary sometimes to take down our conceits.

Improvements.

Since last Report was issued six wards have been painted, and two of them have been renovated. Two wards are painted of a stone grey colour, and four of them of a light blue colour. All the wards in the building have been thus improved and present a cheerful appearance.

The most of them are of a light blue colour. It is not to be inferred, however, that I believe in the pleasant delusion of Gen. Pleasanton's blue glass theory, nor the potency of a blue colour to set wrong heads right, whatever it may do in bringing cabbages to maturity. A blue tint is pleasant for the eye to rest upon, just as is the verdure of nature. Four of the wards have been well supplied with carpets, oil-cloths, chromos and furniture. They have now a comfortable appearance, and are as home-like as public wards can be made.

The basement floor is being relaid with two inch oak flooring, and the joisting renewed where it was found necessary to do so from decay or injury having rendered useless the former timbers.

A ten horse steam-engine and two nonpareil washers have been put into the laundry, much to the comfort of those who had to expend a good deal of physical energy under the old plan to get through a week's washing in six days. Another washer will be required as well as a mangle to enable us to do the necessary work, seeing that I have dispensed with two of the laundry maids.

The brick oven tumbled down in the beginning of the year, and had to be rebuilt. At the same time the south and east walls of the building were stayed up with iron rods extending across from one to the other, and S braces, in this way supporting the walls and the oven at the same time.

Pipes have been laid around the main building, in connection with the city water works. Four hydrants have been inserted in them, one opposite each end of the main building, within reach of the West Hospital and stables and the East Hospital, and one south of each wing, which can be used for carpenter and machine shop, laundry and bakery. With a thousand feet of good hose we are now in a position to flood the whole building, if unfortunately we should need to extinguish a fire—a peradventure to be always looked for and dreaded. The new house erected in the grounds for my use will soon be completed. It has been well constructed and is commodious. The occupancy of it will leave more room in the main building for offices, officers' quarters, and other necessary purposes.

A number of gas lamps have been put up in the grounds so as to light up the drive and sidewalks from the east gate to the main entrance.

2,760 yards of tile drains were made, and 1,002 cubic yards of ditching were dug for the water pipes. The foundation, cellar, and 550 feet of drain were dug for the new house, amounting to 420 cubic yards. Well-laid terraces have been made round the new house. The grounds in proximity have been trenched, levelled and sodded in preparation for the spring growth.

Requirements.

It is to be hoped that the Government will appropriate sufficient funds to make a decent entrance. The cellar-landing at the main door is gloomy and forbidding, and not in keeping with this fine structure. I know of no asylum in this country, or in the United States, however humble, that has such a basement entrance. It would not be necessary to erect such a costly approach as is shown in the original plan. A plain erection of brick and stone, at a moderate cost, could be built to enable us to reach a proper landing on the first floor. Strangers from all parts of the world are constantly visiting us and are surprised at this deficieney in this goodly building. Patients are ushered into a gloomy passage, and a still more dismal reception room, on their first experience of asylum life. Friends meet them here, and infer that all the building must partake of the same gaol-like appearance. It is to be hoped that this serious defect will receive consideration and be remedied.

In making the estimates for fruit and vegetables, it will be necessary to consider that there are between 200 and 300 paying patients. These patients occupy six wards, in whole or part. There are four superior wards, in which the patients are entitled to better board than the substantial but plain food provided in the free wards. Two wards have tables for the quiet and convalescent of the free wards, which are supplied with extras. These need a considerable supply of fruits and vegetables, in addition to that usually provided for officers, attendants and free patients. Our garden supplies a fair amount of the latter, considering the small area of land we can spare for them, but, with the exception of a small orchard, we have no means of raising much fruit. Our farm is being circumscribed in area year by year on account of one exigency after another arising, which seems to be of more importance than our wants. If we raise all we want of potatoes we must sow less of some other equally

necessary product. We are reduced to sowing and planting those necessaries which will produce the most per acre, irrespective of labour. Our conservatory is a small erection of the dimensions of 33 x 12 feet, and inadequate to keep a respectable number of plants throughout the winter. As a consequence, our summer display of flowers is not what it should be in quantity or quality. We have no propagating house, and have to grow plants in small numbers in any corner where there is found room. The present green-house would serve as a propagating-house by being put in repair, and a new conservatory, with proper heating appliances, should be erected in a more eligible site. This necessary addition would enable the gardener to make a more respectable display of flowers in the summer season. Seeing that the grounds are open to the public, and visited largely by citizens and strangers, we take a pardonable pride in having them as inviting as our limited resources will permit. A small outlay would enable us to do so in a creditable manner.

The dangerous coal and wood-sheds still remain in the quadrangle, in close proximity to the main building and wings. It is to be hoped that these wooden and unsightly structures will be removed and replaced by brick erections during the coming year.

Two wards have been furnished with the old carpets and furniture of the superior wards, but as they had been in use about a dozen years before being removed, they are not only the worse for wear, but a large proportion has become useless and unsightly. These wards rank second as paying wards and need refitting badly, to correspond with the next higher grade of wards.

The brick-work on the front parts of main building has become dingy and gloomy looking. Were the front wall painted of a light colour it would add very much to the cheerful appearance of the building. The expense would not be much, and the coating would be preservative in its nature.

Deaths.

The mortality this year is not as great as it was last. The number of acute cases has been proportionately as large, but the season has been more favourable to us, and we have avoided as much as possible drinking the abominable Bay water pumped into our tanks, and which was the cause of considerable mortality last year. It will be seen that a large proportion of those who died were from among recent admissions. Thirty-two of them were inmates less than a year, and seven of them were resident for less than a month. Two Waterloo veterans were among the number, one had only been an inmate a short time, but the other had been a lodger for nearly twenty-six years. On looking over the mortuary table it will be seen that a considerable percentage of those deceased were well advanced in years. Phthisis and paresis have claimed a goodly number. These mortal diseases were often combined in their attacks. It is possible from the similarity of the deposits in each organ affected that both are species of one genus of disease. Why some asylums have such a large percentage of paretics, while others in the same country, with a like climate and similar social and physical conditions, have comparatively few, is a problem not yet solved by theorists. It is true a number of hypotheses have been propounded more or less ingenious, to account for this strange distribution of a remarkable disease, but so far these assumptions do not account for all the phenomena.

"An Enshrouded Moral Pestilence."

I approach this section of my Report with considerable diffidence and reserve. The subject is a delicate one to discuss publicly, and it is only from a sense of duty, after mature deliberation, I venture to compile a section devoted to a portraiture of a deplorable class who make up nearly one-half of the population of our asylums, and specimens of whom are seen in numberless homes in every part of our land. Many of the victims are amiable and loveable in many other respects, and did we not know their secret history would command our esteem instead of our sympathy. Let me draw the picture of one typical case, and "from one, learn all." His friends tell us that he is a good young man, yea, more, he is a religious enthusiast —a model of propriety and decorum for all the youths of the neighbourhood where he dwells to copy after and to admire. This may be true in a restricted sense, for he may not be aware of the enormity of his offence, nor what are the results of its continuance. He is retired in his disposition; to an unusual extent he is fond of solitude: his habits, it may be, lead him to

loathe and shun the company of the opposite sex; his former loquacity has been succeeded by taciturnity: he is changeable in any plans or prospects he may have on hand or in prospect, he indulges in unusual abstractedness of thought, his fondness for books has been followed by hatred of protracted studies, want of concentration of thought, loss of memory, and general lassitude. He may imagine himself afflicted with many diseases, especially dyspepsia and heart disease, and the symptoms may give functional monitions of the exciting and eccentric cause. He has a pale and bleached looking countenance with possibly a heetic flush on one or both cheeks. If we grasp the muscles of the body anywhere, we will find them flaccid and deficient in normal tone. Imperfect or impeded nourishment is evident in all the physical domain. To him solitude hath charms, and the emotional is unreasonably active. A settled, sullen melancholy may afflict him and suicide may be the result, without "a reason why" being left behind. He has restless nights and possibly a panorama of dreams. He is either unusually docile and does his work in a semi-mechanical way, (if done at all,) or is unnaturally peevish and impulsive. His appetite is as capricious as his disposition, and as a result the body and mind give way under the combined attacks of these persistent enemies. At the same time he has a skeleton in the house, whose ghastliness is not revealed except—it may be—to a bosom friend in a gloomy hour.

It needs no prescience to tell at once, that when a number of these symptoms are recognised with cognate ones, and no other apparent cause present, the vicious habit of self-abuse and its train of evils have taken a deep hold of him thus afflicted. His self-control is to a great extent lost, and like a dismantled hulk he is drifting helplessly towards the dangers of a lee shore, often without the least hope of a safe deliverance. It is a subject of great delicacy to discuss in a Public Report, but when it is a fact patent to all who have to do with the insane, that our Asylums swarm with the victims of this "enshrouded moral pestilence," it is high time to repeat the warnings so often reiterated in vain, and endeavour to stimulate to sensitiveness the public conscience on this great and crying evil.

I wish I could add that its deleterious effects were confined to one sex only. It is the bane of public and private schools among all classes of the community, if the victims who come to us from these schools are to be believed. A percentage alarmingly large of those who fill our wards come from those engaged in sedentary pursuits. I will not suggest why this should be the case. On enquiry, I find the abomination is taught and learned from one to another in many public institutions, and these sad lessons are conned "without fear and without reproach." It has become one of the crying sins of the day, and it is a matter of doubt in my mind, if even intemperance takes the lead as a baneful cause of insanity. The statistics of this Asylum show a decided preponderance in favour of the former as an existing factor. What shall be said of the tens of thousands in Canada composed of both sexes, equally guilty, who do not reach asylums, but who drag out a miserable existence because of bodily and mental degeneration consequent thereon? The tendency and habit to commit these heinous offences are not simply wrongs against the person, bad as this is, but like all such vices, they are against the State. Just as surely as intemperance, scrofula and syphilis plant a diathesis in each of their victims, so will this depravity,—other things being equal—have a tendancy to produce a like vice—dare I say—"to the third and fourth generation." This vitiating habit does transmit the enfeebled body and weak intellect, which fall a willing and easy prey to any external condition or circumstance that leads to depravity and self-abasement. Like a stone thrown into the placid pool, from a central point the circles ever widen until the wavelets reach the distant shore. These persons may have their pockets full of recommendations as good moral characters, and may appear to be such as far as flagrant and external acts are concerned, but this deadly sin wherever found warps the moral nature and puts an end to constant truthfulness in words and actions. This is a terrible indictment, but its stern reality is borne out by the sad experience learned in every asylum in Christendom.

It is, however, not to be lost sight of, that this debasing vice, like that of intemperance, is sometimes a result of the initial stage—of the buddings of insanity, possibly before friends have had any intimation of the coming mental prostration. In such cases it is the effect, and not the cause nor the occasion of cerebral trouble. The blind impulse that no volition can control, because driven on by strong desire, may be one of the most prominent manifestations of insanity. This is often seen in the incipient stage of paresis, when the brainal condition leads to obscenity, self-abuse, and often to attempted or accomplished rape. Local traumatic

irritation will produce priapism, with the usual results. It may be laid down as a rule that the same or kindred constitutional condition in the insane will lead to the same or similar symptomatic results. In such cases it is important to know what to charge to disease and what to vicious habits ; or it may be to the combination of both. It is just to some poor victims to state this fact, for such are objects of compassion. The majority can have no such plea, pitiful as it may be to them and friends. The mental and physical wrecks that crowd along our corridors, "sow the wind and reap the whirlwind." Nor is this habit confined to any age or condition of life. Youth, middle-aged, hoary-headed, single and married are numbered among its victims. To parents, preachers, philanthropists and physicians is the appeal made to use every ligitimate means at their disposal to crush out a national curse. This can only be done by educating the public mind to its enormity and the direful results. Let no false delicacy shut the mouth : let no veil of mock modesty cover the corroding ulcer : let no expediency postpone the warning word, while there is power to resist the blandishments of a siren tempter sitting by a dark pool of unholy passion, and singing to lure to destruction. The mighty vortex of this malign, secret and subtle influence is hourly contributing its desolating waves that even wash away the fabrics of empires. There is nothing more certain than the well-known historical fact, that the accumulated and ever-increasing potency of such vices do more to bring about the overthrow of empires than can any outside enemy. Such are doing their unseen and enervating work among youth and manhood, until a premature grave or an asylum retreat is their doom, or it may be a miserable heritage is bequeathed to sinless ones, unsought but inevitable in its results. This is the tragic end of myriads of those that seek temporary gratification, it may be ignorant as to the results on themselves and their posterity. They are overshadowed in the starless night of passion, which too often is followed by no morning, and leaves them pavilioned in the gloom of death in all its wide significance. The Christian world is full of noble agencies whose object is to rescue from hydra-headed temptation, many, whom a much boasted civilization leaves stranded, yet, outside of the warnings of the officers of insane Asylums few steps have been taken through home influence, the pulpit, the press or the Christian association to educate the young as to the dire results of this habit. Many know not where it leads to, and were they enlightened in time could successfully resist and overcome this vice. It is often too late when they enter the portals of a madhouse to expostulate and entreat. The day of firm resolve and strong will may have passed away, and effects may have been produced that time cannot efface.

Would that this warning voice were heard beyond the limited readers of a didactic Report ! Each example may be described in the language of the great British dramatist :

> "Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
> Like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh,
> That unmatched form and feature of blown youth,
> Blasted with ecstasy."

While it is true that many of those of otherwise unblamable morality are the victims, however unsuspected, yet it is not peculiar to them, for sinners of all grades are not exempt from its fell ravages, although probably not to such an extent, because their "pleasant vices" scourge them in another way, but in each and all the way of the way of the transgressor is hard."

> "The mills of God grind slowly,
> But they grind exceeding small."

The distinguished Maudsley puts the whole matter in a nut-shell when he says : "A fatal drain upon the vitality of the higher nervous centres may in certain cases be produced by the excessive exercise of physical function, by an excessive sexual indulgence, or by constant self-abuse. Nothing is more certain than that either of these causes will produce an enervation of nervous elements, which, if the exhausting vice be continued, passes by a further declension into degeneration, and actual destruction thereof. The flying pains and heaviness of the limbs, and the startings of the muscles, which follow an occasional sexual excess, are signs of instability of nervous element in the spinal centres, which if the cause is in continual operation may end in softening of the cord, and consequent paralysis. Nor do the supreme centres always escape ; the habit of self-abuse, notably gives rise to a particular and disagreeable form of insanity, characterised by intense self-feeling and conceit, extreme

perversion of feeling and corresponding derangement of thought in the earliest stages, and later by failure of intelligence, nocturnal hallucination, and suicidal or homocidal propensities."

Dr. Workman, my worthy predecessor, says in his report of 1865, of this vice, "There is one cause of a physical form which I fear is very widely extended, but which I almost dread to mention, which all over this continent appears to be peopling our Asylums with a loathsome, abject and hopeless multitude of inmates. Its victims are not intemperate, nay, indeed, not unfrequently very temperate as to indulgence in alcoholic beverages—these are very modest, very shy, very (dare I say it?) pious—as such, at least, they often are sent here with sufficient credentials—very studious, very everything but what they really are. Would that one-tenth of all the zeal and intelligence and stirring eloquence, which has been expended on other not unimportant reforms, could be enlisted in the exposition and amelioration of this enshrouded pestilence! But who will venture on such a work?"

In the Report of 1866 he truthfully says: "The time has now come when, in my opinion, silence or inaction, not merely on the part of Medical Superintendents but of every man in society who knows anything of the evil under consideration, or can in any way contribute to its removal or mitigation, should be regarded as criminal. The responsibility of the medical profession and of the clergy, as well as that of the whole body of educationalists, is infinitely more weighty than they have ever yet regarded it. *They well know* that all I have written on the subject not only is true but it falls very far short of the *whole* truth, and yet it seems impossible to move them. What sort of account of the use made by them of the talents committed and of the opportunities presented to them will they be able to present at the great day of reckoning? It is, however, but just to the clergy to state that some of them are very imperfectly informed in relation to the subject now treated of. I have known numerous instances in which clergymen have given to patients whose insanity was mainly ascribed to secret vice the highest testimonials of moral excellence, and even of religious worth.

The first rational step towards the removal of an evil is the recognition of its existence and the ascertainment of its magnitude. Many persons are, I believe, in the present instance, ignorant of these facts—yet such persons may be parents, or may have the guardianship of youth. How are they to protect those under their care against an evil the existence of which is unknown to them?"

These are weighty words from men of experience. My limited observations lead me to endorse these pungent sentences. The difficulty that lies in the way of arousing that dormant entity called the public conscience, is the insidious way this vice does its work. Canker-like, its destructive tendency is slow but potent for evil. Were its ravages as evident to the senses as consumption, cholera or small-pox, a cry of horror would rise from one end of the land to the other were remedial and sanitary measures not taken at once to cure the evil, as far as human skill and foresight could do it. Here is a worm, eating at the core of society, and doing more injury than all these diseases combined, yet there is no warning cry from or to the objects of pity. Parents are too modest, timid, and reticent to tell their children of its dire effects. The pulpit cannot see its way clear to discuss it from a religious stand point. I am glad to say there are a few noble exceptions who, in their public and private duties are doing good service in fearlessly exposing its evils among those they labour, and for whose spiritual oversight they must give an account. The medical profession is being aroused to the enormities of self-pollution among its patients, and although the cross-examinations into the habits of many invalids whose histories tell the same sad story often lead to estrangement and loss of practice, yet, to the lasting credit of many I know, they are not thereby deterred from being lay preachers in the cause of humanity. I would that the combined testimony of asylum officers were hung up in the sight of every family, and conned in the light of unimpeachable statistics of insanity and mortality! If no other way to reach the public is likely to be adopted than through the press, then I would suggest that a pamphlet should be issued on the subject, and sent broadcast throughout the community. It might be objected that many who are ignorant of this habit might learn it in the suggestions thus promulgated. In reply to this I may say it is my firm conviction that there are not two per cent of the adult population who can be classed in this way, and "the greatest good to the greatest number" is a wise rule to go by.

There is no doubt that the statements made concerning this secret vice will be vehemently denied by those who know nothing about its prevalency, except in a very limited degree. Let such visit asylums and also read the reports presented by their officers from all parts of Britain

and America year after year, especially the tables of "Causes of Insanity" and if they have any "bowels of compassion" left, they will shudder at the record. Cutting irony, withering sarcasm, and unsparing invective, are launched in power and profusion—and justly too—against flagrant vice, and national sins. Let each of us contribute our mite of influence to excoriate a viper passion, which is silently doing a deadly work among our loved ones unheeded and unrebuked. The Hebrews took heroic measures to purge themselves of the "uncleanness." The ancients and modern heathens record its evils, and the latter take vigorous steps to prevent it. If a Christian community fears for the modesty of its youth in expressing it, and condemning it notwithstanding its soul-destroying influence, I cannot help it; my duty has been performed, for "I am in a place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, the truth therefore speak I, impugn it whoso listeth."

Restraint vs. *Non-restraint.*

The mania for absolute non-restraint, or at least non-mechanical restraint, is now at its height. The cry, in certain quarters, against restraint of any kind being put upon those who have no control over their actions, has, doubtless, arisen from the abuses that prevailed in carrying restraint to a barbarous extreme, and that not many years ago. Within the last quarter of a century, manacles, chains, dark dank cells, the actual cautery and brutality of every species were the orthodox methods of treatment. This unseemly and unchristian "doctoring" of the insane is, at least in Europe (outside of Turkey and Russia), a thing of the past, and in the western hemisphere these heroic remedies never took deep root. Humanity has taken the place of cruelty. The supposed demoniacal possession is now known to be mental and physical perturbation. This should have ensured kindness and consideration for such afflicted, seeing that evil spirits of this species need no infliction of bodily violence to exorcise them. The application of proper remedies, the inculcation and enforcement of laws of health, and "the charity that suffereth long and is kind," produce the same salutary results as in any other disease. One of these modes of cure is judicious restraint, under strict and proper supervision. It is curative, if applied in moderation, when injury to the individual, or to others, would be the result of unbridled liberty; in fact, under all circumstances, such physical exertion would be inimical to the maniacal assailant, and necessarily retards recovery. Of course, restraint must be judicious, and of a kind consistent with safety; at the same time, only sufficient to secure this as a last resource. Only temporary seclusion may be needed in the one case, but another may require a camisole, and all such must be as strictly under the supervision of the physician as is the administration of medicine or surgical appliances. In this Asylum, during the past year, ten months have elapsed without a camisole having been used. Wristlets, mitts, and muffs of leather have been used in isolated cases, but always as the more humane treatment of the violent and dangerous. This sparing use of restraint was not adopted, because I felt constrained to give way to the clamour of the *ultra hobbyists*, but few cases presented in which I thought it necessary.

It is said that restraint should be done solely by the hands of attendants. I will not now discuss the utilitarian view of the number of attendants who would be required in any ward that had, say three or four cases of puerperal mania, nor will I enquire into the dynamics of muscle *versus* muscle, although this would be legitimate and *grmane* to the question. As a class, the servants in asylums are as kind as any other respectable class of the community. I can truthfully say they are more kind-hearted, because they are selected principally from being possessed of this trait of character, and not retained if found to be the reverse in the smallest degree. Notwithstanding this fact, I have yet to learn from the *Bucknill* School, that two or three of the best nurses in any asylum can, by grips, grasps, seizures, or any manual method, do less harm, to a maniacal patient than canvas or leather. The latter has no temper, but the former, after hours of struggling with a violent patient, *may* possess enough of Adam to lose the sweetness of patience, even if blessed with angelic dispositions. The Reports of those Asylums where manual restraint is only used, show records of casualties as frequent and as tragical as in those which lay no claim to the so-called humanitarian methods. Both plans have been adopted here, and after seeing the struggles of patients for hours to free themselves from the hands and arms of attendants, and often successfully, I confess that gentle mechanical restraint was a beneficial change. The patients often have the delusion that attendants are conspirators against them, and consequently enemies plotting to kill them.

This being a reality to them, they will struggle frantically to free themselves from their supposed foes. They have no such intense and ever-present feeling against mild mechanical restraint, and after a few futile efforts, will often at once subside into quietude and repose, accepting the inevitable much more readily than they would from human hands, whose clutches they cunningly know they can often escape from, even at the risk of receiving bruises and scratches. Any restraint should be reduced to a *minimum*, but the type of mania must change for the better before I can discard mechanical restraint altogether. It is, however, significant to notice that in many of those Institutions where the much-condemned mechanical restraint is vetoed, large quantities of sedatives and narcotics are used. This means that mechanical restraint is put upon the brain in another form by soothing potions, not intermittently, but continuously; not for a few days at a time, but for months and years. Opium and its salts, hydrate-chloral, croton-chloral, and kindred drugs, are the sheet-anchors; and under their influence the usual restraint becomes unnecessary. This narcotism is not called restraint, but it is the worst kind of it. The truth is, the citadel is captured by a subtle and dangerous enemy, which bars the way to ultimate convalescence, and binds as with bands of iron. Manacles and strait-jackets are put upon the ultimate elements of the brain. Of the different kinds of restraint, the most objectionable is that which keeps in bondage the cerebral molecules, and leaves us to await in expectancy for the captives to assert their liberty and perform their proper functions under conditions hostile to recovery. The large amounts expended in drugs in such asylums, are a true index of the frequency of their use. I would put more faith in fresh air, generous diet, and cleanliness, than in all the drugs of the Dispensatory, valuable though many of them may be as adjuncts to nature's untiring efforts to repair *brain* damages. When such medication is adopted, it is quite an easy matter to dispense with any other restraint; but to raise a hue and cry against *all* restraint where such a system prevails, is certainly somewhat inconsistent.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, in Vol. II of his "Care and Cure of the Insane (Edition 1877), says of an Asylum in Scotland, which is praised as an Elysium: "Restraints are useful and indispensible; without their diligent and unrelenting use the care of the insane could not be conducted with safety or even moderate success, and even their cure would be impossible. If recovery happened it would be in spite, not in consequence, of the treatment. The "non-restraint" system is a misnomer. If it were what the phrase implies, it would be worse than impracticable—a delusion and a snare. Nevertheless, I believe such a system is growing up amongst us, and flourishes north of the Tweed, where we find asylum doors without locks, grounds without walls or fences, a loose system of *parole* without the power of truth or self-government on the part of the patient. I beg pardon! There can be no patients, because, in some instances at least, they have abolished the 'doctor!!' I do not like to express an opinion seemingly adverse to the endeavour to substitute moral for physical restraint, but it is incumbent on any one hoping even for a hearing on this important subject, to characterise a practice like that pursued in Scotland, as *unreasonable*."

Let it be a final resort, when moral suasion, or, it may be, gentle manual effort fails; but the practice that would allow a patient to injure himself, herself, or others, rather than have exceptions to a praiseworthy sentiment, is a method neither distinguished by discretion nor judgment. Restraint of some kind is now and then necessary, and the plan adopted must be that which experience teaches is most gentle, and best adapted to individual cases. It may be the retention of the hands which are ready for any mischief: it may be the seclusion for a short time in a room until a paroxysm passes away: it may be the merciful restraint of the body for a few hours at a time: but in all, the rule should be to dispense with the curtailment of liberty as soon as possible. It is better for patients to be allowed a good deal of latitude during an excited stage, if not dangerous to themselves or others, rather than drug them into a stupor more hurtful than could possibly be the case under judicious personal supervision. In this Institution are, on an average, 760 persons. The appropriation expended for drugs last year was $\$295\frac{24}{100}$. This amounts to $47\frac{3}{4}$ cents per head of our population. This includes druggist's sundries, which cannot properly be called medicines. Drugs alone would not exceed 28 cents per head for the year,—a conclusive proof of the limited use of expensive drugs such as mentioned above, including the much lauded Bromide of Potassium. Few private families, however healthy, can pass through a year on the same expenditure per person, not to speak of an Asylum filled with the feeble and diseased. It is but just to say that I use spirits often instead of opium, in maniacal cases, with satisfactory results. They pro-

duce the desired effect as sedatives, without the deleterious results which follow the use of the drugs indicated. I have yet to learn that the recoveries in Asylums, where this treatment is adopted, are below any other. Of course all acute cases in the initiatory stages were treated as they would be in private practice. I only refer to the indiscriminate use of sedatives and opiates in violent cases, as an objectionable form of mechanical restraint used by many Asylum officers who decry *all* mechanical prohibition.

My limited experience coincides to a great extent with that of Dr. Raynor, Superintendent of the male department at Harwell, and lecturer on Psychological Medicine in Middlesex Hospital, London. The result of his observations can be epitomized in a few sentences, viz :

1st. The medicinal treatment of the insane is, at least, to abandon the use of so-called neurotic medicines, which have been supposed to exercise a direct curative action.

2nd. Nothing can be more injurious to the brain, than the continual use of drugs which act directly on it and prevent its nutrition.

3rd. Treatment should be based on the general principles that guide in the diseases of other organs.

4th. The use of sedatives simply to allay excitement and save trouble, is irrational and unjustifiable.

5th. Prolonged treatment with neurotic drugs has developed the most degrading and intractable forms of insanity that our Asylums contain.

It might be added that such drugs continuously given, do produce hyperanæmia of the cerebro-spinal system, and hurry an acute stage into the chronic and incurable.

These opinions are given with the knowledge of their being in conflict with the expressed opinions of "many mighty men." It is only too evident that the pendulum of thought on this important matter has swung from the extreme of barbarism to that of unwise and indiscreet sentiment. As usual, the truth of experience lies in the mean between the two ultra notions. When the *hobbyists* have received that notice and notoriety their extreme views deserve, whether coveted or not; the more humane and most practicable plan stated will no doubt prevail in all well ordered Asylums. It is the dominant plan now, founded on experience, and time, I believe, will verify its correctness on the basis of kindness and expedience.

In our hospital, situated in the grounds, are from 30 to 40 patients in each. These are quiet and chronic cases. No restraint is used here, and except at night the doors are not locked. The patients have full use of the house and grounds. A good many of them are invalids, and if not actually sick are physically weak. They enjoy quietness, and possess fresh air which could not be obtained to the same extent in the main building. Triple the number thus accommodated could be selected from the Asylum proper, to whom open doors could be no rarity, and in such cases restraint of any kind is never needed. At the same time there is a goodly number of maniacal cases that would turn *two* deaf ears to the lectures on propriety and good behaviour, so lauded as sedatives by some of our British *confreres*. They must have tricks in clairvoyance,or mesmerism not known *to us*, for I am sure there are patients in this Asylum who would make it lively for officers and attendants if open doors, wooden windows, and free egress and ingress were the order of the day. It is possible the type of insanity is different here than in Britain or Continental Europe. We live faster ; we move faster ; we think more rapidly, and with less caution ; our mental machine is continually on the strain, and our physical system is like a steam-engine with more steam on than is safe. Then too often the balance is lost, and it comes to ruin. We bolt our food like a boa-constrictor, while an Englishman is thinking about what his breakfast will be, over the morning papers, and as a result we have the *blues* of dyspepsia, which are often the afflictions of many on "the border land of insanity." We enter into speculations whose name is legion at which our transatlantic brethren would look aghast. We build cities and burn them, while others are laying the foundation of theirs. In short, we trot through life ; are old men and women at middle age, with our physical energy expended, and gallop into the grave. This "high-pressure" life may give to our maniacal patients a violence and even savagery, not seen in British Asylums. The nervousness and excitability prevalent among our sane population, doubtless contribute to aggravate all the symptoms of the insane persons when reason is lost.

Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, in a monograph of considerable ability, with the happy title of "Mechanical Protection for the Insane," read before "The Association of Superintendents" last May, pithily says :—"Mechanical restraint is far better in many cases :

First.—Because of the absence of the personal antagonism between the attendant and the patient, sure to arouse evil passions stirring to excitement, and followed by proportionate depression.

Second.—Because of the certainty and uniformity of its action, unaffected by momentary strength or weakness, by sudden access of feeling, or the impatient weariness of fatigue.

Third.—Because it does not excite the passions of the patient, by the mere sight of disturbance in the over-wrought and worn-out attendant.

Fourth.—Because when recognized as irresistible, it may be said to establish an environment which the patient accepts, as there is no hope of suddenly overcoming it.

Fifth.—Because it is far better, for female patients, especially the epileptic and hysterical, than the sight of long-continued struggles with attendants. On the other hand, if manual restraint is only used out of sight, then seclusion is added, with its evils.

Sixth.—Because it may be applied uniformly at night when necessary, to the suicidal, who could not otherwise be safely cared for, unless at enormous expense, and with the disadvantage of the attendants keeping the patient awake by their presence.

Seventh.—Because in the mild form it may be applied to the homicidal during the day, and still allow him out-door exercise and air, with safety.

If all restraints, whether medical, personal, or mechanical, could be dispensed with, none would rejoice more than those who feel it incumbent upon them to resort to them, but the type of manner must change very much on this continent before it can be judicious, safe, or therapeutically correct to do so, under existing circumstances.

It must be remembered, however, that in all Asylums the per centage of violent cases is small, and that few cases in proportion to the population, really need mechanical restraint. It is the exception not the rule.

There is now in this Asylum a powerful mulatto, who has homicidal tendencies, and when these are about to manifest themselves, he begs to have wristlets on, or to be secluded lest, as he says, "he may kill somebody." He will spurn attendants from him, but will submit to mechanical restraint with the greatest docility. On the female side is an estimable lady, who a few weeks ago made a desperate attempt to commit suicide, and immediately afterwards bitterly repented of it; when she feels the uncontrollable impulse coming on, she begs to have her hands enclosed in leather muffs. I have suggested to many such cases the choice of being watched by attendants, or having mechanical restraint imposed, and with few exceptions they have chosen the latter. There is a natural repugnance to being forcibly restrained by friends or attendants. The feeling of being vanquished by them excites intuitive antagonism, and the knowledge of our kind being spectators of our sufferings, trials, and struggles are far from palatable to a much larger per centage of insane than the public suppose. At least this is the expressed experience of many of those who relate their retrospects of these periods of insane impulse. The mean between the two extremes, opinions, and practices, is that which will stand the test of being the most successful treatment. In the aspect of being remedial, when restraint is judiciously applied, no alternative has as yet been acceptably proposed in extreme cases, comparable to the times when it should be used, and the methods most generally adopted in British and American Asylums.

It is significant to note a paragraph in a letter addressed to Dr. C. F. Folsom, Secretary of Massachussetts Board of Health, dated, January 28th, 1875, on this matter, by Dr. Fraser, of Cooper-Fife Asylum, Scotland, in whose institution the open door system is said by the successors of Tuke, "to mark an era in the history of the treatment of the insane." He says: "The inmates are, of course, on parole. Two galleries in the female department still remain under the system of locked doors. Though not necessary for the majority of their inmates, yet the erratic and mischievous tendencies as well as the excitement of some three or four in each division, render locked doors necessary." That system is not so radical a change as its advocates state, neither does it greatly differ from that adopted in well regulated Asylums in this country, without laying any claim to originality.

Temperature and Pulse.

After a number of years of close observation of the heat of the body and the quality of the pulse in many of the most fatal diseases, I have been convinced of the unreliability of these two cardinal tests, if depended on alone. When we take into consideration the difficulty of

finding the same heat twice, under apparently the same pathological conditions, in the same patient—that scarcely any two thermometers indicate the same degrees under exactly similar influences of heat or cold, and that alarming conclusions are drawn from only a few degrees above or below the normal standard, it is evident that as a diagnostic method it needs to support its collateral confirmation in other quarters. If a number of thermometers are put in contact with the same axilla or under the same tongue it will be seen how fickle they are, and that no two of them will agree as at present constructed. This untrustworthiness is also true of the pulse, both in respect to its frequency and intensity. A sudden bodily movement—a passing emotion—a transitory excitement may accelerate the pulse, or a shock of depression may lower it without there being any disease present. All that we can glean from the time and frequency of the pulse must be of a general nature, and may indicate disease, or adventitious circumstances not abnormal. Even in disease different persons have no uniformity in this respect, so that its changeableness puts medical men astray were they not led to just conclusions by other and more certain researches. Many Asylum Reports give the temperature and pulse of patients afflicted with dementia, paresis, phthisis, &c., or, it might be, of two combined. Conclusions are drawn from these two signs not altogether warranted from any observations I can make here, as I suspected would be the case from my previous experience. To put the matter fairly to the test I selected a number of cases belonging to these classes, and the temperature and pulse were regularly taken for weeks together, morning and evening, by my clinical assistants. The tables will show that no conclusions can be drawn from them of a satisfactory character. On the whole, in dementia, we find the heat and pulse below the standard of health, but for several days at a time they will take a leap above. In cases where dementia and consumption are combined, both are above normal, but in an erratic way they will come down considerably and stay there for a few days. The nearest approach to stability is to be found in Paresis and Phthisis combined in which both temperature and pulse are found almost uniformly high. In General Paresis the same uncertainty prevails. They rise and fall without any regularity, but oftener above normal than below. The strength of the pulse cannot be graduated, neither can we accurately ascertain the temperatures of the rooms and of the immediate surroundings of a thermometer when the heat is being taken. It must also be remembered that it is next to impossible to procure two thermometers to register the same, even when exposed to the same, or uniform heat. Unless all instruments were graduated, not arbitrarily on the glass, but according to a unit of heat, it will be impossible to find correct and uniform thermometers, and when made it is probable that they will not be found reliable except in a general way. At least, the temperature when correctly taken may indicate bodily disturbance or disease, but, so far, in our investigations here neither pulse nor thermometric tests show indications of the genus or species of insanity or its ally called latent Phthisis.

S. H.—Dementia.

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
1st	97	97.5	75	70
2nd	97.5	98	80	75
3rd	97.5	98	68	84
4th	97.5	98	80	78
5th	97	97	76	78
6th	96.5	97.5	74	75
7th	97	97.5	72	75
8th	98	97	63	75
9th	97	98	70	70
10th	67.5	98	70	80
11th	97	98	84	72
12th	97	97.5	75	72
13th	97	97	72	70
14th	97.5	97.5	72	72

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
15th	97	97.5	84	72
16th	96.5	97	72	76
17th	96.5	97.5	78	72
18th	97.5	97	88	72
19th	97	97	72	80
20th	97	97	80	81
21st	97	97	80	75
22nd	97	97.5	72	75
23rd	97	97	75	72
24th	97	97.5	75	72
25th	97	98	84	72
26th	98.5	97	78	72
27th	98	98.8	76	74
28th	97.5	97	78	81
29th	97.5	97	72	84
30th	97.5	97	76	84

S. H.—Dementia.

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
1st	97	—	—	80
2nd	97	—	72	72
3rd	96.8	—	60	61
4th	97.5	—	84	68
5th	97	—	75	84
6th	96	—	72	72
7th	97	—	72	78
8th	97	—	72	78
9th	96	—	72	72
10th	97	—	90	72
11th	97	—	78	78
12th	97	—	78	78
13th	98	—	84	72
14th	97	—	84	76
15th	96.5	—	90	90
16th	97	—	72	78
17th	96	—	90	90
18th	97.5	—	72	72
19th	97.5	—	72	78
20th	97.8	—	96	72
21st	97.5	—	84	84
22nd	96.5	—	80	82
23rd	97	—	75	75
24th	96.5	97.5	84	72
25th	96	97	78	74
26th	96.5	98	70	74
27th	97.5	97.5	78	72
28th	96.5	97	76	76
29th	96	97	78	72
30th	97.5	98	75	75
31st	97	98	70	70

J. W.—Dementia.

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
1st	—	96	72	54
2nd	—	97	70	66
3rd	—	97	96	60
4th	—	96	72	72
5th	—	97	84	60
6th	—	97	—	52
7th	—	97	66	66
8th	—	98.5	84	78
9th	—	97.5	78	60
10th	—	97	90	62
11th	—	96.5	96	72
12th	—	96	84	84
13th	—	—	60	—
14th	—	96	78	60
15th	—	96	66	66
16th	—	96	78	54
17th	—	96	72	72
18th	—	76	118	96
19th	—	96.5	72	54
20th	—	97	72	54
21st	—	—	72	—
22nd	—	97	60	54
23rd	—	98	132	60
24th	—	96.5	90	60
25th	—	—	72	—
26th	—	96	72	54
27th	—	96	72	45
28th	—	96	54	60
29th	—	96	78	54
30th	—	96	66	54
31st	—	—	—	—

J. T.—Dementia and Phthisis.

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
1st	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	100.5	96	90
3rd	—	100.5	96	90
4th	—	101	96	96
5th	—	101	108	96
6th	—	101.5	108	102
7th	—	101	—	90
8th	—	100	108	90
9th	—	100	102	90
10th	—	100	108	96
11th	—	98.8	120	98
12th	—	102	108	108
13th	—	98	86	90
14th	—	—	114	—
15th	—	100.5	78	96

	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
16th	—	99.5	108	108
17th	—	100	100	92
18th	—	100	132	118
19th	—	99.5	120	112
20th	—	100	—	96
21st	—	101.5	120	96
22nd	—	—	96	—
23rd	—	101.5	118	96
24th	—	103	130	114
25th	—	101.5	126	118
26th	—	101	114	90
27th	—	100	112	118
28th	—	100	90	81
29th	—	100	120	80
30th	—	100	120	90
31st	—	—	—	—

D. B.—Paresis and Phthisis.

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
1st	—	100.5	—	100
2nd	—	102	108	108
3rd	—	102	106	108
4th	—	101	96	108
5th	—	102	132	108
6th	—	102	132	112
7th	—	101	—	118
8th	—	102	108	120
9th	—	100	138	96
10th	—	101.5	102	120
11th	—	102	144	88
12th	—	102	102	108
13th	—	101.5	120	120
14th	—	—	102	—
15th	—	101	108	108
16th	—	101.5	114	96
17th	—	101	96	108
18th	—	101	102	118
19th	—	101	120	118
20th	—	100	114	96
21st	—	102	120	112
22nd	—	—	120	—
23rd	—	100	132	90
24th	—	103	120	120
25th	—	100	132	96
26th	—	—	118	—
27th	—	100	120	96
28th	—	100	120	84
29th	—	101	112	96
30th	—	—	—	—
31st	—	—	—	—

E. H.—General Paresis.

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
1st	—	99	96	72
2nd	—	99.5	72	84
3rd	—	99	90	72
4th	—	99	64	66
5th	—	99	90	72
6th	—	99	—	84
7th	—	99	90	72
8th	—	100	84	72
9th	—	100	96	78
10th	—	100	96	92
11th	—	99	84	84
12th	—	100	84	81
13th	—	102	96	84
14th	—	100	93	90
15th	—	99	90	—
16th	—	—	96	84
17th	—	99	96	86
18th	—	99	96	90
19th	—	99	96	81
20th	—	99	90	90
21st	—	99	118	—
22nd	—	99	90	96
23rd	—	100	90	90
24th	—	—	—	—
25th	—	100	78	96
26th	—	100	96	88
27th	—	100	96	88
28th	—	—	—	—
29th	—	100	84	88
30th	—	100	90	84

G. McP.—General Paresis

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
1st	—	99	—	—
2nd	—	98	—	—
3rd	—	100	—	—
4th	—	99.5	—	—
5th	—	100	—	—
6th	—	98	—	—
7th	—	98	—	—
8th	—	97.5	—	—
9th	—	97.5	—	—
10th	—	97	—	—
11th	—	99.5	—	—
12th	—	99.5	—	—
13th	—	99.5	84	102
14th	—	—	96	84
15th	—	95.5	84	78
16th	—	98	90	78
17th	—	97	84	86

	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
18th	—	98	84	78
19th	—	98.5	112	104
20th	—	99	99	78
21st	—	101-5	72	81
22nd	—	98 5	90	84
23rd	—	98	72	—
24th	—	98	84	72
25th	—	—	84	72
26th	—	98	84	80
27th	—	98.5	72	72
28th	—	98	78	72
29th	—	98	—	—
30th	—	98	—	—
31st	—	—	—	—

F. H.—Paresis.

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening	Morning.	Evening.
1st	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—
6th	—	—	—	—
7th	—	—	—	—
8th	—	—	—	—
9th	—	—	—	—
10th	—	—	—	—
11th	—	—	—	—
12th	—	—	—	—
13th	—	—	—	—
14th	—	—	—	—
15th	99	—	96	84
16th	99	—	108	108
17th	98	—	78	90
18th	99	—	84	84
19th	98	—	90	80
20th	97.5	—	72	76
21st	98.5	—	72	84
22nd	—	—	118	—
23rd	98	—	84	72
24th	96.5	—	84	93
25th	98	—	90	90
26th	97	—	90	—
27th	98.5	—	90	72
28th	98	—	90	96
29th	98	—	90	72
30th	98	—	84	72
31st	98	—	84	72

C. R.—Paresis.

Day of Month.	Temperature.		Pulse.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
1st	—	99	—	76
2nd	—	100	80	90
3rd	—	99	78	90
4th	—	99	96	96
5th	—	99.5	90	84
6th	—	98	84	90
7th	—	99	98	—
8th	—	98	78	98
9th	—	98	108	78
10th	—	98.5	142	84
11th	—	98	84	80
12th	—	98	84	102
13th	—	98.5	144	90
14th	—	97.5	—	—
15th	—	—	102	96
16th	—	97	110	120
17th	—	97.5	96	96
18th	—	98	120	96
19th	—	99	118	118
20th	—	98	118	118
21st	—	97	118	96
22nd	—	99	90	—
23rd	—	—	90	78
24th	—	97	90	90
25th	—	99	112	96
26th	—	100	112	—
27th	—	—	112	105
28th	—	98.5	90	78
29th	—	99	—	80
30th	—	98	—	80
31st	—	98.5	—	—

Amyl Nitrite in Epilepsy.

During the past year we have given this comparatively new remedy for epilepsy an extensive and fair trial. It can be truthfully said of its medicinal effects, that the twenty-five or more persons who have taken it for a longer or shorter time, have almost, without exception, been benefited by it. In some cases the fits have ceased altogether; but of course, there is often a periodicity in their invasion, which must be taken into account; and it is possible, that although the intermissions of freedom from them may be longer than usual, the fits may after a time return with former intensity, or in a modified form. So far this class has been exempt. In other cases, the attacks were, under the administration of the drug, as frequent as formerly, but not as severe, nor of the usual duration. Some of the patients tell me, that since taking the medicine, when they feel the fit coming on they can overcome it by a strong effort of the will. A third class still have fits, but much fewer and less severe than formerly. All these cases had been treated in the orthodox way before using this drug, without any decided benefit. Among other formulæ I used the much lauded remedy prescribed by Brown-Sequard in epilepsy.

It is impossible to say with any exactitude, what may be the condition of the brain in such typical cases, but in this Asylum a large proportion of those afflicted are anæmic. From the well-known effects of this drug in producing a temporary turgescence of the blood-vessels the head it is possible that the medicine acts beneficially by its statio effects on the blood,

more than by any direct therapeutical value it may have on the disease. Its influence on the vaso-motor nerves and secondarily on the vessels would produce this result, by partially reducing excito-motor power in the cerebrum. The condition induced is no doubt antagonistic to the epileptic *aura*. The eccentric causes in the cases presented on the men's side are mostly from masturbation. On the women's side they are mostly produced by uterine irritation, or allied nervous excitants; but although the various stimulating causes may have been after a time removed, yet the injury inflicted may remain permanently, in all its evil results. It should be remembered, however, that eccentric irritants may only be the *occasion* of the mischief. The *cause* being a constitutional predisposition to epilepsy. The magazine of gunpowder has the explosive element in it. The match applied is all that is necessary to occasion the manifestation of its power. The few of full habit who have been treated with the Amyl have not shown that susceptibility to the influence of the drug that the anæmic have done. This is a strong negative proof of the correctness of my hypothesis.

On the whole, our experiments of Nitrite of Amyl show that it is of considerable service, and even if not curative is worthy of favourable consideration. The following cases will be of interest to the medical profession, and may encourage others to give it a more extended trial than can be done by one practitioner, even in a large hospital. It is my impression that it will not prove of permanent advantage in chronic cases, but if it modifies the fits in such, and reduces the frequency and strength of them in recent cases until nature asserts its powerful supremacy a great good will be accomplished by this potent agency. It will be seen from the doses administered that it is not as dangerous as represented, although it is always well to give it with caution.

Case No. 1.

H. F., female, aged 24.—This patient has been a confirmed epileptic since childhood, and when labouring under periodical paroxysms proves very troublesome and violent. Before taking the Nitrate of Amyl she averaged one fit a day. This medicine was first administered on the 25th of January, 1877. Half drop doses were given three times a day, and for two weeks she was absolutely free from fits. At the end of this time fits re-appeared, but were of a very mild character, and over in a few moments. The dose was then increased to one drop three times a day and the patient had no fits up to the 15th of March, when Amyl was discontinued. Some few days after being without Amyl she became exceedingly violent, and had as many as three fits in twenty-four hours. On the 18th of March, Amyl was exhibited once more in one and a half drop doses, and from that time till the 19th of April the patient had but two fits. The medicine was now discontinued again, and on the 1st of May fits had not re-appeared. Amyl exhibited once more in half drop doses, and during May but three fits occurred. Amyl continued until 19th of June, and only two more fits. The medicine now stopped, and the patient had two more fits during the latter part of June. In July no Nitrite of Amyl was given, and gradually the fits began to return with all their old force and frequency, the patient having no less than twenty during that month.

Case No 2.

M. O. C., female, aged, 74.—This patient has been an inmate of the Institution for four years. She has had epileptic fits at rare intervals until last January, when they became almost a daily occurrence. She was put on half-drop doses of Nitrite of Amyl, on the 27th March, 1877. For two weeks before this time she had been having one fit a day. From the 27th of March the Amyl was administered, the patient having but one fit during that time. The medicine was now discontinued, no fits troubling. During the whole of May, and for twenty days in June, Amyl was given regularly, the patient escaping entirely from her unpleasant visitors. She has had no Amyl since the 20th of June, and up to the present time (1st September), has not had any recurrence of epileptic fits.

Case No. 3.

M. F., aged 54.—This woman has been a patient here for many years, and has always been considered one of the worst epileptics in the building. She frequently has fits in the

day-time, but is troubled more at night. During March she had thirty-nine fits, and upon the 1st of April, Nitrite of Amyl was administered in half-drop doses three times a day. For a week everything went well, and apparently the fits were stopped, but at the end of that time they re-appeared, although greatly modified in severity. The Amyl was stopped from the 16th of April to the 5th of May, and as a result fits became a daily occurrence. On the 5th of May, Amyl was given again in the same dose as before, and in sixteen days the patient had but two fits. For six days after this she had one fit a day, but from that time until the 20th of June no more fits occurred, the Amyl being continued regularly. The Amyl was now stopped, and the patient had three fits in ten days. During July no Amyl was given, and gradually the fits began to return with all their former severity, and in August the patient had relapsed into the old state of things which existed before the Nitrite of Amyl was exhibited.

Case No. 4.

S. R., female, aged 23.—On referring to this patient's history, it seems that she has been an epileptic from childhood, and since coming to this Institution two years ago, has proved very hard to manage. During the latter part of March, 1877, she was excited and had fits nearly every day,—before this she did not average more than twelve fits a month. Nitrite of Amyl was given regularly all through April, and the patient escaped from fits. The medicine was continued until the 25th of May, the fits still being absent. No Amyl was given from the 25th of May until the 15th of June, On the 28th of May the patient had one fit and became very much excited. This excitement kept up until the 15th of June, and on the 10th she had one fit. During the second half of June, Amyl was administered once more, the patient quieted down, and had no fits. No Amyl was prescribed in July and August, the patient was quiet, well-behaved, and tolerably rational, and escaped from fits altogether.

Case No. 5.

R. R., aged 35 years, male.—Has been an inmate of this Institution since the 26th July, 1871, during which time he has suffered continuously from epileptic fits ; has repeatedly fallen when about to be attacked, and has received several severe injuries in this way ; his case is a very bad one, the attacks being extremely severe and very frequent, having on an average twenty-five fits monthly. In the beginning of this year he was worse than usual, and had nineteen paroxysmal attacks in the first eleven days of January. He was now put upon the following, viz. :—

Rj Amyl Nitrite gtts iv.
Aqua add oz iv.
Sig. ozss. Ter in die.

For the remainder of the month of January, patient had only five attacks, and February passed escaping without any fits. About 3rd of March, patient appeared not quite as well as he had been, the fits returned, and during March patient experienced nine attacks. During month of April he had five fits, and in month of May, ten. The medicine was now discontinued, patient seemed not quite so well, but month of June passed with ten attacks ; month of July, patient still without the medicine, during which time the fits increased to nineteen ; month of August patient seems very well, and only had three fits, so that from observations and notes accurately taken, extending over a period of two hundred and forty-three days, one hundred and forty of which the patient was on the medicine, and one hundred and three without the Amyl, shows : that during the administration of the medicine, the number of fits was reduced fifty per cent. : as well as being less in number, the character of the attacks are much milder in this case, and he appears better.

Case No. 6.

James B——, 23 years of age, an inmate of the Asylum since March '77, at which time he was placed on treatment with the Amyl Nitrite in half drop doses three times a day. The patient has always been subject to epileptic fits, and previous to his admission to this institution, he has had as many as ten attacks in one day, and very severe. From the time he was admitted up to the end of March, the fits were absent ; on the 2nd and 3rd of April

he had one fit on each day ; was not visited by the paroxysm again until the 12th ; two days now intervened between this and the next attack. He had eleven fits in all during the month of April ; patient seemed pretty well in month of May, and only had eleven attacks up to the 24th. He now complained of not feeling very well, and the medicine was discontinued up to the 10th June, during which time, viz. : fourteen days, the fits returned, and patient had fourteen attacks, being an average of one a day, while the medicine was stopped. Patient was now placed on the Amyl again, and for the remaining twenty days of June he only had seven fits. Month of July passed, patient only having eleven attacks—medicine still continued ; patient seemed very well. During month of August patient had fourteen fits. In this case the fits have been very much reduced in frequency, and they are not half as severe as formerly. Patient says since taking the Amyl the fits pass off with far less struggling, and that he does not experience the same sense of dread that he formerly did when a paroxysm was approaching. The medicine has proved very beneficial in this case.

Case No. 7.

M. M., male, aged forty-one years, admitted to this Institution in July, 1876, subject to epileptic fits, which occurred on an average of four or five monthly. In the month of January, 1877, he had four fits ; about the beginning of February he was put upon the following medicine—

Ri Nitrite of Amyl, mns. xvi.
Aqua add to oz iv.
Sig. One drachm three times a day.

For the month of February the fits were absent ; about the 11th March he had a fit, and one fit every day for seven consecutive days, making eight attacks during the month of March. In month of April he seemed better, but experienced five fits. The month of May passed, and patient was entirely free from the fits, and he worked on the ward ; month of June patient was not quite so well, but he escaped the fits for this month. In July the fits re-appeared, patient having four attacks in this month, and four again in the month of August. In this case the patient was never subject to the paroxysms very often, and the number since taking the Amyl is not materially changed ; but the degree of their severity is considerably diminished, and the patient suffers much less than formerly from their depressing influence.

Case No. 8.

W. C., male, aged thirty-one years. Five years ago he was admitted to this Institution, subject to epilepsy ; the fits were not of frequent occurrence, having about from eight to ten in a month. From the 1st January up to the 19th January, 1877, he had seven fits. At this time the Amyl Nitrate was administered in half-drop doses three times a day ; patient had no fits for remainder of the month. During the month of February, patient had three attacks. The medicine was now discontinued, and in month of March he had two fits ; in April, four attacks ; in May, three fits ; in month of June, four ; in July escaped without an attack, and experienced only one fit during the month of August. The Amyl in this case has not made any marked improvement in the character of the fits, but they are not quite so frequent.

Case No. 9.

A. K., male, aged 26 years. An inmate of the Asylum since 1872, subject to epileptic fits which are very frequent in occurrence, averaging perhaps, twenty a month ; he had eighteen attacks in the month of January, 1877 ; for the first eleven days of February, patinet had five fits. He was now put on the Amyl Nitrate, in half-drop doses, three times a day. During remainder of the month he had eleven fits. In the month of March had only seven ; and the month of April passed with only eight attacks. During the month of May had six fits ; and month of June only five attacks. The medicine was now discontinued, and the fits returned as formidable in number as ever, viz : twenty-three in month of July ; and have been increasing ever since medicine was stopped. Patient had twenty-eight in month of

August, so that for one hundred and forty-five days, the length of time the patient was on the Amyl treatment, he had only thrity-seven fits. Comparing these numbers with the following when not on the medicine, viz : one hundred and fourteen days and number of fits seventy-one, showing a decrease in the number of fits while on the medicine, of over fifty per cent. It is also worthy of notice in this case, that the attacks are less severe when taking the medicine.

Case No. 10.

P. F., male, aged 25 years, was admitted to this Institution on the 15th of May last. Has been subject to epileptic fits of a violent character for years ; having as many as four or five sometimes in one day. On the 17th May, he was placed on the following :

Ri Amyl Nitrite, gtts. xvi.
Aqua, add oz iv.
Sig : One drachm three times a day.

On May 20th, had a violent fit, followed by another on the 22nd ; for the balance of the month the fits were absent, and patient appeared much better in bodily health than at the time of admission. June 1st, patient still continues well ; June 6th, had a severe attack, and three more during the remainder of the month. In month of July had four fits; and in month of August had one, patient still taking the medicine. The fits are not so numerous as formerly, and much milder in character.

Probation Cases.

A considerable number have been allowed to go home on probation. The statistics for the last two years are appended, and the results stated as far as known. The experience in this Asylum is such as to lead me to favour a judicious selection of probationary cases. The convalescent often improve rapidly after being taken home. This is particularly true of puerperal cases, that become home-sick when the mania subsides, and feeling keenly their position have natural longings for liberty to go among friends and relatives. The melancholy, when sufficiently recovered to be trusted away from asylum supervision, often derive benefit by returning to familiar associations and surroundings.

In fact a general rule might be laid down, that in all cases of advanced recovery, in which no danger exists to themselves or others, and who have judicious care, with kind friends and pleasant homes to go to, my experience is that the trial is worth the venture ; and it will be seen from the table that the results are equal to expectations.

Visitors.

On account of our proximity to the city, large numbers of visitors still afflict us with their importunities to see our patients. This is one of the sights of the city, and it passes the comprehension of some of them why we do not throw our doors open to allow all that come the privilege of staring at the inmates. On days when excursions by rail and boat bring hundreds, and even thousands, to the city, a rush is made to the Asylum, and considerable chagrin is manifested when those who come purely out of curiosity are refused admittance. The stand taken last year against these inroads has checked the invasion from the city proper, and it is to be hoped that by-and-by the good sense of the public will appreciate the necessity of such a rule in the interest of the insane, not to speak of the drain upon the time of the medical staff and of the attendants, always fully occupied in necessary duties.

It will be noticed in the tables that no widows are reported as ever having been consigned to this Asylum. From this it might be inferred that widows always have their wits about them ; and that *Suttee* would have to be established in order to prevent the spread of widowhood, seeing that such an apparent advantage results from this social state. So far, in the statistics, widows have been classified among the married, and I would suggest either the omission of this heading, or the proper entries made of this class of admissions.

The same is true of the class "infidels." None have become insane since the first entry was made. The inference might be drawn that a want of faith is conducive to soundness of

mind, and that this negation has advantages not yet dreamed of, unless the Tennysonian view has force in it of a positive kind,—

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds."

The patients give no information on this point, and it is not popular for friends to enter them as unbelievers.

Amusements.

We are all greatly indebted to the following friends for their disinterested kindness in furnishing such varied amusements during the long winter evenings, and thus bringing sunny "glints" to many a sick and weary mind in song, drama, readings, and opera—breaking pleasantly the monotony and relieving the tedium of ward life. Many of the entertainments were given by the best professional and amateur performers in the city, and were of a high order of merit. Church choirs and private citizens vied with each other in this praiseworthy way. The following were the entertainments given since the beginning of our reportorial year:—

1st. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy (Jeanie Watson) and friends gave two concerts—one on the 16th November and the other on April 11th. At the latter Mr. Bengough gave a lecture on "Man," illustrated by his well-executed cartoons.

2nd. Mr. John Carter, junior (St. James' Cathedral) and friends gave a concert on December 5th.

3rd. On the 16th December, the Queen Street C. M. Choir, under the leadership of Mr. Baxter, gave a concert. They were assisted by the Royal Artillery Band, under the leadership of Mr. Derville.

4th. Rev. Father Laurent, assisted by the choir of St. Patrick's Church, gave a concert on January 11th, 1877.

5th. On January 18th, the choir of St. Mary's R. C. Church gave a concert.

6th. The West Toronto Choral Society gave a concert under the leadership of Mr. Henry Cameron, on January 23rd.

7th. On January 31st, the Misses Plummer gave an entertainment consisting of songs, readings, and recitations.

8th. Mrs. Carre and daughters gave the opera bouffe, entitled, "The Doctor of Alcantara," on the 1st of February. They gave three concerts besides during the the winter and spring, also the "Colleen Bawn."

9th. On February 7th, the Unitarian Literary Society gave a drama entitled, "The Last Loaf," accompanied with music given by Mr. Blatchford.

10th. The Jarvis Street Baptist Choir gave, on February 9th, an entertainment consisting of choruses, vocal and instrumental solos, duets, and readings.

11th. The Olympic Minstrels of Toronto, on Feb. 15th, gave amusements consisting of songs, dances, comicalities and music, with the farce of "The Strolling Players."

12th. The officers gave an entertainment at Christmas time, consisting of readings and music. These amusements, with two pic-nics, and the usual Friday evening dances, made up a programme of diversions and treats of more than ordinary merit and profit.

In order not to keep the patients too long out of bed, and not to disturb those who had already retired, the house was closed on all such evenings, sharply at 10 o'clock p. m. The patients and their kind friends were able in this way to keep early hours, much to the comfort of all concerned.

Crops.

The crops on the whole were about an average. The potato crop suffered from the early drought, so that the yield will not be equal to our requirements. The hay crop was good, as was also the Hungarian grass. The latter crop was mainly put in the meadows which failed in seeding, or were frozen out during the previous winter and spring. The remaining root crops are excellent on account of the timely rains that fell during August and the first

weeks in September Fourteen acres of sod were broken up last fall and sown with peas partly, for the use of the house when the potatoes gave out in summer. The rest was divided between oats and potatoes. This field has given excellent results. It was fenced in with the fencing taken away from that part of the farm which King Street now traverses. The other section of the field cut off by this fence will be broken up, and tile drained this fall when all our crops are housed. The money value of our crops and products this year, approximate nearly to that of last year, amounting to $11,806 76, and being the realization from only about 130 acres of land. This land lies in the south-west corner of our farm, along the Great Western Railway. The ditches were dug, and the large quantity of stone gathered by the patients and their attendants, who, during the past year, have performed a great deal of extra labour of this kind, independently of the usual farm work. It would be well to plant a large number of apple trees inside the walls where there is room. They are both ornamental and useful. The excellent grafted trees now bearing, produce a fine quality of apples, and sufficient could be planted to grow all we need of this excellent and healthy fruit

Divine Service.

Religious exercises engaged in by and for the insane, are not only beneficial in the highest sense of stimulating and teaching the moral nature to look to the vicarious Sacrifice for sin, but these are doubtless factors in their curative effects upon the unbalanced mind. A religion of some kind is not merely an acquired sentiment, but is a substratal instinct lying below the lowest as well as the highest fountains of the affections and the emotions of a common humanity. It is a light which glimmers through, and often tinges with a silver lining, the dark clouds that overshadow so many minds. It is not difficult to conceive that the insane who are capable of appreciating and understanding religious worship must be greatly profitted thereby. The moral judgments are dependent solely on the intellect for the just receptivity of truths, and a religious exercise that tends to show the cheerful side of the Christian religion, and holds up to view its emotional pictures of a ransoming plan, must gladden and comfort minds that scarcely ever otherwise receive a ray of light to dispel the gloom that broods like a bird of evil omen over them by night and day.

It is satisfactory to write that the ministers and laymen who come to contribute spiritual consolation give the sunny side of religion. Nearly all have been short, crisp and cheery in their addresses and sermons. They have shown good judgment in not indulging in exhortations tinged with melancholy, nor in "baby talk," as some of our *patient* hearers call it. They are well pleased when the services are conducted as if they were well able to comprehend many Divine truths above the juvenile mental *status*. Apt stories or varied illustrations—round which cluster golden truths—linger longer in the memory of the hearers than do any abstract elucidations of doctrine, however valuable these may be at the proper time and in the proper place. I am not sure if this peculiarity is confined to the unbalanced mind. The human intellect, sane or not, is somewhat like a sponge, when once temporarily full it is vain to seek to occupy the same place already tenanted until the substance absorbed is disposed of, either by assimilation or ejection. This law is not confined to matter. These remarks will be received in the spirit in which they are given, and are based upon observations and remarks made among the hearers in our motley congregations.

I beg to renew my thanks to the ministers who have so kindly and gratuitously held acceptable services here twice every Sabbath throughout the past year. It is a heavy task upon their time and strength, on a day that needs mental and physical labour more than ordinary, in their respective fields of labour.

The Roman Catholic clergy have always been ready at any hour of the night or day to attend to the spiritual wants of those belonging to their Commission.

Dr. Metcalf, my efficient assistant, exchanged places on the 15th June last, with Dr. Lett, of London Asylum, who has discharged his duties here in a satisfactory manner, as have all the other officers in connection with the Institution. Mr. Robert Blair (formerly steward of the Branch Asylum), was sent here from Rockwood Asylum, to occupy a similar position, which he has done efficiently since last June. The changes in attendants and other *employees* have been few during the year, and is an evidence of their having given faithful

service, under trying circumstances, and in places requiring kindliness and patience. I regret they are not remunerated in proportion to their deservings.

I am happy to say that the most amicable relations have existed between you and myself, and that I have found you always ready to forward any plans, or endorse any executive requirements conducive to the well-being of this Asylum.

It is with profound thankfulness to a beneficent Providence for many mercies bestowed, that we enter upon a new year with renewed confidence and hopefulness.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL CLARK, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Toronto Asylum for the Insane,
October 1st, 1877.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th Sept., 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1876	321	310	631			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	58	29	87			
" Medical Certificate	71	74	145			
Total number under treatment during year				450	413	863
Discharges during year :						
As Cured	40	35	75			
" Improved	9	13	22			
" Unimproved	10	5	15			
Total number of Discharges during year				59	53	112
Died				34	24	58
Eloped				0	1	1
Transferred				14	7	21
On Probation				0	4	4
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1877				343	324	667
Total Number admitted since opening of Asylum				2610	2320	4930
" Discharged	1379	1206	2585			
" Died	593	511	1104			
" Eloped	48	11	59			
" Transferred	247	264	511			
" On Probation	0	4	4			
" Remaining 30th Sept., 1877	343	324	667			
						4930

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of September, 1877)	343	327	670
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 6th October, 1876)	321	309	630
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	120,751	116,664	237,415
Daily average population	330.82	319.62	650.44

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	55	62	117	1,175	1,489	2,664
Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single	74	41	115	1,435	831	2,266
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	129	103	232	2,610	2,320	4,930
Religion.						
Presbyterians	19	20	39	585	548	1,133
Episcopalians	36	27	63	765	664	1,429
Methodists	26	15	41	420	369	789
Baptists	8	5	13	32	15	47
Congregationalists	1	1	2	22	34	56
Roman Catholics	24	24	48	589	509	1,098
Mennonites	0	0	0	0	2	2
Quakers	0	0	0	21	16	37
Infidels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other denominations	10	5	15	142	136	278
Not reported	5	6	11	34	27	61
Total	129	103	232	2,610	2,320	4,930
Nationalities.						
English	26	14	40	450	367	817
Irish	23	25	48	848	794	1,642
Scotch	7	5	12	364	336	700
Canadian	65	52	117	760	673	1,433
United States	2	4	6	97	82	179
Other Countries	3	1	4	87	66	153
Unknown	3	2	5	4	2	6
Total	129	103	232	2,610	2,320	4,930

TABLE NO. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1877.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	0	0	0	4	0	4
Brant	1	1	2	42	39	81
Bruce	1	0	1	13	6	19
Carleton	3	2	5	54	43	97
Elgin	0	0	0	26	20	46
Essex	0	1	1	17	12	29
Frontenac	1	0	1	92	60	152
Grey	7	1	8	50	47	97
Haldimand	1	0	1	24	22	46
Halton	2	1	3	63	53	116
Hastings	3	3	6	51	44	95
Huron	0	0	0	49	42	91
Kent	1	0	1	21	18	39
Lambton	0	0	0	24	21	45
Lanark	0	0	0	49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville	1	0	1	53	42	95
Lennox and Addington	3	0	3	20	12	32
Lincoln	4	5	9	88	74	162
Middlesex	0	3	3	69	61	130
Norfolk	0	0	0	15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	11	3	14	184	157	341
Ontario	3	10	13	81	84	165
Oxford	0	1	1	26	27	53
Peel	7	2	9	79	72	151
Perth	0	0	0	38	37	75
Peterborough	4	3	7	51	48	99
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	13	17	30
Prince Edward	1	1	2	24	21	45
Renfrew	1	1	2	3	3	6
Simcoe	6	10	16	91	93	184
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	0	0	0	56	55	111
Victoria	4	2	6	21	25	46
Waterloo	2	1	3	38	32	70
Welland	2	1	3	37	31	68
Wellington	1	11	12	103	109	212
Wentworth	14	9	23	201	175	376
York	44	29	73	689	647	1,336
Muskoka	0	0	0	1	1	2
Not Classified	1	2	3	50	14	64
Total Admissions	129	103	232	2,610	2,320	4,930

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1877.

	Admitted during year			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	0	0	0	3	0	3
Brant	0	0	0	2	2	4
Bruce	0	0	0	3	0	3
Carleton	1	0	1	10	1	11
Elgin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frontenac	1	0	1	4	1	5
Grey	3	0	3	20	2	22
Haldimand	1	0	1	4	1	5
Halton	1	0	1	3	0	3
Hastings	3	1	4	11	7	18
Huron	0	0	0	3	0	3
Kent	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lambton	0	0	0	1	1	2
Lanark	0	0	0	7	2	9
Leeds and Grenville	0	0	0	6	2	8
Lennox and Addington	3	0	3	10	0	10
Lincoln	1	2	3	9	8	17
Middlesex	0	0	0	2	1	3
Norfolk	0	0	0	1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	2	0	2	26	3	29
Ontario	1	1	2	16	8	24
Oxford	0	1	1	1	4	5
Peel	3	0	3	11	0	11
Perth	0	0	0	5	0	5
Peterborough	1	1	2	13	4	17
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	5	2	7
Prince Edward	0	0	0	3	0	3
Renfrew	0	0	0	4	1	5
Simcoe	7	6	13	22	11	33
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	0	0	0	9	2	11
Victoria	3	1	4	15	6	21
Waterloo	1	1	2	8	1	9
Welland	1	1	2	5	3	8
Wellington	1	1	2	8	3	11
Wentworth	7	3	10	30	6	36
York	17	10	27	86	46	132
Total admissions	58	29	87	368	129	497

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

—	Register No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
					1876.	
1	3787	C. R.	F.	20th June, 1871	October 4	Recovered
2	3554	E. C.	F.	8th December, 1869	October 6	Improved
3	4502	M. McC.	F.	8th April, 1876	October 9	Unimproved
4	4601	W. D.	M.	20th June, 1876	October 10	Recovered
5	4485	L. L.	F.	4th April, 1876	October 26	Recovered
6	4548	A. H.	F.	5th May, 1876	October 27	Recovered
7	4394	J. S.	M.	23rd September, 1875	November 6	Recovered
8	4644	J. H. H.	M.	29th July, 1876	November 10	Recovered
9	4651	J. H.	M.	10th September, 1876	November 10	Recovered
10	4672	W. J. McN.	M.	4th September, 1876	November 16	Improved
11	4587	J. M.	F.	9th June, 1876	November 17	Recovered
12	4664	E. A.	F.	26th June, 1876	November 22	Recovered
13	4541	M. W.	F.	27th April, 1876	November 27	Recovered
14	4603	R. W. S.	F.	21st June, 1876	December 4	Recovered
15	4720	I. A.	M.	8th November, 1876	December 6	Recovered
16	4668	E. P.	F.	24th August, 1876	December 8	Recovered
17	4324	W. M. W.	M.	30th March, 1875	December 13	Improved
18	4635	T. B.	M.	18th July, 1876	December 22	Recovered
19	4545	J. B. D.	M.	1st May, 1876	December 22	Recovered
20	4546	A. S.	F.	4th May, 1876	December 22	Recovered
					1877.	
21	4598	D. H.	M.	17th June, 1876	January 6	Recovered
22	4675	S. A.	F.	9th September, 1876	January 9	Improved
23	4649	A. D.	M.	4th August, 1876	January 17	Recovered
24	4723	L. I.	M.	11th November, 1876	January 19	Recovered
25	4752	A. T.	M.	15th December, 1876	January 22	Unimproved
26	4505	W. N.	M.	10th April, 1876	January 25	Recovered
27	4634	M. A. H.	F.	17th July, 1876	January 23	Recovered
28	4729	J. S. M.	F.	17th November, 1876	January 29	Unimproved
29	4487	B. McC.	F.	4th April, 1876	January 30	Recovered
30	4704	E. J. D.	F.	13th October, 1876	February 1	Recovered
31	4726	W. L.	M.	14th November, 1876	February 5	Improved
32	4562	E. H.	F.	15th May, 1876	February 6	Recovered
33	4718	J. B.	M.	6th November, 1876	February 7	Improved
34	4757	R. McC.	M.	27th December, 1876	February 8	Recovered
35	3843	M. T.	M.	7th November, 1871	February 9	Improved
36	4775	A. K. R.	M.	20th January, 1877	February 12	Recovered
37	4583	D. M.	M.	30th May, 1876	February 12	Recovered
38	4604	M. D.	M.	21st June, 1876	February 15	Recovered
39	4271	S. E.	F.	11th November, 1874	February 15	Improved
40	4650	J. G. H.	M.	7th August, 1876	February 17	Recovered
41	4306	J. M.	M.	3rd February, 1875	February 28	Unimproved
42	4595	E. O'B.	F.	16th June, 1876	March 6	Recovered
43	4493	E. Y.	F.	6th April, 1876	March 7	Recovered
44	4671	B. T.	M.	2nd September, 1876	March 9	Recovered
45	4735	S. H.	F.	20th November, 1876	March 10	Recovered
46	4749	J. B.	M.	13th December, 1876	March 22	Recovered
47	4146	M. G.	F.	7th January, 1874	March 24	Improved
48	4608	A. H.	M.	26th June, 1876	March 24	Recovered
49	4804	W. F.	M.	16th March, 1877	March 26	Recovered
50	4612	M. H.	F.	29th June, 1876	March 29	Improved
51	4681	R. B.	M.	18th September, 1876	March 29	Unimproved
52	4732	A. O'N.	F.	18th November, 1876	March 31	Recovered
53	4689	J. C.	M.	27th September, 1876	April 2	Recovered
54	4745	D. G.	M.	30th November, 1876	April 7	Improved
55	4737	M. R.	M.	23rd November, 1876	April 16	Recovered
56	4810	B. R.	M.	22nd March, 1877	April 17	Recovered
57	4753	G. F.	M.	16th December, 1876	April 18	Recovered
58	4717	P. McL.	M.	4th November, 1876	April 19	Unimproved
59	4776	W. L.	M.	20th January, 1877	April 24	Recovered
60	4687	S. W.	F.	25th September, 1876	April 30	Unimproved
61	4410	J. H.	M.	10th November, 1875	April 30	Recovered
62	4713	M. A. S.	F.	3rd November, 1876	April 30	Recovered
63	4799	T. McK.	M.	9th March, 1877	May 3	Recovered
64	4665	M. M. S.	F.	26th August, 1876	May 3	Recovered
65	4521	T. G.	M.	19th April, 1876	May 3	Recovered

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

—	Register No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
					1877.	
66	4807	R. P.	M	22nd March, 1877	May 7	Recovered
67	4808	G. C.	F	18th May, 1876	May 5	Improved
68	4339	J. H.	M	10th May, 1875	May 10	Recovered
69	3955	W. P.	M	29th July, 1872	May 11	Recovered
70	4721	J. G	F	9th November, 1876	May 11	Recovered
71	4790	C. B	M	17th February, 1877	May 18	Recovered
72	4821	B. H.	F	9th April, 1877	May 19	Recovered
73	4647	J. R.	M	30th July, 1876	May 19	Improved
74	4777	M. R.	F	21st January, 1877	May 19	Recovered
75	4543	R. Y.	F	1st May, 1876	May 23	Unimproved
76	4482	J. M.	F	3rd April, 1876	June 1	Recovered
77	4809	J. R.	F	22nd March, 1877	June 4	Improved
78	3318	A. A. F.	F	23rd July, 1867	June 6	Improved
79	3328	J. S.	F	7th September, 1867	June 6	Unimproved
80	4042	H. B.	F	31st March, 1873	June 8	Improved
81	4694	M. S.	M	27th September, 1876	June 8	Recovered
82	4744	F. S.	M	30th November, 1876	June 11	Recovered
83	4832	J. McC.	M	30th April, 1877	June 13	Recovered
84	4803	F. D. C.	F	15th March, 1877	June 16	Recovered
85	4762	S. G.	F	24th April, 1876	June 18	Improved
86	4710	M. G.	F	26th October, 1876	June 22	Improved
87	4811	A. McL.	M	28th May, 1877	June 23	Recovered
88	4813	F. A. H. L.	F	27th March, 1877	June 26	Recovered
89	4801	C. J.	M	10th March, 1877	June 28	Unimproved
90	4791	E. J. H.	F	19th February, 1877	June 29	Recovered
91	4358	E. H.	F	12th May, 1876	July 2	Recovered
92	4607	T. E.	M	26th June, 1876	July 3	Unimproved
93	4124	J. M. N.	F	8th November, 1873	July 5	Recovered
94	4334	F. N.	F	4th May, 1875	July 7	Recovered
95	4789	J. E.	M	17th February, 1877	July 13	Recovered
96	4805	F. H.	M	21st March, 1877	July 16	Recovered
97	4697	J. B.	M	29th September, 1876	July 16	Recovered
98	4503	M. A. S.	F	8th April, 1876	July 19	Recovered
99	4848	E. T.	F	24th May, 1877	July 28	Improved
100	4730	M. M.	F	17th November, 1876	July 30	Recovered
101	4824	E. C.	F	14th April, 1877	August 17	Recovered
102	4910	J. P.	M	2nd May, 1877	August 18	Recovered
103	4835	J. D.	M	27th August, 1877	September 5	Unimproved
104	4850	C. K.	F	25th May, 1877	September 6	Recovered
105	4795	J. B. E.	F	5th March, 1877	September 8	Improved
106	4020	J. C.	M	10th February, 1873	September 10	Unimproved
107	5857	W. G.	M	12th June, 1877	September 12	Improved
108	4892	E. A. G.	F	2nd August, 1877	September 13	Recovered
109	4786	E. K.	F	10th February, 1877	September 19	Recovered
110	4888	A. T.	M	24th July, 1877	September 20	Improved
111	4865	D. G. C.	M	21st June, 1877	September 23	Unimproved
112	4812	J. G. R.	M	26th March, 1877	September 30	Improved

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

	No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					1876.	Years	months	days.	
1	3348	H. H.	F....	71	October 27th.....	9	0	8	Dropsy
2	1012	J. B.	M....	66	November 11th ...	25	9	19	Senile decay
3	4700	M. H. H. ..	F....	44	November 13th ...	0	1	10	Lat. phthisis
4	4617	M. S.	F....	63	November 20th ...	0	4	14	Exhaustion of mania
5	4680	F. J. C....	M....	18	November 20th ...	0	2	4	Exhaustion of epilepsy
6	4653	J. F.	M....	58	November 22nd ...	0	3	8	Lat. phthisis
7	4449	J. T.	M....	26	November 29th ...	0	9	12	Phthisis
8	1865	M. A.....	F....	71	December 7th	19	9	9	Senile decay
9	1072	H. G.....	F....	70	December 11th	25	4	22	Cardiac dropsy
10	2399	M. S.	F....	46	December 13th	16	1	13	Phthisis
11	4692	J. E.	M....	72	December 16th	0	2	19	Senile decay
12	4253	E. H.	F....	50	December 20th	2	3	14	Lat. phthisis
13	4366	J. W.....	M....	28	December 21st	1	6	7	Chr. cerebritis
14	3603	W. C.... ...	M....	46	December 22nd ..	6	7	17	Chr. cerebritis
					1877.				
15	4424	C. P.	M....	26	January 8th	1	1	2	Epilepsy
16	2664	W. R.....	M....	64	January 14th	14	9	23	Asphyxia
17	4662	D. B.	M....	61	January 18th	0	4	25	Phthisis & genl. paresis
18	2138	R. T.	M....	60	January 19th	17	10	1	Lat. phthisis
19	4419	J. McF.....	M....	45	January 23rd	0	2	7	Senile decay
20	4373	W. L.....	M....	30	February 2nd	1	6	0	Lat. phthisis
21	733	J. D.	M....	54	February 5th	27	1	7	Exhaustion of epilepsy
22	4420	M. N.....	F....	43	February 7th	1	2	19	Pulmonary gangrene
23	2693	T. M.....	F....	36	February 12th	14	8	8	Lat. phthisis
24	4576	M. McL....	F....	44	February 21st	0	8	29	Lat. phthisis
25	4780	T. W.....	M....	75	February 22nd....	0	0	22	Exhaustion of mania
26	4646	E. C.	M....	30	February 25th	0	6	28	Lat. phthisis
27	4793	M. F. B....	F....	45	March 11th	0	0	14	Exhaustion of mania
28	4536	M. M.....	F....	51	March 19th	0	10	22	Lat. phthisis
29	998	W. D.....	M....	49	March 21st	26	3	10	Diarrhœa
30	4655	A. C. M....	F....	65	March 24th	0	7	8	Exhaustion
31	4727	J. A.	M....	79	April 6th	0	4	22	Exhaustion
32	4270	J. H.	F....	31	April 7th	2	4	1	Lat. phthisis
33	3271	J. H.	M....	31	April 10th.....	10	4	12	Lat. phthisis
34	4674	W. F.....	M....	32	April 18th.....	0	7	15	Epilepsy
35	4822	J. C.	M....	69	April 19th.....	0	0	8	Paralysis
36	4828	R. H.	M....	39	May 15th	0	0	25	Genl. paresis
37	4770	G. C.	M....	40	May 18th	0	4	0	Genl. paresis
38	2669	J. B.	M....	42	May 20th	15	1	23	Lat. phthisis
39	4782	M. S. A....	F....	38	June 2nd	0	3	24	Exhaustion
40	4845	M. I.	F....	34	June 9th	0	0	18	Exhaustion of mania
41	4669	C. K.	M....	39	June 14th	0	9	16	Genl. paresis
42	3616	M. B.....	F....	38	June 15th	6	11	27	Lat. phthisis
43	2855	E. S.	F....	32	June 18th	10	5	13	Enteritis
44	4701	J. L.	F....	62	June 18th	0	8	13	Exhaustion of mania
45	4868	M. K.....	F....	40	June 25th	0	0	12	Exhaustion of mania
46	4679	C. H.	M....	42	July 4th.....	0	9	19	Genl. paresis
47	4624	A. L.	M....	41	July 5th.....	0	11	24	Lat. phthisis
48	4683	J. H.	F....	30	July 18th	0	9	29	Lat. phthisis
49	4529	M. C.....	F....	40	July 24th	1	0	3	Genl. paresis
50	3032	W. McP....	F....	34	July 24th	13	2	13	Phthisis
51	4788	E. J. K....	M....	19	August 3rd	0	5	20	Lat. phthisis
52	4643	M. D.....	F....	71	August 6th	1	0	8	Cardiac dropsy
53	4905	G. J.	M....	40	September 3rd....	0	0	11	Exhaustion of mania
54	4091	E. McG....	F....	42	September 5th....	4	0	25	Lat. phthisis
55	4885	G. C. S....	M....	35	September 8th....	0	1	22	Dysentery
56	4476	J. McN....	M....	62	September 13th ..	1	5	13	Genl. paresis
57	4815	J. S.	M....	20	September 14th ..	0	5	14	Lat. phthisis
58	4773	W. M.....	M....	50	September 20th ..	0	8	2	Softening of brain.

TABLE No. 8.

Patients discharged on probation from Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for two years ending 30th September, 1877.

Register No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
			1875.		
4286	F.	O. D.	1st October	Two weeks	Recovered at home
4241	M.	J. M.	1st "	Four weeks	Re-admitted 14th December, 1875
4266	F.	A. B.	5th "	Three weeks	Retained at home, quiet
4385	M.	J. G.	2nd November	Two weeks	Retained at home, quiet
4140	F.	J. V.	20th "	Four weeks	Recovered at home
4159	M.	G. U.	10th December	Four weeks	Retained at home, quiet
4372	M.	A. W.	24th "	Four weeks	Retained at home, quiet
			1876.		
4406	M	T. G.	11th January	Three months	Re-admitted 19th April, 1876; intemperate
4038	F.	C. McR.	19th February	Three months	Retained at home, quiet
4391	F.	A. R. W.	8th March	Three months	Retained at home, quiet
4403	M.	G. R.	25th "	Six months	Warrant case; removed to home in U.S.
4426	M.	A. W.	28th "	Six months	Warrant case; remains quiet at home
4520	F.	O. G.	23rd May	Six months	Quiet at home
4389	F.	R. B.	15th "	Two months	Remains quiet at home
4452	M.	T. M.	30th "	Three months	Still at home, but dying of phthisis
4463	F.	E. M.	1st June	Three months	Heard nothing of since discharge
4375	F.	E. G.	8th "	Three months	Completely recovered at home
4457	M.	J. B.	13th "	One month	Retained at home
4417	M.	A. H.	14th "	Six months	Warrant case; completely recovered at home
4290	M.	W. M.	2nd August	One month	Remains quiet at home
4533	F.	S. A. G.	19th "	Three months	" "
3869	M.	G. R.	24th "	Two months	" "
4448	F.	E. J. K.	4th "	Three months	Recovered at home
4575	F.	C. J.	9th September	Three months	Still at home
4189	F.	M. B.	20th "	One month	Remains quiet at home
4349	M.	J. S.	6th October	One month	Recovered at home
4644	M.	J. H. H.	3rd November	One month	Recovered at home
4130	F.	S. A.	7th December	One month	Returned 9th Dec., 1876; warrant case
4634	F.	M. A. H.	23rd "	One month	Recovered at home; warrant case
4505	M.	W. N.	25th "	One month	Remained quiet at home during probation; committed suicide afterwards
			1877.		
4718	M.	J. B.	7th January	One month	Returned no better
3843	M.	M. T.	9th "	One month	Remains quiet at home
4306	M.	J. F. M.	29th "	One month	" "
4493	F.	E. Y.	7th February	One month	Recovered at home
4671	M.	B. T.	9th "	One month	" "
4288	M.	C. S.	26th "	One month	Returned no better
4410	M.	J. H.	29th March	One month	Remains at home
4767	M.	N. W. W.	30th "	One month	Returned unimproved
4713	F.	M. A. S.	30th "	One month	Recovered at home
4665	F	M. M. S.	3rd April	One month	" "
4731	F.	G. C.	5th "	One month	" "
4647	M.	J. R.	18th "	One month	Remains at home
4672	F.	S. A. G.	18th "	One month	Returned much improved
4672	F.	S. A. G.	15th May	One month	Is recovering at home
4801	M.	C. J.	28th "	One month	Remains quiet at home
4802	F.	C. K.	5th June	One month	Returned no better
4855	M.	J. S. P.	23rd "	One month	Recovered at home; warrant case
4788	M.	E. J. R.	3rd July	One month	Died at home
4020	M.	J. C.	17th "	One month	Remains quiet at home
4802	F.	C. K.	6th August	One month	Recovered at home
4693	M.	H. B. J.	6th "	One month	Returned with alcoholic mania
4567	F.	M. A.	15th "	One month	Returned at her own request; warrant case
4812	M.	J. G. R.	31st "	One month	Remains at home
4787	F.	E. D.	1st September	One month	Not yet heard from
4871	F.	S. E. M.	12th "	One month	Nothing heard as yet
4769	F.	E. A.	28th "	One month	Still at home
4897	F.	M. V.	29th "	One month	" "

Males	29
Females	28
Total	57

TABLE No. 9.

Average number of patients employed daily.

Male.

How Employed.	No.
Carpenter's Shop	2
Engineer's Shop	6
Wood Yard	5
Bakery	3
With Mason	2
Farm	30
With Painter	5
Garden	6
Grounds	5
Stables	3
Tailor's Shop	3
Kitchens	5
Laundry	3
Dining-Room	8
In the Wards	20
Total	106

Female.

How Employed.	No.
Dining Rooms	18
Kitchens	7
Laundry	7
Sewing Room	41
In Officers' Quarters	2
In Dairy	2
In the Wards	60
Knitting	18
Spinning	2
Total	157

TABLE No. 10.

Clothes made during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

Articles.	Number Made.	Articles.	Number Made
Cotton Chemises	423	Tablecloths	40
Flannel Chemises	150	Aprons	45
Flannel Petticoats	180	Mattress Ticks	17
Wincey "	52	Window Blinds	25
Quilted "	39	Rugs	33
Cotton Shirts	391	Caps	40
Flannel Shirts	115	Pairs of Drawers	12
Sheets	10	Jackets	44
Quilts	116	Neckties	50
Pillow Cases	570	Pairs of Stockings	285
Pillow Ticks	80	Pairs of Socks	968
Towels	153	Sofa Covers	2
Night Gowns	74	Potato Nets	12
Bed Ticks	122	Feather Pillows	13
Dresses	253		

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Professors of Music	0	2	2	6	1	7	9
Book-keepers	0	0	0	13	0	13	13
Labourers	29	0	29	623	0	623	652
Carpenters	4	0	4	109	0	109	113
Teamsters	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Masons	4	0	4	40	0	40	44
Farmers	38	0	38	682	9	691	729
Gardeners	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Harness Makers	0	0	0	8	0	8	8
Domestics	0	4	4	5	871	876	880
Tinsmiths	0	0	0	10	0	10	10
Grocers	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Butchers	3	0	3	13	0	13	16
Druggists	0	0	0	8	0	8	8
Millers	0	0	0	23	0	23	23
Blacksmiths	2	0	2	30	0	30	32
Sailors	3	0	3	19	0	19	22
Tailors	2	0	2	55	0	55	57
Shoemakers	1	0	1	71	0	71	72
Machinists	4	0	4	9	0	9	13
Merchants	8	0	8	59	0	59	67
Printers	3	0	3	23	0	23	26
Painters	4	0	4	15	0	15	19
Clerks	9	0	9	84	0	84	93
Moulders	0	0	0	16	0	16	16
Jewellers	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Coopers	1	0	1	14	0	14	15
Clergymen	0	0	0	18	0	18	18
Railway Conductors	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Wood Workers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Commercial Travellers	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Cigar Makers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Teachers	2	2	4	41	36	77	81
Barbers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Railway Foremen	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Housekeepers	0	0	0	0	241	241	241
Laundresses	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Weavers	0	0	0	11	3	14	14
Seamstresses	0	5	5	0	63	63	68
Spinsters, no occupation	0	27	27	0	62	62	89
Cooks	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
No Occupation	3	6	9	90	204	294	303
Wives	0	55	55	0	431	431	486
Nurses	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Milliners	0	0	0	0	19	19	19
Gentlemen	4	0	4	16	0	16	20
Ladies	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
Inn Keepers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Brewers	0	0	0	9	0	9	9
Carried forward	126	101	227	2,150	1,959	4,103	4,336

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Brought forward.....	126	101	227	2,150	1,559	4,103	4,336
Physicians	1	0	1	11	0	11	12
Students	0	0	0	10	0	10	10
Bakers.....	1	0	1	10	0	10	11
Pedlers	0	2	2	7	0	7	9
Lawyers	1	0	1	14	0	14	15
Engineers	0	0	0	13	0	13	13
Soldiers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Mechanics	0	0	0	21	0	21	21
Photographers.....	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Others.....	0	0	0	33	12	45	45
Occupations not stated...	0	0	0.	203	246	449	449
Total	129	103	232	2,481	2,217	4,698	4,930

LONDON ASYLUM.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

AND

STATISTICAL INFORMATION, 1876-7.

London Asylum,
October 1st, 1877.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc.,
For the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—On the sixth of January of this year, Dr. Landor, who had been Medical Superintendent of this Asylum since it was opened, in November, 1870, died after a long illness. Immediately after his death I was appointed to succeed him, and on the fifteenth day of February I came to London, and entered upon the discharge of my duties.

For a long time previously to his death, Dr. Landor's health was not good, and from the time that he became incapacitated by illness until the time that I came to London, the Asylum was in charge of Dr. Landor's Chief Assistant, Dr. Lett.

I have now the honour to transmit to you the Seventh Annual Report of this Asylum.

On the 1st of October, 1876, there were resident at this Asylum 583 patients, of whom 289 were men and 294 women. During the year from October 1st, 1876, to October 1st, 1877, there have been received at this asylum one hundred and twenty-nine patients, eighty-two of whom were men and forty-seven women. Of these patients seventy-four have been discharged (thirty-eight men and thirty-six women); twenty-seven (twenty-one men and six women) have died; and two, both men, have eloped, leaving in residence at this date 609 patients, 310 men, and 299 women.

It will be noticed that the number discharged recorded during the last year was sixty-one, and the number admitted one hundred and twenty-nine. The recoveries were therefore forty-seven per cent. of those admitted, while the deaths were twenty-one per cent.; but, taking the whole number of patients under treatment the death-rate was only thirty-eight per cent.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 712; the largest number at any one time was 623, on June 23rd; the smallest number was 581, on October 7th; and the average number of patients in residence was 604.

The causes of death, as will be seen by table No. 6, were very various, no one cause being prominent. We have had no epidemic at the Asylum, nor any unusual amount of illness. At one time in the course of the year we had no death at all for two months and fifteen days —from June 30th to September 15th.

The expenditure at this Asylum from September 30th, 1875, to September 30th, 1876, was $83,854 77; or $136 93 per patient, against the expenditure at Toronto Asylum of $82,-372 24, or $133 45¾ per patient. Upon an analysis of the accounts of the two Asylums, it appears that this difference is caused as follows:—

London spends more in the medical department than Toronto by $1.30 per patient—that is to say, we use more stimulants here than they do in Toronto.

London spends more for clothing than Toronto by $1.88 per patient. The reason of this is that Toronto has two hundred paying patients, who furnish their own clothing, while we have only about forty patients of that class.

London spends for fuel $3.20 per patient more than Toronto. The reason of this is that our buildings cover more ground and are not so well constructed as the buildings at Toronto, and that, therefore, they are more difficult to heat.

In other respects the expenditure is about the same, and the general balance, excluding the above items, is in favour of London. Toronto spends most for butter, as they do not make any and we do. Toronto also spends more for gas, repairs, furniture and wages. Their excess in these items is probably due to the fact that they have some good halls for paying patients, which require to be kept in better order, better furnished, better lighted and better attended than the ordinary halls of either their Asylum or ours. London spends less for flour and more for groceries than Toronto. This means that Toronto uses less oatmeal, cornmeal and rice than the London Asylum, and therefore has to use more bread.

Repairs and Alterations.

The principal repairs, alterations, and improvements done during the year are as follows :—First, we have laid twenty-three thousand feet of hardwood flooring in the front hall, dining-rooms, dormitories and bath-rooms. Second, we have used fourteen thousand feet of one-inch boards for ceiling, and with this material we have ceiled two large dining-rooms, and have gone on with the ceiling of the corridors. Third, to enlarge the garden, we have removed one thousand feet of old fence and built one thousand feet of new fence, and we have closed all the openings between the pickets for a thousand feet of the old fence of the garden on the east side, to prevent the fruit being taken. Fourth, we have fitted up a new office and dispensary. We have turned the old dispensary into a water-closet and bath-room, and we have turned the old office into a reception-room for the friends of the patients in the day-time, and for a sitting room for the employees in the evening. And fifth, we have placed two hundred and fifty large square guards around the trees on each side of the side line, which runs between the two parts of our farm, replacing the small guards which were there before, and which were chafing the trees badly.

In the engineer's department we have placed a pump at the new well ; we have connected this pump by pipes with all the tanks, and from this new well we now draw our whole supply of water for all purposes. We have pumped this new well at the rate of six hundred thousand gallons a day, and I believe it would supply a million gallons a day if required. The water is of excellent quality. The well-known chemist and scientist, Wm. Saunders, Esq., of this city, has analyzed the water with the following result :—

"I completed the examination of the water from your deep well to day (September 20th, 1877), and find it to be *remarkably good.* I could not detect any trace of organic matter, and from one imperial gallon of the water evaporated to dryness, I obtained a *fraction less than twelve grains* of earthy matter, which is the smallest proportion of earthy constituents I have ever met with in any well water or spring water that I have examined. This earthy residue consists mainly of carbonate of lime, with traces of chlorides of lime and magnesium ; and sulphate of lime. You have abundant reason to congratulate yourself in that you have obtained such an abundant and convenient supply of water, so very free from earthy and other impurities."

The health of the Asylum has never been better than it has been since we began to use this water.

We have taken out two of our boilers, one of which we have had thoroughly repaired, and the other we replaced with a newer and larger boiler. We have had another boiler repaired without moving it. We have done a great deal of painting whitewashing, plastering, and some papering ; but this is work that we must keep doing all the time. It has no beginning or end.

And lastly, Dr. Metcalf being a telegraph operator, since he came to this Asylum we have had an instrument put up in the office occupied by Dr. Metcalf, and we have constant telegraphic communication with the city—this we find to be a very great convenience. We have made some experiments with Professor Bell's new instrument, the telephone, and we have satisfied ourselves that there would be no difficulty at all, and not much expense, to put

it in operation between London and the Asylum; and if we had not a good telegraph operator here, I should ask to have it put up at once. I may say in this connection, that we shall have to consider what will be the best mode of connecting the different parts of the completed Asylum with the central office, and it seems to me that the telephone might be advantageously used for that purpose.

Repairs and Alterations needed.

The principal repairs and alterations still requiring to be done, are—First, to continue the flooring of the main building with hardwood. I hope that this job will be continued until the whole Asylum is done. Second, to floor and ceil the sewing-room. Third, to enlarge the drying-room. And Fourth, to alter and refit windows. This last job ought to be done as soon as possible, as the windows are in a bad state, a great many of them will not open and shut, and the frames of many of them are loose in the walls.

Restraint.

In the Report of the late Dr. Landor, for 1871, he claimed that this was a non-restraint asylum. When the Institution came into my hands early in this year, there was as much restraint used here as at any of the restraint asylums that I have visited in this country or in the States. As I cannot suppose any insincerity on the part of Dr. Landor, when he made his report in 1871, I must suppose that he, upon enlarged experience and mature consideration, changed his mind upon this point, and became towards the end of his life a believer in mechanical restraint. I cannot see that in any of his reports he declares this change of opinion and practice to the world. For my own part, I am persuaded that the use of mechanical restraint variously applied to meet the requirements of particular cases is the most useful and least disagreeable, the cheapest and least injurious of any form of restraint that can be used. And as for non-restraint, I do not believe it can be or ever was practised, it would be a worse cruelty to many patients than the old chains and straight waistcoats of Bedlam. No form of restraint has been added to those before used at this asylum since I took charge of it, except six crib beds and six restraint chairs. The crib beds I look upon as the most absolutely unobjectionable of all forms of restraint. They permit every movement that a patient ought in his own interest to make. They allow him to lie in any position, to turn from side to side, to draw up his legs or stretch them out; they are only a restraint inasmuch as they prevent the patient from getting out of bed. A few months after I came to this asylum, and while I was away attending the convention at St. Louis, a patient was received here with acute mania. The patient was not a strong man, and was not very violent; but he was excessively restless. He could not be kept in bed a moment without being watched or in some way fastened. It was impossible to watch him day and night, as we had not attendants that we could spare for the purpose; so my assistants, having no crib beds, tied him as well as they could in his bed. It was easy to tie him but very difficult to keep him tied. In the middle of the night he got loose and when the night watch found him he was running under the bed and out again on his hands and knees as fast as he could run. He had bruised and torn his back, knees and other parts of his body in a terrible manner. He subsequently had erysipelas from the wounds which extended to the left pleura, resulted in empyema, and will eventually, I am almost certain, lead to his death. As soon as I got home I ordered some crib beds, and got him in one within a few days; and I blamed myself that I had not ordered the beds sooner, that I might have had one ready. This patient has now been in residence four months. From the time he was admitted until the present moment he has been as restless every minute of the time, except when he has been asleep, as he was on the night in which he injured himself so badly. Part of that time he has been very ill, at times apparently dying, but always restless and wanting to get up to attend to his business or to go to see some one. Now what could have been done with that man without a crib bed? We had not attendants that we could spare to watch him day and night. Should we keep him stupefied with opium? keep him tied? let him bruise himself to death? It makes one shudder to think of either alternative. And yet one of the three I must have chosen unless I had got a crib bed, and I must have been responsible for the consequences. I have other patients who need a crib bed almost as much as this poor fellow, who is, of course, an extreme

case; but so far I have not needed to use more than three or four crib beds at a time in the whole house. The restraint chairs are not a new form of restraint. Benches were used as these chairs are now occasionally used. The chairs, however, are much more convenient, and more comfortable for the patient.

Officers and Employés.

The officers are all thoroughly capable, and are all anxious to have the work of their several departments kept up and well done. The best understanding exists between all of them and myself. During the first two or three months of my residence here I discharged a good many attendants, but since that time scarcely any; and I believe I have now as good a staff of *employés* as can be found at any asylum on the Continent.

Sunday Services.

We have service every Sunday morning at 8:45 throughout the year. Four Episcopal churches in the city divide the duty between them and supply us with clergymen a month each in turn. Our choir is provided by ourselves, and is not as good as I think it might be. I look forward to having a much better choir by this time next year. This Sunday morning service is attended by all the patients who are well enough to go. No one is allowed to remain absent from service because he or she does not want to attend. As a general thing these services are willingly attended by the patients, and are undoubtedly highly beneficial to them, and our best thanks are due the clergymen, who so disinterestedly perform this service for us.

Dietary.

At your suggestion the dietary at this asylum was improved last spring by adding porridge, potatoes and boiled rice, alternately to the breakfast. Since that addition I think it is reasonably good. It varies somewhat with the time of the year as different things come in season on the farm or in the garden. I will cite two weeks taken at random—one in April and one in September; they will show fairly enough what our diet is:—

April 8—14.

Breakfast—	Sunday:	Bread and butter; coffee.
	Monday:	Room 1—Bread, butter, fried potatoes, coffee.
		Room 2—Bread, butter, boiled bread, with molasses coffee.
	Tuesday:	Room 1—Bread, butter, oatmeal porridge, coffee.
		Room 2—Bread, butter, fried potatoes, coffee.
	Wednesday:	Room 1—Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee.
		Room 2—Bread, butter, oatmeal porridge, coffee.
	Thursday:	Room 1—Bread, butter, cornmeal porridge, coffee
		Room 2—Bread, butter, boiled rice, coffee.
	Friday:	Room 1—Bread, butter, boiled rice, coffee.
		Room 2—Bread, butter, cornmeal porridge, coffee.
	Saturday:	Room 1—Bread and butter, boiled bread, coffee.
		Room 2—Bread, butter, fried potatoes, coffee.
Dinner—	Sunday:	Stewed meat, potatoes, bread.
	Monday:	Corned beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
	Tuesday:	Roast beef, potatoes, bread, bread-pudding.
	Wednesday:	Soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread.
	Thursday:	Irish stew, bread, baked bread pudding.
	Friday:	Boiled beef, fish, potatoes, bread, carrots.
	Saturday:	Roast beef, potatoes, pickles, bread, bread-pudding

Tea—	Sunday :	Bread, butter, tea.
	Monday :	Bread, butter, baked apples, tea.
	Tuesday :	Bread, butter, tea.
	Wednesday :	Bread, butter, preserves, tea.
	Thursday :	Bread, butter, buns, tea.
	Friday :	Bread, butter, apple-pies, tea.
	Saturday :	Bread, butter, stewed prunes, tea.

September 2—8.

Breakfast—	Sunday :	Bread, butter, coffee.
	Monday :	Bread, butter, boiled bread, coffee.
	Tuesday :	Bread, butter, oatmeal porridge, coffee.
	Wednesday :	Room 1—Bread, butter, boiled rice, coffee.
		Room 2—Bread, butter, cornmeal porridge, coffee.
	Thursday :	Room 1—Bread, butter, oatmeal porridge, coffee.
		Room 2—Bread, butter, boiled rice, coffee.
	Friday :	Room 1—Bread, butter, boiled bread, coffee.
		Room 2—Bread, butter, oatmeal porridge, coffee.
	Saturday :	Room 1.—Bread, butter, oatmeal porridge, coffee.
		Room 2—Bread, butter, boiled bread, coffee.
Dinner—	Sunday :	Stewed meat, potatoes, tomatoes, bread.
	Monday :	Corned beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
	Tuesday :	Roast beef, potatoes, tomatoes, bread, bread pudding.
	Wednesday :	Currie, potatoes bread.
	Thursday :	Irish stew, bread, baked bread pudding.
	Friday :	Boiled beef, fish, potatoes, pickles, bread.
	Saturday :	Roast beef, potatoes, beets, bread, bread pudding.
Tea—	Sunday :	Bread, butter, tea.
	Monday :	Bread, butter, tomatoes, tea.
	Tuesday :	Bread, butter, rolls, tea.
	Wednesday :	Bread, butter, tea.
	Thursday :	Bread, butter, buns, tea.
	Friday :	Bread, butter, melons, tea.
	Saturday :	Bread, butter, tea.

This is probably a somewhat better diet than our patients were accustomed to at home on an average, since the great majority of them belong to the labouring class.

Work done by Patients.

With an average population of about six hundred patients, we have something like half that number at work all the time. Many of them do not do much, to be sure, but in the aggregate they do an immense quantity of work in the course of the year. There is no branch of labour about the Asylum in which the patients do not take part. In the halls they make beds, sweep, scrub, &c., &c. They assist the painter, carpenter, plasterer and engineer. A large number, varying however from week to week, work on the farm, and assist in every kind of farm work. Others work in the fruit and vegetable gardens; others in the flower gardens, and keep the grounds in order. There are patients whose duty it is to look after the horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. The female patients make beds, sweep, scrub, assist in the kitchen, laundry and dining-rooms. They sew, knit and spin. In fact, useful and suitable employment is found for every patient who is fit to work and who will work. I believe myself that such an amount of work as can be done comfortably is, for the curable, one of the best remedial agents that can be used, and to the incurable, I believe that constant occupation, short of actual fatigue, is, as it is to the sane man, one of the greatest boons that can be bestowed upon him. A record has been kept for the past year of the number of days' work done by

patients. The work is divided into that done by men and that done by women, and again divided into work done in the halls and work done outside the halls. The figures are :—

Days' work done	by	men in halls	27,980
"	"	women in halls	28,202
"	"	men outside	29,821
"	"	women outside	14,839
		Total	100,842

If all the patients had worked all the time, 220,160 days' work would have been done. So that deducting Sundays on which day but very few patients work, about half the number of patients under treatment have been employed. In the record of work done, which will be kept at this Asylum in the future, the kind of work done will be more minutely specified.

Amusements.

From the beginning of the year, until after the date at which I took charge of the asylum, there were few or no amusements. This was in consequence of Dr. Landor's long and severe illness, ending in his death. But from early in February, until the season became too far advanced for indoor evening amusements, we did pretty well. Besides the weekly dances and several performances by the Asylum Amateur Dramatic Club, which were exceedingly creditable, we were favoured by performances by the following companies, to all of whom we beg to offer our sincere thanks :—

1. Cool Burgess and Company.
2. The Holman Opera Company.
3. Mr. Durham and Company.
4. Messrs. Burton and Chisholm, and the London Amateurs.
5. The 7th Battalion Band, Mr. Ryse, and the London Quartette Club.
6. "Our Boys" Minstrels.
7. James R. McDowell and Company.
8. Mr. Barnes and Miss Stagg.
9. Mr. Archie Bremner and Company.
10. Mr. St. John Hyttenranch and the members of the City Band.

Amusements of this sort are by no other people, perhaps so much appreciated as by those confined in an Asylum, the unfortunate inmates of which have so few enjoyments of any kind ; and I am certain that nowhere else do they do more good. I trust that in the time to come the tedious monotony of our patients' existence may be often broken by such entertainments as the above.

Provisions against Fire.

The following fire regulations have been drawn up, printed, and a copy of them given to every *employé* about the Asylum, to be kept by each one with his or her copy of the Asylum "Rules and Regulations."

FIRE RULES.

1. A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.—The Chief Attendant on each flat, shall every evening cause to be filled with water four pails on each hall, Such pails to be placed in the open corridor close to the bath-room. When the night-watches, male and female, go on duty, they shall see that these pails are full and in place, and if they are not full and in place, the night-watches shall report in the morning upon what flats the pails were not placed.

2. In the event of fire breaking out at the Asylum, the person who discovers the fire, if he or she thinks that there is a reasonable prospect of extinguishing it, will attempt to do so at once, and to that end will get any help which is immediately at hand, either attendants or others. And nothing in these rules shall be understood as interfering with these prelim-

inary efforts, the nature of which must be left to the judgment of those on the spot at the time. But these attempts failing, the persons engaged in them must not delay proceeding to the stations assigned to them in the rules which follow If the person who discovers the fire thinks there is not a reasonable prospect of putting it out, or if he or she makes the attempt and fails, he or she will immediately report the fire to the Engineer, or if the Engineer is not at the Asylum, to the Assistant Engineer or head stoker amongst those who are at the Asylum, and as soon as possible thereafter, he or she shall send or take word to the Medical Superintendent, the Assistant Physician, and the chief male and the chief female attendants of the main building, if that is threatened, or the Refractory Asylum, if the fire is there.

3. The Engineer or his representative will, with the aid of his Assistant Engineer and stokers, take charge of such hose or fire engine or engines as he shall think best to use. He will be assisted by the male attendants from the cottages and Refractory Asylum, if the fire is in the main building, and by the male attendants from the main building if the fire is in the Refractory Asylum. These men will report at once to the Engineer, or the person who represenst him at the time, and will act absolutely under his orders.

4. The Medical Superintendent will proceed at once to the fire, and will give such general or particular directions as shall seem to him best under the particular circumstances of the case.

5. The First Assistant Physician shall proceed to the scene of the fire at once. If he reaches it before the Medical Superintendent, he will act as if he were Medical Superintendant until that officer arrives. He shall then act under instruction from that officer.

6. The carpenter shall, as soon as possible, report himself to the Superintendent, or to his representative, should he himself not be at the scene of the fire. He shall act under the immediate direction of the Medical Superintendent. The assistant carpenter, builder, plasterer, and bakers, shall report immediately to the carpenter, and shall act under his orders.

7. It shall be the duty of the chief attendants, both male and female, the life of whose patients is threatened, even remotely, by the fire, to get all their attendants to work at once to prepare the patients for removal to the airing court belonging to that part of the main building or Refractory Asylum, if that be possible, and if that situation seems a safe one. If not possible to reach the airing court, or if it should seem that that situation would not be safe, they shall proceed at once to remove their patients to some place that is accessible, and that seems to him or her safe, subject to directions from the Superintendent, for which directions, however, they shall not wait.

8. Should the fire be in the main building, however far it may be from the main halls, the chief male attendant and his attendants shall not leave his side of the house, but shall remain with the male patients to attend to and quiet them. The same rule applies to the chief female and ordinary female attendants, and the same rule shall apply to the Refractory Asylum, if the fire is there.

9. Other medical assistants, besides the First Assistant Physician, will report to the Medical Superintendent or his representative, and shall act upon directions received from him. Should the fire be at the Refractory Asylum, however, and one of the Physicians be resident there, such Physician shall take the chief direction of the efforts to meet the emergency until the arrival of the Medical Superintendent, and he shall then act under the directions of the Medical Superintendent.

10. Should the farm buildings be threatened by the fire, the Farmer, and under his direction, the ploughmen, the cowman, the messenger and the butcher, shall see to removing the stock to a place of safety. Should the farmer not be on the ground, the *employés* mentioned in this paragraph will take such measures as seem to them best for the safety of the stock, until directions are given them by the Superintendent or his representative. Should the farm buildings not be threatened by the fire, all the *employés* mentioned in this paragraph will report themselves to the Superintendent or his representative, and will act under his immediate orders.

11. Should the fire break out at night, the alarm must be immediately given to the night watches, both male and female, and they shall immediately give notice of the fire to the persons mentioned in paragraph 2 of these rules.

12. The Chief Attendant at the Centre Cottage, if his own buildings are not immediately threatened, will collect the best men from the cottages as quickly as possible, and report himself to the Engineer, and place himself and men at the Engineer's disposal.

The hose and the various engines have been examined and cleaned up, and they have been found to be in good order, and ready for instant use. The hose has been all tested, two lengths burst and were rejected ; the rest of the hose is in good order. We have thrown water over the centre building with all of it in turn, using part at a time. The stokers have all been instructed in the use of the chemical fire engines ; and Mr. Cope informs me that they are any of them capable of managing any of the fire engines or hydrants that it might be necessary to use in case of fire.

An excellent addition to our means of dealing with a fire, should we ever have one, would be a certain number of Babcock Fire Extinguishers.—say six in the main building, two at the refractory, and one at each cottage. Should these be furnished to the Asylum, I will see that every attendant and night watch is taught how to use them. The great merit of these machines is that they enable you to contend against the fire while it is yet small, and I have very little faith in any means of putting out a fire here, especially in our main building, if it once gained any great headway. In spite of these and all other precautions that may be taken, I have great fear that should a fire ever get fairly started, the building would be burnt to the ground. I therefore consider prevention as more important than any or all attempts at cure, and have taken, and am taking, all possible precautions to prevent what would be the most terrible calamity that could happen to us.

Mr. Cope suggests that since our buildings have become so numerous, and the risk of fire consequently increasing, that it would be wise on the part of the Government to supply us with a steam fire engine. I am not sure that this is not an excellent suggestion, and I am sure it is well worth the consideration of the Government.

In connection with this subject, I beg to draw your attention to the necessity of providing tanks at the refractory asylum and at the cottages, from which to obtain a supply of water for fire purposes. There should be two tanks at the former, one towards each end, and one about midway between the three cottages. These tanks should not have a less capacity than twenty thousand gallons apiece ; they could be kept full by the down pipes from the building and by springs in the ground in the neighbourhood, which could be turned into them. I should like very much if, at the same time, a large tank of a capacity of not less than thirty thousand gallons were built in the middle of the barn-yard. It could be fed from the down pipes from the buildings and by springs in that neighbourhood. If a fire broke out in these buildings while a north wind was blowing, the store, sewing room, carpenter's shop, and even the large asylum would be endangered ; if the wind was south-west the refractory would be in great peril, and and if the wind was east the cottages would stand a good chance of being burned. The means by which water would have to be supplied to extinguish a fire at the farm buildings at present is so complicated, and the fire would be so rapid, that I do not believe our efforts—not to extinguish it, for that would be out of the question—but to keep it down, would amount to anything.

Treatment.

The treatment adopted at this Asylum for the relief or cure of the patients who are sent here, of course, varies with the circumstances of each case. Speaking generally we rely more upon regular hours, exercise, good food, and kindness, and firmness in the management of patients, than we do upon drugs. Sedatives are very rarely used to quiet restless patients, stimulants are much oftener had recourse to, and I believe they are much more efficacious, and much less injurious in their after effects. There is one special symptom which I have attempted to meet by a special remedy—I refer to masturbation. This habit has often been looked upon as a prominent cause of insanity, and most writers consider it to be a cause in some instance. Whether it is ever the sole cause of insanity I very much doubt. But I am satisfied that along with other causes, such as hereditary predisposition, this habit may materially assist in bringing on the attack. In many other instances the attack of insanity having been brought on by entirely different causes, it is nevertheless aggravated by this habit, which in this case, may have been contracted before the onset of the mental disease, or not until after the moral sense of the patient was weakened or destroyed by his or her malady. In still other cases, the habit is a symptom of the disease, and nothing more. It is simply a result of the cerebral or ganglionic irritation which is a part of the patients diseased state. Now, with reference to treatment, it will be seen at once that cases, in which masturbation is in any sense a cause, must be distinguished from cases in which it is merely

a symptom. In the former class of case the removal of the habit would be highly beneficial to the patient. In the latter case, even were it possible to cure the habit, no good result could be expected to follow. Again that class of cases in which the habit is the cause, or one out of several causes, of the malady, must be subdivided into the cases in which the removal of the habit may be expected to be of benefit; and the cases in which though the habit was once a cause it has ceased to be so, organic changes have supervened upon an originally functional disorder, and the case become hopeless. This analysis shows that in only a small proportion of all those cases in which masturbation exists, could removal of the habit, even were this possible, be expected to be of any benefit to the patient. And this view, drawn from an analysis of the function of masturbation as a cause is strengthened by the results obtained upon attempts to arrest the habit, as the following tabular statement shows:—

Name.	Date "Wired."	Rewired.	Rewired.	Result.	Remarks.
W. A. F.	February 24	March 8	April 5	Preventive	Marked improvement.
C. G.	March 3			do	do do
L. S.	" 6	March 15	April 5	Non-preventive	No improvement.
G. E.	" 8	" 28		Preventive	Marked improvement.
A. M.	" 8	May 1		Non-preventive	No improvement.
M. M.	" 15			Largely preventive	Marked improvement.
E. B.	" 15	May 1		Non-preventive	No improvement.
J. O.	" 15	" 1		do	do
A. T.	" 15	April 10		do	do
J. H.	April 10	" 19		Prevention doubtful	do
J. D.	" 10	" 19		Largely preventive	Much improved.
W. C.	" 19			Non-preventive	No improvement.
P. R.	" 19			do	do
J. Z.	July 10			Preventive	Much improved.
J. R.	" 12			do	Slightly improved.

N.B.—In several cases there was so much inflammation and swelling of the prepuce that the wire had to be removed. As soon as the inflammation subsided the wire was replaced. In several cases more than one wire had to be used to arrest the practice.

This table, showing the result of arresting the habit, clearly indicates some connection between the habit and the mental condition. These cases were carefully selected as belonging to a class in which the habit seemed to be to some extent a cause of the insanity. It will be seen that there are no cases given in which the habit was arrested and no improvement took place. In seven cases out of the fifteen, however, it will be seen that the habit was not arrested. Now there is, unquestionably, a large class of cases in which, if the habit could be arrested, no improvement would result. There is also a large class in which it is impossible to arrest the habit by any means at our disposal. These two classes seem to correspond, and, in fact, to be the same class looked at in two different ways. The method adopted was that described by Dr. Yellowlees in the "Journal of Mental Science," for July, 1876, and is generally known as "wiring." I may remark here, that in many cases the habit cannot be stopped by this method without using more than one wire, and restraining the hands in a muff as well. In four cases where this habit existed, and where the prepuce was very long. I practised circumcision, partly with the idea that that step might arrest or lessen the practice of the habit, and partly for the sake of cleanliness. In all four cases the operation stopped the habit completely for a time, until the wound was healed. In all four cases the patients practised the habit as much as ever after the wound was healed, and in none of the four cases was there any mental improvement, even temporarily.

Completed Asylum.

Before this time next year, if nothing unforseen occurs to obstruct the progress of the work upon them, the additions now in course of construction at this Asylum will be completed and in occupation. This Asylum will then consist:

Firstly—Of a main building, consisting of a central building containing the executive

department, officers' rooms, &c., and two wings capable of accommodating 272 patients each—*i.e.*, a total of 544 patients.

Secondly—Of a Refractory Asylum, also consisting of a centre and two wings, the centre building containing rooms for the medical officer in charge, assistant matron, chief attendants, and other employees; and the wings, containing single-room accommodation for 140 patients—70 male and 70 female.

Thirdly—Of three cottages in a group, each of which will contain 30 men and 30 women=180 patients.

The total capacity of the Asylum will be 864—432 men and 432 women. It will be, I believe, the third largest Asylum on the continent, and will be very continent, and will be very completely provided with outbuildings of all kinds. A separate residence for the Medical Superintendent, another for the Bursar, barns stables, coal sheds, carpenter, butcher, engineer shops, sewing house, store, lodges at the gates, cottages for *employés*, etc., etc.

Visitors.

We have a large number of visitors in the course of the year, both those who come to see friends and relations who are inmates of the Asylum, and those who, having no friends resident in it, come to see the Asylum itself. I always admit these people freely, and I think it is a good thing that they should come and see what sort of a place a Lunatic Asylum is. The people of average education throughout the country have most of them grown up with the idea that a Lunatic Asylum is an immense prison, full of all sorts of horrors. They must consequently, many of them, suffer severely in mind when they have to send a relation to one of these institutions, and I have no doubt that is one cause of the reluctance to send and the delay in sending patients—a delay which has been bitterly deplored by my predecessor, and by many other Superintendents. Actual inspection of the Asylum by persons of intelligence and good standing from different parts of the country, and their account of what they see to their neighbours on their return home seems to me about the only way that this unfortunate prejudice can be removed, and I therefore encourage them to come. So far from their visits being injurious to the patients, I am satisfied that they are beneficial to them. Anything that tends to break the inexpressible tedium of Asylum life without producing injurious excitement must be on the whole good for the patients. Any one who would wish to shut out from the wards of an asylum the little healthy mental atmosphere from the outside world that there might be a chance of admitting for fear the contact should wound the diseased susceptibilities of the patients, it seems to me would be on a par with the ignorant practitioner of ordinary medicine, who, when his patient has a fever, causes all the doors and windows to be kept shut, and cautions the sick man's friends against giving him a glass of cold water.

Probation.

In his report of September 30th, 1875, Dr. Landor gave a table of all the patients who had been sent home on probation from the time the Asylum was opened until that date, with the result in each case and remarks. As I think that this table has a good deal of practical interest. I have continued it to date, and append it to the present Report.

HISTORY OF PROBATIONS

At the Asylum for the Insane, London, from opening of Asylum in 1870 to 30th September, 1877.

No.	Sex.	Reg. No.	No. of days on Probation	Asylum Residence. Y	M	D	Age on Admission.	Reported Condition when admitted.	Result.	Remarks.
1	F	244	23	0	3	1	32	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	Three previous attacks.
2	M	239	121	0	6	3	18	Acute mania..	Discharged recovered	
3	M	243	62	0	4	1	38	Acute mania, with desire to wander ..	Discharged recovered	One previous attack.
4	M	205	....	.....			24	Acute mania.....	Returned	Being harmless, friends allowed to take him home for a short visit.
5	M	270	65	13	1	11	27	Unknown	Discharged recovered	Is now a partner with his brother in a foundry.
6	F	142	....	.....			35	Mania..... ..	Returned	Permitted to go home for a short visit.
7	M	393	188	0	10	8	35	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	
8	F	164	.....	.....			46	Epileptic mania	Returned	Allowed to pay a visit to friends.
9	M	381	33	0	7	15	53	Mania · suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	Eloped; when found, permitted to remain on probation.
10	M	430	53	0	5	14	50	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	Re-admitted after a lapse of five years, having conducted his business in the interval.
11	M	445	41	0	4	17	24	Mania; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	
12	F	449	38	0	4	29	24	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	Two years after discharge had a relapse
13	M	465	74	0	5	21	23	Mania	Discharged recovered	Had two previous attacks.
14	F	426	....	.....			17	Nymphomania.....	Returned relapsed ..	Obliged to be brought back before probation expired. Same as No. 23.
15	F	442	.....	.....			35	Mania.....	Returned relapsed ..	Many previous attacks.
16	M	443	43	0	7	27	43	Acute mania.....	Discharged improved	One previous attack. After a few months, sent to Toronto Asylum.
17	F	418	37	0	10	6	28	Melancholia; suicidal and dangerous ...	Discharged recovered	One previous attack.
18	M	401	49	1	1	3	27	Mania; inclined to wander	Discharged recovered	One previous attack. Re-admitted after interval of two and a half years.
19	F	395	36	1	1	7	36	Mania; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	
20	F	396	41	1	2	12	28	Mania; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	
21	F	468	54	0	10	13	25	Acute mania.... ...	Discharged recovered	
22	M	498	72	0	8	14	34	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged recovered	Attempted suicide; re-admitted after a year's interval. Same as No. 54.
23	F	426	180	1	5	1	17	Nymphomania... ..	Discharged improved	Recovered sufficiently to be taken care of outside. Same as No. 14.
24	M	435	33	0	11	11	34	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged recovered	Eloped; when found, allowed to remain on probation.
25	F	489	16	0	7	20	27	Puerperal mania	Discharged improved	Husband took her out on probation, with instructions which he neglected to follow; consequently she was discharged; afterwards re-admitted. Same as No. 35.
26	M	529	30	0	5	10	43	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	Has a sister in the Asylum.
27	F	202	36	3	2	0	53	Mania; suicidal.	Discharged improved	Very fretful to get home, so was allowed out on probation, as further Asylum residence was deemed injurious.
28	F	206	48	2	11	18	27	Mania; suicidal and dangerous.	Discharged recovered	Two previous attacks.

History of Probations at Asylum for the Insane, London.—*Continued.*

No.	Sex.	Reg. No.	No. of days on Probation	Asylum Residence. Y	M	D	Age on Admission.	Reported Condition when admitted.	Result.	Remarks.
29	F	556	87	0	5	26	23	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	Re-admitted after an interval of 2½ months. Same as No. 43.
30	F	564	....	.....			27	Acute mania.....	Returned unimprov'd	Mother supposed to have died insane.
31	F	565	28	0	5	8	13	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	Was really a case of hysteria occurring before puberty.
32	M	602	38	0	2	4	38	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	Re-admitted after an interval of 6 months. Now in Asylum.
33	F	566	35	0	5	11	29	Puerperal mania	Discharged recovered	Said to be epileptic. Never known to have had a fit in Asylum.
34	F	586	37	0	5	4	25	Melancholia; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	Re-admitted after a year's interval. Same as No. 42.
35	F	573	109	0	9	11	28	Puerperal mania	Discharged improved	Same as No. 25.
36	F	207	160	3	9	27	30	Mania.....	Discharged improved	Several previous attacks.
37	F	525	141	1	4	5	40	Puerperal mania . . .	Discharged recovered	Two previous attacks.
38	M	611	151	0	8	0	18	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	
39	F	609	59	0	6	4	39	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	Re-admitted after interval of six months.
40	F	508	172	1	10	11	53	Melancholia; inclined to wander	Discharged recovered	
41	F	553	231	1	6	1	40	Puerperal melancholia	Discharged recovered	
42	F	642	145	0	8	11	25	Mania; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	Same as No. 34.
43	F	613	134	0	10	11	43	Mania; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	Same as No. 29.
44	F	604	131	1	0	17	28	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	Has a sister in the Asylum.
45	M	625	171	0	11	25	?	Mania; dangerous ..	Discharged recovered	
46	M	569	169	1	5	24	?	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	A previous attack, 16 years before admission here.
47	F	623	....	.....			18	Acute mania.....	Returned relapsed ..	Supposed cause of relapse, poverty and bad food.
48	M	541	163	1	8	22	25	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	Formerly in Toronto Asylum.
49	M	632	125	0	9	11	36	Mania; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	
50	M	438	....	.....			37	Acute mania; homicidal	Returned relapsed ..	Supposed cause of relapse, insufficient food and hard work. Afterwards discharged cured, and has now been well two years.
51	F	641	123	0	8	16	24	Puerperal mania	Discharged recovered	Re-admitted after an interval of six months.
52	M	513	119	1	10	17	27	Mania; inclined to wander	Discharged improved	
53	M	674	115	0	5	18	23	Acute mania; dangerous.....	Discharged recovered	Had a previous attack seven years before.
54	M	643	....	.....			35	Melancholia; suicidal	Returned relapsed ..	Same as No. 22. Mother insane; father eccentric; sister now in Asylum.
55	F	670	107	0	6	5	27	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	
56	F	364	92	2	9	24	30	Melancholia; inclined to wander	Discharged improved	
57	F	662	....	.....			65	Mania.....	Returned relapsed ..	Same as No. 72.
58	M	579	138	1	6	27	20	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	
59	M	537	114	1	9	7	45	Mania.....	Discharged improved	Re-admitted after an interval of 1½ years.
60	F	369	81	2	10	20	22	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	
61	F	699	70	0	4	20	35	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged improved	Re-admitted in three months.
62	F	684	28	0	4	18	19	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	Two previous attacks. Re-admitted after a lapse of nine months. Same as No. 81.
63	F	173	109	7	7	18	43	Melancholia	Discharged improved	
64	M	584	89	1	3	22	48	Melancholia; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged improved	

History of Probations at Asylum for the Insane, London.—*Continued.*

No.	Sex.	Reg. No.	No. of days on Probation	Asylum Residence. Y	M	D	Age on Admission.	Reported Condition when admitted.	Result.	Remarks.
65	F	518	144	2	3	30	38	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	Had several previous attacks.
66	M	702	168	0	9	0	58	Mania; dangerous ..	Discharged recovered	Re-admitted after interval of 18 months, during which time he managed his own affairs. Subsequently discharged.
67	F	719	180	0	9	5	48	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged recovered	
68	M	687	167	1	0	10	40	Mania - suicidal and homicidal	Discharged recovered	Father said to have died in an Asylum in England.
69	M	708	39	0	6	23	35	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged recovered	Brother was insane, but recovered.
70	F	741	58	0	4	18	19	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	Her mother has been an inmate of this Asylum for many years.
71	M	400	185	3	4	20	38	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	
72	F	662	38	1	1	4	65	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	Same as No. 57.
73	F	416	....	..	..	....	39	Religious mania; homicidal	Returned relapsed ..	Now in Asylum.
74	M	220	....	.....			20	Acute mania; dangerous.....	Returned	Merely sent home on a visit.
75	F	774	54	0	5	15	19	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	
76	F	763	31	0	6	7	22	Melancholia; inclined to wander	Discharged recovered	
77	M	760	45	0	7	21	45	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	Once in Asylum in Dublin, twice in Canada; now well, and working at his trade of shoemaking.
78	M	754	172	1	1	0	45	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	Eloped, but allowed to remain on probation when found; was in this Asylum on a previous occasion.
79	M	786	97	0	7	2	30	Mania: dangerous ..	Discharged recovered	Two previous attacks.
80	M	767	40	0	9	0	34	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	A large number of relatives on maternal side, including mother, said to have been insane.
81	F	801	72	0	6	10	21	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	Same as No. 62. Re-admitted after 6 months.
82	F	811	15	0	3	7	24	Mania; homicidal ..	Discharged recovered	Two previous attacks.
83	F	813	6	0	2	28	36	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	Uncle insane.
84	M	800	165	0	11	16	55	Mania; dangerous ..	Discharged recovered	One previous attack.
85	M	877	20	0	0	27	28	Homicidal mania....	Discharged recovered	In reality, a case of delirium after typhoid fever.
86	F	762	205	1	4	8	59	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	One previous attack.
87	M	391	....	.....			26	Mania.....	Returned	Home on a visit.
88	M	535	185	3	5	3	50	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	
89	M	770	189	1	6	3	23	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	
90	M	715	120	1	9	19	60	Religious mania	Discharged improved	One previous attack.
91	F	885	99	0	8	0	39	Puerperal mania	Discharged recovered	Three previous attacks, each after confinement.
92	M	826	122	0	10	26	27	Suicidal melancholia	Discharged recovered	Father at present a patient in this Asylum.
93	M	894	228	0	10	26	60	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	
94	F	851	194	1	0	21	?	Mania; dangerous ..	Discharged recovered	One previous attack; mother said to have been insane.
95	F	906	29	0	8	4	26	Melancholia; suicidal	Returned unimprov'd	Afterwards discharged cured.
96	F	871	106	0	9	23	25	Mania; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	One previous attack; said to be epileptic; also her brother.
97	F	739	74	1	8	18	20	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	
98	F	825	....	.....			45	Mania.....	Returned	Home on a visit; mother said to be insane.
99	M	910	77	0	6	4	35	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	
100	F	907	99	0	7	20	56	Melancholia; religious	Discharged recovered	One previous attack. No. 101 is her daughter.
101	F	908	85	0	7	19	21	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged recovered	Tried to commit suicide in the Asylum. No. 100 is her mother. Uncle, on paternal side, insane, and in this Asylum.

History of Probations at Asylum for the Insane, London.—*Continued.*

No.	Sex.	Reg. No.	No. of days on Probation	Asylum Residence. Y	M	D	Age on Admission.	Reported Condition when admitted.	Result.	Remarks.
102	M	920	126	0	6	13	20	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	He, as well as uncle, mother and sister said to be epileptic; now a clerk on G. T. R. R.
103	M	759	110	1	9	12	23	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	
104	M	928	99	0	6	19	21	Mania; dangerous ..	Discharged recovered	
105	F	936	90	0	5	28	34	Puerperal mania	Discharged recovered	Father said to have been insane.
106	M	914	64	0	7	16	25	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	
107	F	735	92	2	3	21	38	Mania.....	Discharged improved	A previous attack twelve years before
108	F	833	97	1	5	25	48	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	Several previous attacks.
109	F	930	.....	.....			21	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged improved	
110	M	989	90	0	8	22	48	.....	Discharged recovered	Naturally a weak-minded man.
111	M	1006	120	0	5	12	45	Melancholia; suicidal and dangerous	Discharged recovered	His brother hung himself.
112	F	973	120	0	10	17	18	Mania; inclined to wander	Discharged improved	
113	F	934	120	1	1	22	28	Acute mania.....	Discharged recovered	Had several previous attacks.
114	M	1011	90	0	5	10	36	Acute mania.....	Discharged much improved	Eloped, but at the request of friends, being much improved, was allowed to remain on probation; several previous attacks.
115	M	1007	91	0	6	23	19	Mania; homicidal and destructive	Discharged recovered	Re-admitted after an interval of 14 months.
116	M	1025	31	0	2	22	60	Mania; religious....	Discharged recovered	
117	M	1000	180	.....			38	Mania.....	Returned	Father, two brothers, and three sisters insane.
118	M	964	183	1	1	21	40	Mania; said to be dangerous	Discharged recovered	Had been in Malden Asylum five years before admission here.
119	M	805	90	2	2	17	26	Mania.	Discharged recovered	
120	M	832	90	2	0	4	31	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	Had several previous attacks.
121	M	747	....	.....			54	Mania; suicidal and dangerous	Returned	Mother died insane; harmless, but family would not take care of him.
122	F	915	120	1	9	0	35	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged recovered	
123	M	1004	120	0	11	25	19	Mania; homicidal ..	Discharged recovered	
124	M	859	183	.....			36	Recurrent melancholia; suicidal	Returned	Strongly hereditary.
125	F	999	150	1	2	17	39	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	
126	M	1014	183	0	7	21	26	Mania; suicidal	Died at home	
127	F	854	183	2	5	3	30	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	Was once in Toronto Asylum.
128	M	1036	60	0	5	29	28	Religious mania	Discharged recovered	Several previous attacks.
129	F	1076	30	0	2	15	52	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	One previous attack; mother was insane and epileptic.
130	M	1002	120	1	2	3	39	Mania; religious....	Discharged recovered	One previous attack.
131	F	1028	183	0	10	0	36	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged recovered	One previous attack.
132	F	1037	183	.....			45	Melancholia; suicidal	Returned	Several previous attacks.
133	F	1065	120	0	8	12	46	Mania; homicidal ..	Discharged recovered	Re-admitted after an interval of five months.
134	F	1035	90	.....			68	Mania..... ...	Returned	
135	F	1077	90	0	5	23	28	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	Sister was insane.
136	M	1023	90	0	9	8	30	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	Mother, uncle, and two cousins insane.
137	M	696	183	3	10	20	26	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	
138	M	1021	61	1	1	9	63	Acute dementia	Discharged recovered	One previous attack. Same as No. 430.
139	M	1094	183	.....			18	Mania.....	Returned	Might have remained at home had proper care been taken of him.
140	M	1034	183	.....			29	Mania.....	Returned	
141	M	1120	90	0	5	17	33	Mania.....	Discharged recovered	One previous attack.
142	F	1082	90	0	8	0	38	Acute dementia	Discharged recovered	

History of Probations at Asylum for the Insane, London.—*Continued.*

No.	Sex.	Regr. No.	No. of days on Probation	Asylum Residence. Y M D	Age on Admission.	Reported Condition when admitted.	Result.	Remarks.
143	M	981	120	1 11 14	45	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	Had one attack two years previous; two uncles and an aunt insane.
144	M	1139	120	0 8 2	27	Melancholia	Discharged recovered	
145	M	1001	90	1 9 26	30	Mania; homicidal ..	Discharged recovered	
146	F	1127	183	0 8 15	22	Mania	Discharged improved	Epileptic.
147	M	959	183	2 3 20	23	Melancholia; suicidal	Discharged recovered	
148	M	1177	90	0 4 5	51	Mania; religious....	Discharged recovered	
149	F	1081	60	.....	29	Mania	Returned	
150	F	1085	60	.....	47	Melancholia; suicidal	Returned	
151	F	1132	60	0 7 17	19	Mania	Discharged improved	Was in Brigham Hall; had an aunt insane.
152	M	749	120	3 9 25	60	Acute dementia	Discharged recovered	Was formerly in Rockwood Asylum.
153	M	1150	90	.....	57	Mania	Returned	
154	M	1147	183	.....	15	Imbecile	Returned	Could not look after him owing to proximity of railway.
155	M	1154	60	0 7 23	35	Mania; religious....	Discharged recovered	
156	F	1081	30	1 0 27	29	Mania	Discharged recovered	Same as No. 1081.
157	M	1208	30	0 2 17	55	Mania	Discharged recovered	Second admission. Same as No. 1006.
158	M	917	30	2 7 13	32	Mania	Discharged recovered	Same as No. 401. Re-admitted after an interval of three years.
159	F	816	30	.....	24	Mania; suicidal	Returned	Three previous attacks.
160	F	719	14	3 5 17	25	Melancholia	Discharged improved	
161	M	787	183	.....	22	Mania	Probation not yet expired	Continues well.
162	M	1094	60	.....	18	Mania	Recovered	Waiting discharge warrant. Same as No. 1094.
163	M	1141	90	.....	23	Mania; suicidal and homicidal	Probation not yet expired	Reports favourable; father was insane.
164	F	1096	120	.....	28	Mania	Probation not yet expired	One attack three years previous.
165	F	1216	60	.....	61	Mania	Probation not yet expired	One previous attack; reports not very favourable.
166	F	1085	60	.....	47	Mania; suicidal	Probation not yet expired	Reports favourable. Same as No. 1085.
167	M	859	60	0 11 0	36	Melancholia; suicidal	Probation not yet expired	Strongly hereditary. Same as Nos. 498 and 643.
168	M	1125	....	.....	31	Mania; homicidal ..	Probation not yet expired	On leave.

Visit to States.

During the latter part of May and the early part of June, I was about two weeks attending the meeting of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 29th of May, and the four following days; and afterwards, before my return home, I visited six western American Asylums. This trip was altogether very pleasant and profitable. A number of good papers were read before the Association, and several subjects of the highest importance were very fully and most intelligently discussed.

Land.

By this time next year this Asylum will have a capacity of 864 beds, and in a very short time no doubt it will be full of patients. There is attached to the Asylum at present 300 acres of land, about 75 acres of which is taken up with buildings, roads and ornamental grounds. This leaves us 225 acres for farming and garden purposes. We have at present thirty-eight milch cows, and altogether forty-seven head of horned cattle. With 864 patients we shall require to keep at least fifty cows, and altogether say sixty-five to seventy-five head of horned cattle. At the present time we have to rent pasture for some of our stock part of the year. With this increased quantity of stock, and more ground than at present in roots, rye, Indian corn, Hungarian grass and hay to feed it, we should be very short of pasture indeed. Neither is any of our land, though good land for general purposes, first-class land for pasture. But there is just beside us, on each side of the Governor's road, a long strip of land of about fifty acres in extent, with a stream running through it lengthways. This strip of land would make a most valuable addition to our farm. Alongside of the piece of bottom land, across the Governor's road, and making with the said bottom land a 100 acre lot, is a piece of seventy acres, upon which is 6,000 fruit trees, about half of them apple. This land is of the very best quality, and I believe could be obtained at a very low rate. I strongly recommend that the land indicated, about 125 acres in all, be bought and added to our farm. I am satisfied that it will pay a large interest on the purchase-money directly, without speaking of the indirect advantages to be derived from it—such as keeping our stock at home in our own care, providing the patients with a more liberal supply of fruit, and furnishing plenty of occupation for all of them, for our present land will hardly furnish occupation for an increased number of patients. Another advantage of this purchase would be that it would settle our sewage difficulty definitely, and not only that, but it would give us land upon which we could use our sewage more conveniently and profitably than on any land we have at present.

Root-house.

Our root-house is rapidly decaying; it will hardly stand up at all more than a year or two more; and such as it is, it is not nearly large enough to hold the roots which we shall have on the farm this year, and every good year after this we shall have more roots than we have this summer, for we shall have more *employés*, patients, and stock to feed, and we shall require more. I wish the Government would build us a good large root-house in a convenient situation. I think it should be constructed of brick, lined with boards, like our new coal-shed, and the space between the brick and the boards filled up with sawdust or tan bark.

Coal-sheds.

We require two more coal-sheds similar to the one just built for the main building, one of them for soft coal and one for hard coal. Besides these we shall want a coal shed at the refractory asylum, and a small one at the centre cottage, to hold coal for the three cottages.

Houses for Farmer and Ploughmen.

I hope it will not be very long before a cottage is built for the farmer and a couple of small cottages for the ploughmen, on the land behind the barns, and between the refractory asylum and the cottages. As it is, the barns and stock are left entirely alone at night. It would be much better to have the people whose business it is to look after this part of the establishment living beside it, so that they would be able to do so.

Front Entrance.

One other improvement that ought to be made as soon as convenient is to build a proper front entrance to the main Asylum. At present the little wooden porch at the front door, which would do well enough for a small frame house, looks simply absurd stuck on to this large building.

The Bursar.

Before closing this Report, I wish to say that any success I may have had in the management of this Asylum since my removal here, is largely due to the advice and assistance given me by Mr. Mathison, the Bursar. Without entering into details I may say that in every department of the administration, his intimate knowledge and excellent judgment have been at all times placed freely at my disposal, and have been simply invaluable to me.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. Bucke,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1876	289	294	583			
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	37	17	54			
" Medical certificate	45	30	75			
Total number under treatment during year				371	341	712
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	38	28	61			
" improved	4	7	11			
" unimproved	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year				38	36	74
Died				21	6	27
Eloped				2	0	2
Transferred				0	0	0
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1877				310	299	609
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				644	595	1239
" Discharged	176	168	344			
" Died	127	93	220			
" Eloped	13	3	16			
" Transferred	18	32	50			
" Remaining 30th Sept., 1877	310	299	609			
				644	595	1,239

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 23rd of June, 1877)	321	302	623
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 7th October, 1876)	287	294	581
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	109,916	110,273	220,189
Daily average population	302	302	604

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	36	30	66	266	375	641
Widowed	4	5	9	4	5	9
Single	39	12	51	371	215	586
Not reported	3	0	3	3	0	3
Total	82	47	129	644	595	1,239
Religion.						
Presbyterians	13	16	29	132	125	257
Episcopalians	12	7	19	154	120	274
Methodists	16	14	30	108	128	236
Baptists	6	2	8	38	43	81
Congregationalists	0	0	0	6	4	10
Roman Catholics	22	4	26	120	122	242
Mennonites	0	0	0	2	0	2
Quakers	0	0	0	7	1	8
Infidels	1	1	2	13	6	19
Other denominations	9	1	10	26	24	50
Not reported	3	2	5	38	22	60
Total	82	47	129	644	595	1,239
Nationalities.						
English	13	10	23	98	75	173
Irish	13	5	18	128	176	304
Scotch	8	9	17	79	76	155
Canadian	39	23	62	262	226	488
United States	2	0	2	35	11	46
Other Countries	6	0	6	14	17	31
Unknown	1	0	1	28	14	42
Total	82	47	129	644	595	1,239

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1877.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	4	4	8	28	22	50
Bruce	6	5	11	23	21	44
Carleton	0	0	0	4	6	10
Elgin	4	4	8	35	39	74
Essex	1	2	3	27	25	52
Frontenac	0	0	0	5	6	11
Grey	0	0	0	2	9	11
Haldimand	1	1	2	16	20	36
Halton	0	0	0	6	4	10
Hastings	0	0	0	4	6	10
Huron	9	4	13	40	32	72
Kent	1	1	2	25	41	66
Lambton	9	4	13	56	31	87
Lanark	0	0	0	2	1	3
Leeds and Grenville	0	0	0	0	3	3
Lennox and Addington	0	0	0	3	1	4
Lincoln	2	0	2	7	6	13
Middlesex	23	15	38	130	103	233
Norfolk	0	1	1	23	26	49
Northumberland and Durham	0	0	0	11	7	18
Ontario	0	0	0	3	8	11
Oxford	10	2	12	46	35	81
Peel	0	0	0	2	4	6
Perth	7	3	10	29	32	61
Peterborough	0	0	0	1	4	5
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	1	1	2
Prince Edward	0	0	0	1	0	1
Renfrew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simcoe	1	0	1	9	14	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	0	0	0	3	5	8
Victoria	0	0	0	10	8	18
Waterloo	3	1	4	17	16	33
Welland	0	0	0	6	2	8
Wellington	0	0	0	8	7	15
Wentworth	0	0	0	8	12	20
York	1	0	1	30	29	59
Other counties and unknown	0	0	0	23	9	32
Total Admissions	82	47	129	644	595	1,239

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1877.

	Admitted during year			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	2	2	4	11	7	18
Bruce	3	1	4	15	8	23
Carleton	0	0	0	0	1	1
Elgin	2	0	2	5	0	5
Essex	1	1	2	14	6	20
Frontenac	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grey	0	0	0	1	5	6
Haldimand	0	0	0	7	3	10
Halton	0	0	0	5	2	7
Hastings	0	0	0	1	3	4
Huron	4	0	4	16	7	23
Kent	0	0	0	8	3	11
Lambton	6	2	8	33	7	40
Lanark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds and Grenville	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lennox and Addington	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lincoln	2	0	2	5	1	6
Middlesex	5	7	12	33	19	52
Norfolk	0	1	1	15	6	21
Northumberland and Durham	0	0	0	3	1	4
Ontario	0	0	0	0	3	3
Oxford	4	2	6	16	8	24
Peel	0	0	0	1	3	4
Perth	3	1	4	15	6	21
Peterborough	0	0	0	1	4	5
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renfrew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simcoe	1	0	1	4	2	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	0	0	0	1	0	1
Victoria	0	0	0	7	5	12
Waterloo	3	0	3	5	3	8
Welland	0	0	0	2	1	3
Wellington	0	0	0	2	3	5
Wentworth	0	0	0	4	6	10
York	1	0	1	12	12	24
Total admissions	37	17	54	243	135	378

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
				1876.	
1	L. B.	F.	21st May, 1875	October 16	Recovered
2	M. E.	M.	24th April, 1876	October 22	Recovered
3	T. J.	M.	6th November, 1875	November 1	Recovered
4	C. M.	F.	2nd February, 1875	November 1	Recovered
5	G. W.	M.	1st February, 1876	November 9	Recovered
6	J. N.	M.	25th October, 1876	November 27	Recovered
7	A. M.	M.	15th November, 1876	November 27	Not insane.
8	M. H.	F.	19th September, 1876	November 27	Unimproved
9	T. D.	M.	18th July, 1876	November 29	Recovered
10	E. R.	F.	1st October, 1875	December 19	Recovered
11	A. W.	M.	25th October, 1875	December 27	Recovered
12	M. S.	F.	26th September, 1876	December 27	Recovered
				1877.	
13	M. H.	F.	18th September, 1876	January 8	Recovered
14	L. K.	F.	17th July, 1876	January 9	Recovered
15	M. M.	F.	10th March, 1876.	January 9	Recovered
16	G. S.	M.	8th May, 1876	January 10	Recovered
17	A. S.	M.	14th September, 1876	January 12	Unimproved
18	C. W.	F.	27th November, 1876	January 15	Recovered
19	G. M.	M.	1st November, 1876	January 26	Recovered
20	W. M.	M.	9th October, 1876	January 29	Recovered
21	A. C.	F.	9th September, 1874	February 12	Recovered
22	A. H.	F.	1st June, 1875	February 12	Recovered
23	B. S.	F.	28th February, 1876	February 16	Recovered
24	C. R.	F.	8th July, 1876	February 20	Recovered
25	S. W.	F.	1st July, 1876	February 21	Recovered
26	A. McT.	M.	18th January, 1876	February 27	Recovered
27	C. T.	M.	21st September, 1876	March 13	Recovered
28	S. C. P.	F.	22nd July, 1876	March 22	Recovered
29	J. S.	M.	7th February, 1877	March 22	Recovered
30	W. S.	M.	26th October, 1876	April 12	Recovered
31	M. A. M.	F.	1st November, 1876	April 20	Recovered
32	E. B.	F.	4th September, 1875	April 21	Recovered
33	D. A.	M.	10th June, 1873	May 1	Recovered
34	J. McD.	F.	25th January, 1876	June 25	Recovered
35	R. R.	M.	15th June, 1876	June 26	Recovered
36	W. S.	M.	15th February, 1877	June 26	Recovered
37	J. H. S.	M.	23rd February, 1877	June 26	Improved
38	A. W.	F.	29th May, 1873	June 27	Recovered
39	R. M.	M.	30th March, 1877	June 27	Recovered
40	J. D.	M.	22nd March, 1877	June 28	Improved
41	A. B.	F.	29th May, 1875	June 28	Recovered
42	M. McK.	F.	15th November, 1876	June 30	Recovered
43	E. L.	F.	28th April, 1876	June 30	Improved
44	A. G.	M.	20th July, 1875	July 3	Recovered
45	M. E. B.	F.	18th November, 1876	July 5	Improved
46	T. H.	M.	30th May, 1877	July 7	Recovered
47	A. H.	M.	31st March, 1877	July 7	Recovered
48	C. J.	M.	31st Decemher, 1876	July 9	Improved
49	J. C.	F.	25th April, 1876	July 11	Recovered
50	J. R. W.	M.	21st February, 1877	July 16	Recovered
51	A. H.	M.	29th December, 1876	July 17	Recovered
52	M. McL.	F.	15th October, 1876	July 19	Recovered
53	F. C. W.	F.	8th November, 1876	July 23	Improved
54	L. G.	F.	26th March, 1875	July 24	Recovered
55	J. B.	M.	4th October, 1875	July 30	Recovered
56	S. S.	F.	30th July, 1877	July 30	Recovered
57	H. S.	M.	29th March, 1877	August 3	Recovered
58	M. F.	F.	26th February, 1877	August 6	Recovered
59	G. G.	M.	4th December, 1876	August 6	Recovered
60	S. O'D.	F.	11th August, 1876	August 11	Improved
61	S. P.	F.	26th November, 1876	August 16	Recovered
62	C. K.	F.	21st July, 1876	August 17	Recovered
63	C. W.	M.	23rd November, 1870	September 1	Recovered
64	T. R.	M.	15th November, 1873	September 10	Recovered
65	R. McL.	M.	23rd June, 1877	September 10	Recovered

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
				1877.	
66	W. B. M.	M.	11th August, 1877	September 12	Recovered
67	W. M. H.	M.	24th May, 1875	September 13	Recovered
68	J. E.	M.	10th February, 1875	September 13	Recovered
69	W. H.	M.	25th January, 1877	September 17	Recovered
70	D. R.	F.	17th June, 1873	September 19	Recovered
71	C. G.	M.	1st March, 1877	September 25	Improved
72	J. A.	F.	20th October, 1876	September 27	Improved
73	J. C.	F.	26th January, 1877	September 27	Improved
74	M. G.	F.	4th August, 1874	September 27	Improved

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
				1876.	Years	months	days.	
1	H. J.	M.	32	October 4th	5	7	2	Remittent fever
2	E. B.	M.	37	October 7th	1	10	24	General paresis
3	C. S.	M.	28	October 10th	5	9	5	Phthisis
4	C. W.	F.	54	October 22nd	7	5	10	Marasmus
5	C. W.	M.	20	November 9th	1	4	14	Pleuro-pneumonia
6	J. G. B.	M.	57	December 11th	0	4	16	Chronic cerebritis
				1877.				
7	G. P.	M.	?	January 8th	4	5	26	Phthisis
8	K. K.	F.	28	January 13th	0	7	27	Chronic cerebritis
9	M. McE.	F.	58	February 27th	0	3	20	" "
10	F. V.	M.	61	March 5th	0	2	28	" "
11	B. P.	M.	70	March 6th	6	3	13	Pneumonia
12	J. McK.	M.	27	March 10th	1	0	23	Chronic diarrhœa
13	P. C.	M.	44	March 26th	2	6	5	Softening of brain
14	G. B.	M.	50	March 27th	0	0	3	Phthisis
15	A. C.	M.	28	March 28th	5	11	22	Phthisis
16	J. C.	M.	65	April 2nd	0	0	5	Exhaustion of acute mania
17	D. L.	M.	60	April 11th	0	0	13	Diarrhœa
18	D. G.	M.	45	April 12th	0	4	8	Peroneal abscess
19	J. McI.	M.	38	April 18th	0	2	17	Softening of brain
20	M. J. G.	M.	40	April 26th	2	11	11	General paresis
21	T. C.	M.	39	April 28th	4	3	5	Erysipelas
22	A. S.	F.	40	May 12th	4	0	27	Phthisis
23	A. C.	M.	35	May 19th	0	1	9	Exhaustion of acute mania
24	F. A.	F.	32	May 19th	2	6	21	General paresis
25	S. D.	M.	43	June 30th	2	1	5	Chronic cerebritis
26	C. E.	F.	67	September 15th	0	11	26	Senile gangrene
27	C. A. S.	M.	39	September 30th	0	5	14	General paresis

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agents	0	0	0	1	0	1
Boot-binders	0	0	0	0	2	2
Book-keepers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bakers	0	0	0	2	0	2
Bricklayers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Butchers	0	0	0	3	0	3
Blacksmiths	1	0	1	8	0	8
Brewers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Barbers	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cabinet-makers	0	0	0	4	0	4
Confectioners	0	0	0	2	0	2
Coopers	0	0	0	4	0	4
Carpenters	4	0	4	20	0	20
Clerks	3	0	3	14	0	14
Dyers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Domestic duties	0	29	29	0	344	344
Engineers	0	0	0	2	0	2
Farmers	30	0	30	226	5	231
Fishermen	0	0	0	2	1	3
Founders	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ferrymen	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gardeners	0	0	0	3	0	3
Hucksters	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hatters	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hostlers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jewellers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Labourers	26	0	26	158	0	158
Milliners	0	0	0	0	5	5
Masons	2	0	2	6	0	6
Machinists	1	0	1	4	0	4
Match-makers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Millers	1	0	1	4	0	4
Moulders	1	0	1	3	0	3
Merchants	1	0	1	9	0	9
Officers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Organ-builders	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pensioners	0	0	0	4	0	4
Prostitutes	0	0	0	0	3	3
Photographers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Painters	0	0	0	5	0	5
Printers	1	0	1	5	0	5
Pedlers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Physicians	0	0	0	3	0	3
Servants	1	7	8	2	83	85
Sailors	0	0	0	5	0	5
Students	1	0	1	5	0	5
Spinners	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sisters of Charity	0	0	0	0	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Carried forward	73	36	109	521	375	896

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

	During the Year.			During former Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward.....	73	36	109	521	375	896
Stonecutters	0	0	0	2	0	2
Showmen	0	0	0	2	0	1
Saddlers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shoemakers	1	0	1	11	0	11
Seamstresses	0	1	1	0	3	3
Slaters	0	0	0	1	0	1
Teachers.....	2	1	3	9	6	15
Tinsmiths	1	0	1	3	0	3
Tavern-keepers.	1	0	1	2	1	3
Tailors	0	0	0	13	0	13
Tanners	0	0	0	2	0	2
Vagrants	0	0	0	0	3	3
Watchmakers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wood finishers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Weavers	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wheelwrights.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Waggon-makers	0	0	0	1	0	1
No employment	4	9	13	28	46	74
Unknown	0	0	0	45	88	133
Total	82	47	129	644	595	1,239

TABLE No. 8.

Transfers from Asylum for Insane, London, to other Institutions, up to 30th Sept., 1877.

No.	Initials.	Social state.	Religion.	Nationality.	County received from.	Occupation.	Date of Transfer.
			TRANSFERRED TO HAMILTON.				
			Males.				
1	H. J.	S	Roman Catholic	Unknown	York	Fisherman..	1st June, 1876
2	D. S.	S	Presbyterian	Scotland	Oxford.....	Farmer	do
3	D. McK..	S	Presbyterian	Canada	Halton	Tinsmith ..	do
4	T. P.	S	English Church	England.....	York	Unknown ..	do
5	J. C.	S	Presbyterian	Scotland	Lambton.....	Farmer	do
6	J. McB...	S	Roman Catholic	Canada	Simcoe.....	Labourer ..	do
7	J. D.	S	English Church	Ireland	Carleton	Labourer ..	do
8	J. M.	S	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Simcoe.....	Labourer ..	do
9	S. L.	S	Presbyterian	Canada	Victoria	Farmer	do
10	A. McM...	S	English Church	Ireland	Grey	Farmer	do
11	C. W.....	M....	English Church	England.....	Huron	Farmer	do
12	H. H.....	S	English Church	Canada	Middlesex	None	do
13	D. M.....	S	Unknown	Unknown	York	Labourer ..	do
			Females.				
14	J. McC...	S	Presbyterian	Scotland	Stormont	Servant ...	do
15	C. D.	S	English Church	Ireland	Leeds	Domestic ..	do
16	C. F.	S	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Unknown	None	do
17	A. D.....	S	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Carleton	None	do
18	M. D.....	S	Roman Catholic	Ireland	York	Servant	do
19	J. S.....	S	English Church	Ireland	Lincoln	Not stated..	do
20	M. D.....	M....	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Frontenac	Not stated..	do
21	J. T.	S	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Middlesex	Not stated..	do

TABLE No. 8—*Continued.*

No.	Initials.	Social state.	Religion.	Nationality.	County received from.	Occupation.	Date of Transfer.
			TRANSFERRED TO HAMILTON—*Continued.*				
			Females—Continued.				
22	M. C.	M	Methodist	Prince Edward	Middlesex	Domestic	1st June, 1876
23	M. K.	M	English Church	England	Kent	Farmer's wife	do
24	M. F.	S	Roman Catholic	Canada	Kent	Not stated	do
25	G. McD.	M	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Not stated	Domestic	do
26	B. D.	S	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Lincoln	Servant	do
27	M. D.	S	Presbyterian	Scotland	Perth	Domestic	do
28	B. M.	M	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Not stated	Domestic	do
29	J. C.	M	Presbyterian	Scotland	Huron	Domestic	do
30	A. T.	S	Unknown	Scotland	Huron	Servant	do
31	R. L.	M	English Church	England	Grey	Prostitute	do
32	C. McJ.	M	Presbyterian	Canada	Bruce	Domestic	do
33	M. McL.	W	Roman Catholic	Scotland	Elgin	Domestic	do
34	E. McC.	M	Baptist	Canada	Elgin	Housekeeper	do
35	S. S.	M	Methodist	Canada	Middlesex	Not stated	do
36	E. A. C.	M	Methodist	Ireland	Bruce	Farmer's wife	do
37	S. N.	M	Presbyterian	Canada	Elgin	Domestic	do
38	M. A. L.	W	Presbyterian	Ireland	Bruce	None	do
39	S. W.	W	English Church	Ireland	Kent	Farmer's wife	do
40	M. K.	M	Unknown	Ireland	Oxford	Labourer's wife	do
41	E. S.	W	Roman Catholic	Ireland	Welland	Servant	do
42	M. A. E.	S	English Church	Canada	Huron	Sch'l teacher	do
43	M. B.	S	Methodist	Canada	Norfolk	None	27th July, 1876
			TRANSFERRED TO ORILLIA.				
			Males.				
1	F. T.	S	Unknown	United States	Middlesex	Labourer	25th Sep. 1876
2	J. J. H.	S	Friend	Canada	Oxford	None	do
3	W. L.	S	Presbyterian	Canada	Brant	None	do
4	T. E.	S	Methodist	Canada	Lambton	None	do
			Females.				
5	R. K.	S	Baptist	Canada	Norfolk	Domestic	do
6	S C.	S	Not stated	Not stated	Durham	Not stated	do
			TRANSFERRED TO TORONTO.				
			Male.				
1	S. H.	W	Not stated	Not stated	Norfolk	Farmer	29th Sep. 1876

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to Hamilton	13	30	43
" Orillia	4	2	6
" Toronto	1	.....	1
Total	18	32	50

All transfers were prior to present official year.

Table No. 9.

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1877.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Shirts	18,818	Stockings	21,029
Chemises	18,264	Socks	25,915
Dresses	9,112	Sundries	1,445
Skirts	2,591	Quilts	2,937
Drawers	6,270	Blankets	2,663
Night dresses	2,941	Sheets	25,176
Waists	1,586	Pillow slips	33,559
Collars	6,978	Bolster slips	145
Cuffs	3,192	Pillowticks	257
Aprons	7,011	Bedticks	2,486
Pants	1,626	Toilet covers	602
Vests	924	Towels	10,626
Coats	1,171	Table cloths	3,994
Neckties	1,239	Table napkins	567
Handkerchiefs	6,206	Pudding cloths	2,272
Caps and hoods	876		
Suits (canvas)	956	Total	223,434

TABLE No. 10.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing-room during the year ending September 30th, 1877.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	645	0	Bedticks	132	110
Aprons	225	0	Pillowslips	474	273
Waists	9	0	Bolsterslips	4	0
Chemises	477	2	Pillows	126	0
Caps	50	30	Mattrasses	28	0
Collars	114	0	Skirts	145	0
Cuffs	12	0	Sheets	1,019	369
Drawers	226	188	Blankets		194
Nightdresses	26	0	Towels	295	51
Hoods	1	0	Table napkins	36	0
Shirts	468	1,864	Table cloths	35	100
Pants	662	1,113	Bagatelle table covers	1	0
Vests	326	494	Piano Cover	1	0
Coats	304	722	Bureau Covers	5	0
Overcoats	0	4	Crumb cloths	2	0
Jackets	1	0	Pudding cloths	48	0
Overalls	15	0	Carpets	11	0
Neckties	236	0	Blinds	94	0
Hats trimmed	198	187	Bags	4	0
Cloth slippers	23	0	Ham covers	60	0
Canvas suits	0	95	Buffalo Robes	0	9
Socks	0	2,662		6,793	8,669
Quilts hemmed	191	180			
Canvas quilts	31	22			

Rags prepared for 420 yards of carpet.

TABLE No. 11.

Number of articles made in the wards during the year ending September 30th, 1877.

Shirts	156	Towels	180
Chemises	9	Waists	2
Dresses	3	Aprons	3
Handkerchiefs	36	Quilts hemmed	84
Drawers	7	Sofa pillows braided	1
Nightdresses	15		
Skirts	31	Total	527

TABLE No. 12.

Spinning and Knitting.

Wool spun	273 lbs.	Socks knitted	238 pairs.
Cotton wound	85 "	Stockings "	398 "
" twisted	85 "	" re-footed	206 "
Total	443 lbs.	Total	842 pairs.

TABLE No. 13.

Number of articles repaired in the wards during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

Dresses	6,968	Canvas dresses	780
Skirts	2,652	Shirts	312
Aprons	2,604	Sheets	906
Chemises	5,004	Bedticks	2,340
Caps	52	Pillow slips	1,196
Stockings	8,424	Blankets	1,456
Socks	624		
Night dresses	854	Total	36,418
Drawers	1,310		

KINGSTON ASYLUM.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

KINGSTON ASYLUM,
Kingston, 8th October, 1877.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c.,
for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I beg leave to present my Annual Report of the movements of patients in this Asylum, and all matters relating to its government for the year ending 30th September, 1877.

In my former reports to you I could only refer to the movements of the Ontario patients, because the Dominion was heretofore paid a stipulated sum for their maintenance, but now since Ontario has become the proprietor of the Asylum, it will be necessary for me to make my reports embrace all matters connected with it.

As was agreed by the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, and Province of Ontario, the building and its contents and appurtenances were valued by arbitrators. The convict lunatics of unexpired sentence were removed to the Kingston Penitentiary, and the building and ground passed into the possession of the Province of Ontario, on the first day of July last. With the change of ownership we have experienced a change of name, and shall no longer be known as Rockwood Asylum, but the Asylum for the Insane at Kingston.

During the year that has passed since the transfer of the Asylum to the Province was first discussed, all improvements to the premises, involving an outlay of money have been ignored. The Hon. the Minister of Justice rightly argued that he would not feel justified in sanctioning a large outlay of funds on a building or premises that was destined so soon to pass out of the possession of the Dominion into that of the Province—consequently a large amount of money will now be required to enable the Asylum authorities to meet the demands that will be made upon them by the eastern section of the Province for increased Asylum accommodation.

In this Report I intend to discuss as concisely as possible the following topics:—1st. New Wings; 2nd. Water Supply; 3rd. Ventilation; 4th. Laundry; 5th. Root House; 6th. New Baker's Oven; 7th. Alcohol; 8th. Tobacco; 9th. Light; 10th. Walls and Fences; 11th. More Land; 12th. Cottage; 13th. Barn and Cow Stables.

1st. New Wings.

It will be necessary at the earliest possible moment to have arrangements made for the erection of one or both wings of the building, the house is, in fact unfinished in its present state. The original plan embraces those wings, and it was in contemplation that one or both should be constructed with a special view to the accommodation of paying patients, and there is now a sufficient number of that class of patients, whose friends, after having sought admission for them here, and have placed them in other like institutions to have completely filled every apartment in those contemplated wings.

The excellency of the site of this Asylum, and its most salubrious surroundings are well-known to the public consequently, those residents in the eastern section of the Province who require Asylum accommodation for friends or relations prefer to have them sent here rather than elsewhere.

Situate on the Bay of Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, and at the head of the River St. Lawrence, and free from all contaminating influences, a more beautiful or salubrious site could nowhere else be found in Canada than the one we enjoy. The building is of the most substantial character, in fact, there is no other in this Province, or indeed in the neighbouring States to surpass it in that respect, it is therefore to be hoped that the Government will erect the new wings in keeping with the present buildings.

2nd. Water Supply.

No other Asylum with which I am acquainted is blessed with such an unlimited supply of pure water for culinary and other purposes. We have two donkey engines for pumping, so that if one should become disabled we have a second to take its place.

Although I think the water that is now pumped is perfectly pure, yet I recommend that it should be taken from a point somewhat further removed from that at which the sewage of the Asylum enters the Lake. The current of water and prevalent winds tend to prevent an admixture of any sewage with our water supply, nevertheless, it is best to err, if at all, on the safe side, seeing the estimated cost would be covered at most by an outlay not exceeding $2,000.

3rd. Ventilation.

The system of ventilation adopted in this Asylum is a very good one ; as it now exists, however, it does not completely come up to my wishes, nor is it fully in accordance with the plan I recommended to the Dominion Government a few years ago. My plan was partially adopted, and proved a partial success.

The plan is what is known as the "Plenium Method." The fresh air is forced into the different apartments of the building through openings near the ceilings by a fan driven by a powerful engine. The air in the winter season is warmed by passing over heated coils of steam pipe, and in summer is allowed to enter the apartments at its natural temperature. Every nook and corner becomes filled with the pure air, and the foul air is driven out through openings commencing near the floors in every bed room and corridor in the house, passing up the foul air ducts which are built in the inner walls, and communicating in most cases with shafts piercing the roof, in some of which I have had steam coils placed.

My plan was that all foul air flues should have been united, and made to communicate with half-a-dozen shafts that should be carried through the roof and some feet higher, and that the air should be rarified in all those high shafts by steam coils to ensure a perfect draft. If this plan were completed in its full details, the system would be as near perfection as any system of artificial ventilation has ever been.

4th. The Laundry.

Some changes in the laundry were recommended years ago, but were never carried out. We require a good washing machine and a clothes mangle. The cleansing of the clothes is now effected by hand, as we have not a machine for the purpose, and where so much washing requires to be done, it is impossible longer to postpone the purchase of a suitable machine. I believe "The Standard Laundry Machine Company's" apparatus, which is extensively employed in public institutions, generally gives great satisfaction. The cost, I think, would amount to about sixteen hundred dollars ($1,600), for such an outfit as we require.

In 1874, I reported that it will be absolutely essential to extend our laundry accommodation, and have an ironing and drying room built for the use of the female department. It is, therefore, very desirable to have the space between the laundry and carpenter's shop covered with a suitable building to afford the necessary accommodation. The estimated cost of the building is four thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars ($4,987). This sum however, would cover the cost of re-adjusting the present drying room.

5th. Root House.

As the heat from our steam coils ferments every nook and corner of the building, we have great difficulty in keeping a supply of vegetables on hand during the winter season. To remedy this difficulty, the patients have excavated in a convenient locality a pit for a root house 45 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. To finish and equip this necessary convenience will require an outlay of about $400.

6th. New Oven for Baking.

The bakers' oven required some repairs lately, to effect which, while bread has to be baked every working day was rather a difficult task as the oven would not cool sufficiently from day to day to allow the workmen to repair it. I found that it would not be safe to depend on a single oven, therefore to get over the present and obviate any future difficulty of this sort, I determined to build another oven which is now completed. The bricklaying and other work have all been performed by two of our own keepers, assisted by some patients, so that the material and castings will be the only things to provide for, and $200 will be quite ample for that purpose.

7th. Alcohol.

Alcohol whether given in the form of beer, wine, or whiskey, has, in every case the same destructive tendency. I am well aware that some physicians claim a power for alcohol it does not possess. They prescribe it as a restorative, and assert that in wasting diseases it is useful in arresting or preventing waste of tissue, neither of which effects I am quite positive it possesses, and for those purposes it is perfectly futile to prescribe it. I am sure that in a state of health there is not a single organ or tissue of the body that derives any benefit from its use, and quite as positive that it is a most destructive agent to every organ and tissue of the body, either in a state of health or disease. Most mistaken ideas have long been entertained of the efficiency of alcohol in many diseases of the system and its general effects on the human body, but actual experiments have convinced several of the ablest and most profound thinkers in the medical profession, that it has always and in every form proved itself to be the most pernicious agent that was ever employed—medicinally or otherwise. Being therefore satisfied that its use in a state of health is never necessary, and in a state of disease it is most injurious, I have, for years past, abolished its use in this Asylum.

8th. Tobacco.

The use of tobacco in every form has also been prohibited in this Asylum, to allow pipes to be used for smoking purposes was found to be very dangerous as they led to the concealing of matches to light them in the dormitories, and its use for either chewing or snuffing is so disgustingly filthy that its total exclusion from the house has been ordered, and for some time past it is not allowed knowingly to be brought into the building for either keepers or patients.

9th. Light.

Hitherto the Asylum has been lighted, and still is, by coal oil, one of the most dangerous kinds of light to employ in any building, but far more so in an Asylum. We have had already several very narrow escapes from destruction by fire, owing to explosions of coal oil lamps. It was originally intended to light the Asylum with coal gas, and for this purpose a house was built and pipes laid through all the departments, but the plan was never completed. I now most urgently recommend that steps be taken for the manufacture of gas on the premises for illuminating purposes.

10th. Walls and Fences.

The walls and fences on and around the premises are in a most disgraceful state of dilapidation. They have ceased to afford any protection, and require to be immediately rebuilt, to

talk of repairing them would be out of the question, they are in such a state of decay. I hope a sufficient sum will be placed in the estimates for this purpose also.

11th. Quantity of Land.

It will be essential to acquire a greater quantity of land than the Government now owns adjoining this Asylum. Manual labour is one of the most useful hygienic agencies that can be employed in the treatment of the insane. We have so improved the land already belonging to the Asylum, that its simple culture does not afford sufficient employment to our patients. It would be, therefore, well to secure a larger quantity.

That quiet and seclusion which are so necessary about an Asylum, cannot be secured except we own the land in its immediate vicinage, and be thus able to prevent the obtrusion of unwelcome visitors, whether they are attracted from idle curiosity or from other motives.

12th. The Cottage.

The cottage at the Asylum, in which the Bursar formerly resided, has been altered and refitted, and now affords excellent accommodation for thirty patients of the chronic class.

13th. Barn and Cow Stables.

If the authorities determine to purchase cows enough to supply the Asylum with milk, it will be necessary to erect a barn and cow stables for the lodgment of the cattle and their fodder. This would also entail an outlay of about two thousand dollars.

There are several other matters of a minor nature that require attention, to which it is not necessary to refer in an Annual Report.

In conclusion, I must thank you for your valuable advice on all occasions, and for your kind and courteous treatment of all the officers of this Asylum.

The customary Tables will be found appended.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,
Mem. Royal Col. Physicians London,
Mem. Royal Col. Surgeons, England,
Fellow Royal Col. Surgeons, Edinburgh,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th Sept., 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1876.....	174	163	337			
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant ...	37	47	84			
" Medical Certificate	6	5	11			
Total under treatment during year				217	215	432

TABLE No. 1 —*Continued.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharges during year :—						
As Cured	8	7	15			
" Improved	1	2	3			
" Unimproved	0	1	1			
Total number of Discharges during year	9	10	19			
Died	7	12	19			
Eloped	1	0	1			
Transferred	6	7	13			
	—	—	—	23	29	52
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1877				194	186	380
Total Number admitted since opening of Asylum				649	420	1069
" Discharged	228	123	351			
" Died	167	90	257			
" Eloped	8	0	8			
" Transferred	52	21	73			
	—	—	—	455	234	689
" Remaining, 30th Sept., 1877				194	186	380

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence during the year	215	186	401
Minimum number of patients in residence during the year	190	157	347
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	73,428	59,761	133,189
Daily average population	204.17	163.62	364.89

Social State.	Admission of year.			Total admission since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	20	33	53	255	224	479
Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single	23	19	42	380	210	590
Total	43	52	95	635	434	1069

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

Religion.	Admissions of year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total admissions since opening. Male.	Female.	Total.
Presbyterian	6	6	12	92	53	145
Episcopalian	11	15	26	173	85	258
Methodist	7	10	17	87	72	159
Baptist	1	0	1	16	11	27
Congregationalist	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roman Catholic	12	13	25	193	146	339
Mennonite	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quaker	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infidels	1	0	1	30	8	38
Other denominations	5	8	13	59	45	104
Total	43	52	95	649	420	1069
Nationalities.						
English	3	3	6	63	36	99
Irish	10	14	24	165	106	271
Scotch	3	1	4	37	29	66
Canadian	26	29	55	292	188	480
United States	0	0	0	7	2	9
Other Countries	0	0	0	32	7	39
Unknown	0	0	0	53	52	105
Total	42	47	89	649	420	1069

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1877.

	Admitted during year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total admissions: Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	0	0	0	1	1	2
Brant	0	2	2	6	6	12
Bruce	0	0	0	3	4	7
Carleton	3	7	10	40	38	78
Elgin	0	1	1	2	4	6
Essex	0	0	0	2	2	4
Frontenac	7	4	11	71	54	125
Grey	0	2	2	6	9	15
Haldimand	0	0	0	6	6	12
Halton	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hastings	2	5	7	28	21	49
Huron	0	1	1	6	5	11
Kent	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lambton	0	0	6	12	2	14
Lanark	6	3	9	31	25	56
Leeds and Grenville	6	5	11	28	19	47
Lennox and Addington	4	5	9	17	14	31
Lincoln	0	1	1	9	4	13
Middlesex	0	0	0	6	3	9
Carried forward	28	36	64	277	217	494

TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward	28	36	64	277	217	494
Norfolk	0	0	0	6	4	10
Northumberl'd & Durham	0	2	2	10	21	31
Ontario	0	0	0	13	17	30
Oxford	0	0	0	14	3	17
Peel	0	0	0	4	1	5
Perth	0	0	0	8	8	16
Peterborough.....	0	0	0	6	5	11
Prescott and Russell.....	2	0	2	7	6	13
Prince Edward.....	1	1	2	11	5	16
Renfrew	6	2	8	17	8	25
Simcoe	0	1	1	7	6	13
Stormont Dundas & Glengarry.....	5	2	7	36	21	57
Victoria.....	0	1	1	3	10	13
Waterloo	0	0	0	10	4	14
Welland.....	0	0	0	6	4	10
Wellington	0	0	0	2	4	6
Wentworth	1	4	5	12	11	23
York	0	3	3	24	34	58
Malden Asylum	0	0	0	0	5	5
Toronto "	0	0	0	17	13	30
Penitentiary.	0	0	0	152	12	164
Central Prison.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Military	0	0	0	5	0	5
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	1	1
Penetanguishene	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Admissions.....	43	52	95	649	420	1069

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th Sept., 1877.

	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	0	0	0	1	1	2
Brant	0	2	2	6	6	12
Bruce	0	0	0	3	4	7
Carleton	3	6	9	40	34	74
Elgin	0	1	1	2	4	6
Essex	0	0	0	2	2	4
Frontenac.....	4	3	7	67	53	120
Grey	0	2	2	6	9	15
Haldimand	0	0	0	6	6	12
Halton	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hastings	2	4	6	28	19	47
Huron.....	0	1	1	6	5	11
Ken	0	0	0	2	0	2
Carried forward	9	19	28	170	143	313

TABLE No. 6—*Continued.*

	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward ...	8	19	28	170	143	313
Lambton	0	0	0	12	2	14
Lanark	6	3	9	28	27	55
Leeds and Grenville	6	4	10	27	17	44
Lennox and Addington ...	2	5	7	15	14	29
Lincoln	0	1	1	9	4	13
Middlessex	0	0	0	6	3	9
Norfolk	0	0	0	6	4	10
Northumberl'd & Durham	0	2	2	10	21	31
Ontario	0	0	0	13	17	30
Oxford	0	0	0	14	3	17
Peel	0	0	0	4	1	5
Perth	0	0	0	8	8	16
Peterborough	0	0	0	6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	2	0	2	7	6	13
Prince Edward	0	0	0	11	5	16
Renfrew	6	2	8	17	8	25
Simcoe	0	1	1	7	6	13
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5	2	7	36	21	57
Victoria	0	1	1	3	10	13
Waterloo	0	0	0	10	4	14
Welland	0	0	0	6	4	10
Wellington	0	0	0	2	4	6
Wentworth	1	4	5	12	11	23
York	0	3	3	24	34	58
Total admissions....	37	47	84	463	382	845

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.		
					Yr.	M.	D.
1	G. P.	M	17th March, 1875	4th October, 1876	1	6	17
2	W. S.	M	26th November, 1874	5th October, 1876	1	0	9
3	A. A.	F	2nd July, 18'2	20th November, 1876	4	4	18
4	A. G.	F	4th January, 1876	24th January, 1877	1	0	20
5	M. W.	F	28th November, 1876	24th January, 1877	0	1	26
6	M. F.	M	22nd December, 1875	25th January, 1877	1	1	3
7	W. T.	M	27th May, 1876	27th January, 1877	0	8	0
8	J. McM.	F	9th January, 1875	31st January, 1877	2	0	27
9	H. J.	M	19th May, 1876	1st February, 1877	0	8	12
10	J. S.	F	12th April, 1872	2nd February, 1877	4	10	20
11	J. H. F.	M	6th June, 1876	3rd February, 1877	0	7	27
12	M. McD. M.	F	25th July, 1876	14th February, 1877	0	6	18
13	M. T.	F	26th January, 1877	3rd March, 1877	0	1	7
14	E. F. T.	M	1st December, 1876	30th March, 1877	0	3	29
15	Wm. McL.	M	14th August, 1873	2nd April, 1877	3	7	18
16	E. A. R.	F	13th December, 1876	10th April, 1877	0	4	17
17	C. C.	F	20th September, 1873	25th April, 1877	3	7	5
18	H. J. A.	F	18th November, 1872	29th May, 1877	4	6	11
19	D. J.	M	18th May, 1868	29th August, 1877	9	3	11

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
				1876	Years	months	days	
1	E. T.	M	36	3rd October	0	0	5	Apoplexy
2	E. F.	F	21	16th October	6	2	18	Phthisis
3	J. McC.	M	62	6th October	16	11	26	Phthisis
4	M. L.	F	48	1st October	1	11	29	Phthisis
5	A. McD.	M	26	10th November	0	0	3	Exhaustion
6	E. W.	F	25	7th December	2	0	19	Phthisis
7	A. P.	F	51	8th December	3	4	8	Exhaustion
				1877				
8	N. McG.	F	31	12th January	8	2	5	Phthisis
9	J. C.	M	32	22nd January	8	2	11	Epilepsy
10	M. S.	F	28	1st February	5	8	2	Phthisis
11	S. H.	F	30	14th February	0	4	24	Exhaustion
12	E. J. L.	F	42	1st April	0	4	11	Phthisis
13	R. F.	F	32	4th April	6	8	16	Exhaustion
14	K. S.	M	28	18th April	1	9	9	Paralysis
15	E. McB.	F	73	20th April	7	7	11	Exhaustion
16	J. B.	F	56	19th May	20	0	12	Tubercular Menengitis
17	C. J.	F	37	3rd June	4	6	5	Phthisis
18	G. H.	M	34	21st August	7	11	15	Epileptic Exhaustion
19	J. T.	M	65	21st September	0	3	21	Senile Exhaustion

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Barristers	0	0	0	3	0	3
Bakers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Butchers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Blacksmiths	2	0	2	14	0	14
" wife	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bricklayers	1	0	1	6	0	6
Carpenters and wives	1	1	2	27	3	30
Clergymen	0	0	0	2	0	2
Coopers	0	0	0	2	0	2
Clerks	1	0	1	10	0	10
Carriage makers	1	0	1	3	0	3
Cooks	0	0	0	1	0	1
Carders	2	0	2	3	0	3
Captains of steam boats	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dress makers	0	3	3	0	11	11
Detectives	0	0	0	1	0	1
Engineers and wives	0	0	0	2	1	3
Farmers and wives	14	8	22	139	48	187
Carried forward	22	12	34	216	64	280

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

	During the Year.			During former Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward.....	22	12	34	216	64	280
Hunters	0	0	0	1	0	1
Harness-makers.....	0	0	0	5	0	5
Jewellers	0	0	0	2	0	2
Labourers and wives.....	13	0	13	198	57	253
Merchants	0	0	0	9	0	9
Millers.....	0	0	0	3	0	3
Machinists	0	0	0	5	0	5
Pump-makers.	1	0	1	1	0	1
Painters	2	0	2	10	0	10
Physicians	0	0	0	3	0	3
School teachers	0	0	0	10	8	18
Station masters	1	0	1	2	0	2
Soldiers	0	0	0	9	0	9
Students-at-law	0	0	0	1	0	1
Servants.....	0	32	32	13	120	133
Shoemakers.....	0	0	0	34	0	34
Seamstresses.....	0	0	0	0	36	36
Sailors	1	0	1	10	0	10
Tailors.....	0	0	0	10	0	10
Tanners	0	0	0	2	0	2
Tinsmiths.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Watchmakers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Weavers	0	0	0	3	0	3
Not reported	3	8	11	102	135	237
Total.....	43	52	95	649	420	1069

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the transfers from this Asylum to the Institutions to which the patients were sent.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Transferred to Toronto Asylum	2	1	3
" Hamilton "	16	12	28
" Orillia "	6	7	13
" Quebec "	7	0	7
" Penitentiary	21	1	22
Total of transferred patients	52	21	73

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1877.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the second Annual Report of this Asylum, for the year ending September 30th, 1877.

An inspection of the Table appended will show the general movements and operations for the past year, and since the opening of the Asylum, on March 17th, 1876.

About the beginning of the month of October last year, a troublesome form of diarrhœa set in among the *employés* and patients, which culminated in November in an outbreak of typhoid fever. Thus, in new and well ventilated buildings, under what was supposed the most perfect sanitary arrangements, and in a most healthful situation, the cause of the outbreak of such a disease as typhoid fever seemed inexplicable. At length, suspecting some defect in the sewage system, Dr. Bucke caused the sewage pipes to be uncovered, when it was found that one of the tile pipes, within a few feet of one of the tanks in which the water supply is stored, was split in two lengthwise and leaking freely, and the joints were open at the bottom in several places, allowing a sewage water to escape. This Dr. Bucke believed found its way into the tanks, polluting the water and caused the disease. The defective tiles were replaced with sound ones, and, with a view to check the spread of the disease, the cases as they occurred were removed as soon as practicable; some to their own homes, the others to the City Hospital. Fourteen cases in all occurred, and all recovered. It is somewhat singular that all the persons attacked with the fever were *employés*; no more serious symptom than diarrhœa affected the patients. The health of the inmates since the disappearance of the diarrhœa, in April, has been most satisfactory.

Eleven deaths occurred during the year. Five were men, and six women. The number of deaths is small, when it is considered that a large number of the inmates are aged, feeble, and afflicted with chronic wasting diseases.

There have been five elopements; all were men; they made their escape from the grounds where they had been at work. While this was attributable in some measure to carelessness, and want of due vigilance on the part of the attendants under whose charge they were at the time, some allowance must be made for the fact that the Asylum farm was a commons, without a fence, along the public roads—until just lately—and the many facilities afforded by the woods and face of the mountain for speedy concealment. Two of the men turned up in distant parts of the country, and were committed to Toronto Asylum, and again transferred here. The other three have never been heard from.

On an average, about twenty male patients are employed daily in the quarry breaking stones for the roads, or in clearing the land of trees, and in making other improvements upon the farm. Five are employed in the basement, assisting the storekeeper, engineer, cooks, and laundresses.

The working female patients are employed in the sewing room, laundry, kitchens, and

dining rooms. In the sitting room, all the clothing required for the inmates is made, and all the repairing, knitting, etc., done, under the direction of the seamstress. The washing is all done by hand, there being no machinery for that purpose as yet in the Asylum. All the patients who are not employed at some kind of work, with the exception of those who are too feeble to walk out and in, take amusement and exercise in the airing courts five hours every day, unless when the weather is unfavourable.

Among the changes and improvements necessary to be made, the first in importance is the sewage system. At present the sewage is received into a cesspool, from which it passes into filtering vaults, charged with charcoal and gravel, and escapes in a partially purified state, and flows over the face of the mountain. As these cesspools are situated in front of the Asylum buildings, at a distance of about thirty yards, and almost at the edge of the carriage road, it can be readily imagined that they do not conduce to the amenities of the Asylum; while from a sanitary point of view, they demand the most emphatic consideration. The offensive exhalations constantly arising from them pollute the atmosphere for some distance around, and are sometimes very perceptible inside the buildings. When the population is increased to more than double its present number, it will be found absolutely necessary to adopt some other plan for the disposal of the sewage. The most effectual, and in the end the most economical, plan would be to lay a sewer over the face of the Mountain, carrying it down Queen Street to connect with a sewer which the City Council have decided to construct early next year to meet the requirements of the western part of the City

The floors in the wards, dormitories, and bath-rooms are in a very unsatisfactory condition. These are all of pine of a very inferior quality, the joints are open and the boards rough and uneven. Pine should never be used in flooring the wards of an Asylum, from the frequent washing and scrubbing necessary for cleanliness, the wood absorbs soap and water to complete saturation, creating very offensive odours which all the ventilation available cannot correct.

It is desirable, and I would earnestly urge the necessity of relaying the floors with hard wood, and as it always happens, and is very difficult, if not impossible to prevent the spilling of water on the bath-room floors when the patients are being bathed, the water passes through the joints and finds its way down upon the plaster of the ceiling of the room below, at first making unsightly stains, and eventually causing the plaster to loosen and fall off. This can only be remedied by laying the bath-room floors with hard-wood, and keeping them well oiled, and it would still further improve the bath-rooms to have them ceiled with pine.

If the walls of the corridors were painted a cheerful tint, it would very much add to the appearance of the wards. This would not cost much as part of the work could be done by our own men. Some additions are needed to the furniture of the wards. The carpets are all worn out and have had to be taken up.

The water tanks have leaked ever since they have been in use, and continue to do so still. When the tanks are filled at night it is sometimes found that the water has fallen as much as four feet in the morning. This involves a very considerable extra consumption of coal, besides adding to the work of the engineer, and extra tear and wear to the machinery. It would be a great improvement and a saving to construct a reservoir large enough to contain at least one weeks supply of water.

The routine work of the Asylum would be facilitated if a system of electric bells were introduced, the need of them will be much more felt when the buildings now in course of construction are finished, and I would recommend their being provided and fitted up as soon as the wings are ready for occupation.

A bell to be hung outside the building is also a necessity, one large enough to be heard —when rung at any point on the Asylum property. The proper place for it would be in a small belfry which could be built on the roof of the rear extension.

I would here renew the suggestion that a flight of steps be built, leading from the front of the Asylum down the face of the mountain to Queen Street. It would be a great convenience to *employés* who have to walk to and from the city and is almost a necessity to the engineer and his assistants, who have to pass between the Asylum and the Pumping House on Queen street. The narrow, steep, and tortuous pathway is not only difficult but dangerous to walk on, especially in winter when covered with ice and snow. It is very desirable that these steps be constructed before the winter sets in.

The extensive additions to this Asylum, for which an appropriation was made at the last Session of Parliament, are in course of construction, and are being pushed forward in a very satisfactory manner. The additions consist of a wing to each end of the present building each wing will afford accommodation for about one hundred and fifty patients. The plans prepared by the architect correspond with the architectural design of the present building. Also a rear extension from the centre building. The basement of which will be used for kitchens, bakery, laundry, &c. The ground floor will contain sewing room on the east side; matron's apartments and offices, dining room on the west; and in the extreme rear drying room over the laundry, On the second floor an associated dining room for patients with a capacity for seating over two hundred persons, and on the same floor over the drying room six bedrooms for domestics. The whole of third floor will be fitted up as an amusement room and chapel. The contract for the erection of the above buildings was awarded to Mr. J. A. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y., well known as an extensive and successful contractor in Ontario. The necessary excavations were commenced on July 24. The rear extension will be finished and ready for occupation early in February, the wings will be completed in November, 1878.

To Mr. E Vanallan, of Hamilton, was awarded the contract for the following buildings and improvements, viz.: houses for the Medical Superintendent, Bursar, Engineer, and Farmer. The latter house is situated at the James Street gate, and I would here suggest that a similar house should be built at the south gate for the Carpenter. A brick coal-shed with a capacity for 600 tons of coal. Horse and cow-stables, shed, piggery, and hennery. The latter buildings are of wood, but of first rate construction and finish. A picket-fence seven feet high on south and west sides, thus completing the fence around Asylum property. A plank side-walk along the carriage road from James Street gate to front of the Asylum

The work on Mr. Vanallen's contract was commenced on June 16th, and having been vigorously pushed forward, will be completed early in November In addition to the above a mortuary, an ice house, and a house in which to store vegetables. will be built before the winter sets in.

Our grateful acknowledgements are due, and in behalf of the Asylum, I have much pleasure in tendering them to the Rev. Mr. Bull, of Barton, and Messrs. Gaviller, Taylor, and Lancefield of Hamilton, who, each in their turn conducted divine service in the Asylum regularly every Sabbath morning. The services are attended by an average of about ninety patients and are highly appreciated by them.

We have to thank Mr. George Taylor for his kindly interest in the welfare of the patients, and the gift of sixty volumes of appropriate periodicals and books.

I have to acknowledge with many thanks the kindness of the Garrick Amateur Dramatic Association. The Hamilton Glee Club, and the Band of the Hamilton Artillery, in giving us excellent and very successful concerts at the Asylum during the year.

In closing this Report, it becomes my duty to bear testimony to the faithful and efficient service of Dr. T. S. Coverton, Assistant Superintendent. To Mr. Bidwell Way, Bursar, whose zeal in the discharge of his duties is most exemplary. To the Matron, Officers, and *employés*, on whose efficiency so much depends in the proper management of an Asylum.

have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALLACE,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th Sept., 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total
Remaining October 1st, 1876..	82	120	202			
Admitted during year	9	6	15			
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant..	7	1	8			
" Medical certificate	2	5	7			
Total number under treatment during year				91	126	217
Discharges during year				2	0	2
As cured	1	0	1			
" improved	1	0	1			
Total number of discharges during year				12	6	18
Died				5	6	11
Eloped				5	0	5
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1877				79	120	199
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				95	131	226
" Discharged	2	0	2			
" Died	9	8	17			
" Eloped	5	0	5			
" Transferred		3	3			
" Remaining 30th Sept., 1877..	79	120	199			
				95	131	226

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum from the 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 11th of June	82	120	202
Minimum " " on the 14th of February	75	117	192
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	28,938	43,577	72,515
Daily average population	79	119	198

SOCIAL STATE.

	Admissions of year			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	5	3	8	40	68	108
Widowed	0	2	2	0	2	2
Single	4	1	5	55	61	116
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	6	15	95	131	226

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

Religion.	Admissions of year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Admissions since opening. Male.	Female.	Total.
Presbyterian	0	3	3	14	31	45
Episcopalian	2	1	3	27	23	50
Methodist	1	1	2	14	18	32
Baptist	0	0	0	3	4	7
Congregationalist	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roman Catholic	3	1	4	25	45	70
Mennonite	0	0	0	1	1	2
Quaker	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infidels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other denominations	0	0	0	3	3	6
Not reported	3	0	3	8	6	14
Total	9	6	15	95	131	226
Nationalities.						
English	1	0	1	14	10	24
Irish	2	3	5	25	52	77
Scotch	1	2	3	8	23	31
Canadian	4	1	5	38	37	75
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries	0	0	0	5	6	11
Unknown	1	0	1	5	3	8
Total	9	6	15	95	131	226

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th of September, 1877.

	Admitted during Year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Admissions. Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	0	0	0	1	4	5
Bruce	0	0	0	1	3	4
Carleton	0	0	0	2	4	6
Elgin	0	0	0	0	4	4
Essex	0	0	0	0	1	1
Frontenac	0	0	0	2	6	8
Grey	1	0	1	3	6	9
Haldimand	1	0	1	2	2	4
Halton	0	1	1	1	4	5
Huron	0	0	0	3	5	8
Kent	0	0	0	0	4	4
Lambton	0	0	0	3	1	4
Lanark	0	0	0	0	1	1
Leeds and Grenville	0	0	0	1	1	2
Lennox and Addington	1	0	1	2	0	2
Lincoln	0	1	1	4	6	10
Middlesex	0	0	0	7	4	11
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	3	3
Northumberland and Durham	0	0	0	5	4	9
Carried forward	3	2	5	37	63	100

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TABLE No. 3—*Continued.*

	Admitted during Year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward	3	2	8	37	63	100
Ontario	0	0	0	1	5	6
Oxford	0	0	0	2	0	2
Peel	1	0	1	2	0	2
Perth	0	0	0	1	3	4
Peterborough	0	0	0	1	0	1
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	1	2	3
Renfrew	0	0	0	1	2	3
Simcoe	0	0	0	5	3	8
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	0	0	0	2	5	7
Victoria	0	0	0	2	1	3
Waterloo	0	0	0	1	3	4
Welland	0	0	0	2	3	5
Wellington	0	0	0	2	3	5
Wentworth	2	3	5	13	14	27
York	3	1	4	22	24	46
Total admissions	9	6	15	95	131	226

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th Sept., 1877.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	0	0	0	0	2	2
Bruce	0	0	0	1	1	2
Carleton	0	0	0	1	0	1
Essex	0	0	0	0	1	1
Frontenac	0	0	0	2	1	3
Grey	1	0	1	2	2	4
Haldimand	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lambton	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lanark	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lennox and Addington	1	0	1	2	0	2
Lincoln	0	0	0	4	0	4
Middlesex	0	0	0	2	0	2
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	2	2
Northumberland and Durham	0	0	0	2	0	2
Ontario	0	0	0	0	1	1
Oxford	0	0	0	1	0	1
Peel	1	0	1	1	0	1
Perth	0	0	0	0	1	1
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	1	0	1
Renfrew	0	0	0	1	0	1
Simcoe	0	0	0	2	0	2
Victoria	0	0	0	1	1	2
Welland	0	0	0	2	1	3
Wellington	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wentworth	2	0	2	5	1	6
York	2	1	3	14	8	22
Total admissions	7	1	8	16	25	71

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
			1876	1877	
134	J. L.	M	May 3rd	February 14th	Cured
31	P. B.	M	March 23rd	July 8th	Improved

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1877.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	months	days.	
211	B. S.	F.	27	November 9, 1876	0	1	10	Phthisis
187	L. R.	M.	23	November 15, 1876	0	4	2	Rupture of intestine
173	T. P.	M.	45	January 9, 1877	0	7	8	Phthisis
45	G. K.	M.	36	January 10, 1877	0	9	17	Gangrene of scrotum
181	S. M.	F.	32	March 3, 1877	0	9	2	Phthisis
207	M. O'M.	F.	50	April 5, 1877	0	6	6	"
42	E. F.	M.	53	April 12, 1877	1	0	19	"
121	A. B.	F.	58	April 25, 1877	0	11	22	Dropsy
120	C. D.	F.	53	May 10, 1877	1	0	7	Phthisis
212	C. G. C.	F.	43	May 30, 1877	0	5	14	Cerebral softening
70	G. A. D.	M.	75	June 18, 1877	1	2	10	Senile decay

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During Year.			During former years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brewer	0	0	0	1	0	1
Clerk	0	0	0	3	1	4
Confectioner	0	0	0	1	0	1
Carpenter	1	0	1	0	0	0
Domestic	0	4	4	0	0	0
Editor	0	0	0	1	0	1
Farmer	2	0	2	26	0	26
Fisherman	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gardener	0	0	0	1	0	1
Housekeeper	0	0	0	0	58	58
Labourer	2	0	2	25	0	25
Mechanic	0	0	0	14	0	14
Printer	0	0	0	1	0	1
Servant	0	0	0	0	33	33
Seamstress	0	0	0	0	2	2
Surveyor	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sailor	1	0	1	1	0	1
Shoemaker	1	0	1	0	0	0
Teacher	0	0	0	2	2	4
Tavernkeeper	0	0	0	1	0	1
None	1	2	3	2	18	20
Unknown	1	0	1	4	11	15

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the transfer of patients to other Asylums up to September 30th, 1877, and giving Social State, Religion, Nationality, County received from, Trade and Occupation, and name of Asylum to which transfer was made.

	Transfer since opening. Male.	Female.	Total.	TOTAL.
SOCIAL STATE.				
Married	0	2	2	
Single	0	1	1	
			—	3
RELIGION.				
Methodist	0	1	1	
Roman Catholic	0	1	1	
Presbyterian	0	1	1	
			—	3
NATIONALITIES.				
Irish	0	1	1	
Scotch	0	1	1	
Other countries	0	1	1	
			—	3
* COUNTIES WHENCE RECEIVED.				
Grey	0	1	1	
Middlesex	0	1	1	
Waterloo	0	1	1	
			—	3
TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.				
Domestics	0	2	2	
Unknown	0	1	1	
			—	3
				—
				15

* All of the above patients were transferred here from the London Asylum, and re-transferred from here there. None of them were Warrant patients.

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the average number of patients employed and their respective employments.

	* HOW AND WHERE EMPLOYED.									
	Breaking stone in Quarries.	On the Farm.	In store-room.	In engine room.	Laundry.	Dining rooms.	At ward work.	In sewing room.	In kitchen.	Total.
Men	13	3	1	1	1	2	5	0	3	29
Women	0	0	0	0	6	6	12	16	2	42

* In the above Table, the total number given exceed the actual number of working patients, because the same patients do different kinds of work and are included in the number under two or more headings.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ORILLIA, October 1st, 1877.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c.

SIR,—I beg to submit the first Annual Report of the Ontario Asylum for Idiots.

The Institution was opened, under the superintendency of my predecessor (Dr. Wallace), on the 25th day of September, 1876, who reported covering five days of the unexpired year. At that time, 1st October, 1876, there were sixty-two patients in residence, of whom thirty-four were males, and twenty-eight females. Forty-four were transferred from London Asylum, and the balance were received from the different Gaols of the Province. A large proportion of them were dementia cases, and epileptic idiots.

The following are the numbers of admissions during the current year, for each month :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mdl. C.	W.	Total.
October	16	11	27	24	3	27
November	13	6	19	15	4	19
December	4	2	6	1	5	6
January	8	10	18	3	15	18
February	1	2	3	3	0	3
March	2	6	8	5	3	8
April	1	2	3	3	0	3
May	2	3	5	3	2	5
June	2	2	4	2	2	4
July	2	3	5	4	1	5
August	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	1	5	6	5	1	6
Total	52	52	104	68	38	104

Since the opening there has been 166 admissions, but as one female, who had been transferred to the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, has been re-admitted, the admissions only represent 165 persons. There have been discharged, or rather removed by their parents, during the year, four persons, including the above transfer to Belleville, two males and two females.

Deaths,

There have been twenty-two deaths since the opening –eight males and fourteen females. The rate is high, yet when we consider the class with which this institution has been filled, it will not appear so very excessive. When we consider, too, the lowered vitality of our inmates, with their defective physical organization, we can readily understand why they cannot resist a simple ailment, which to an ordinary person would be treated as trivial.

It will be observed from the annexed Table that six succumbed to general debility and phthisis.

Epileptics.

Quite a large number of the inmates of this institution are epilepties, and cannot properly be classed as idiots, but the majority are simply imbeciles, and have been brought to that condition through a constant repetition of the fits. We have in all thirty-four epilepties —twenty one males and thirteen females. A return made for the month of August, shows the aggregate number of fits to have been 258—males 186, and females 72, the average number per day being $8\frac{1}{3}$—males 6, and females $2\frac{1}{3}$. One of the males had as many as 36 for the month; another 25, and others 17, 14, 13, etc. One female had 15, and others 13, 11, 10, 9, etc. It will be noticed that three of the deaths were the result of epilepsy.

Children.

Up to the present time, there have been thirty-eight admissions of children of fifteen years and under, the most of whom are of a teachable class, and capable of considerable improvement. Some Superintendents, especially in England, make eighteen years the maximum age for admission to the training school, and if we place it at seventeen, the admissions of training age would amount to fifty-two.

I may remark that I have received a large number of letters during the year, relating to the proposed training school, and I have no doubt such an institution could be filled within three months from its opening.

A very marked improvement has been made in the general demeanour and conduct of nearly all the inmates. This is more especially noticeable when at their meals. They take their seats quietly and orderly; and, instead of snatching at everything within their reach, and cramming their mouths full, they wait until they receive orders to begin, when the meal is proceeded with as orderly, and with far less noise, than is generally observed at an hotel table.

Improvements Required.

A house for the Superintendent should be erected on the grounds, provided it is determined to have all the buildings in the same grounds. As it is not only very inconvenient, under the present arrangements, but it is highly desirable, that the Superintendent should be so situated, that he can always have a constant supervision of the doings of the Asylum.

It is almost unnecessary to call your attention to the necessity for new out-buildings, such as stables, sheds, and store rooms. The ones at present in use are in such a delapidated condition, from age and consequent decay, that they are almost useless. Besides being all wooden structures, and in such close proximity to the Asylum buildings, there is always a danger to be apprehended from fire. New out-buildings should be erected at once, to be built of brick, and placed further from the main buildings. We also require fences—the ones we have are old and tumbling down, and present a very shabby appearance. A small building, or an extension, should be erected for an hospital. At present it is impossible to give the sick the comforts they require, as they have to occupy beds in the large dormitories, where they are not only annoyed by the noise of the other patients and attendants, but where, in the day time, they are liable to contract colds. As the dormitories must be aired, I have felt this want very much during the year.

Unless changes that I recommend further on in this report are made, it will be necessary to obtain sufficient land for a garden. There is a plot of about four acres lying to the north of the grounds, but separated from them by a street that can be purchased, and would make an excellent garden. There should be a small house erected thereon, where the gardener could live.

Improvements Made.

The floors throughout the building have all either been painted or oiled, which not only renders them more easily cleaned, but it prevents the dampness of the atmosphere that is always felt in rooms, with unpainted floors, after being washed. The painting has been done altogether by one of the attendants, so that the cost of the material has been the only outlay.

I found it necessary, too, to have the day rooms and dining rooms wainscotted, as a protection to the wall, and received your permission to proceed with the work. Those rooms, therefore, are wainscotted five feet high, which not only affords the desired protection, but adds very much to their general appearance.

Considerable improvements have been made on the grounds in the way of bedding, sodding, and otherwise beautifying them. This work has been principally done by the inmates, several of whom are found very useful. Owing to the incapacity of the person who was originally appointed gardener, I found it necessary to employ an experienced person to superintend the laying out of the grounds. The wages of this man, and of two teams, for several days' ploughing, scraping, and drawing gravel, and one man for cutting sods, formed the only extra outlay. A very neat fountain has been placed in front of the building. The grounds lying to the rear of the building, and running north along the lake, have been levelled, and laid out in walks and clumps of shrubbery, and are used as exercise and pleasure grounds for the female inmates.

The bedsteads which were supplied by Brierly and Graham, have been a source of very great annoyance, as they were continually coming apart. Every morning during the spring and summer, on inspecting the dormitories, one or more of those beds had been found to have given way, and required nearly the whole time of a carpenter to keep them in order. Finally, I had them all permanently repaired, by securing them with iron rods, two to each bed, and fastened with nuts. It is an excellent way of repairing them, as they are now very tight and firm, and costing but forty cents each.

Owing to the water in the lake having lowered about fourteen inches since spring, we experienced some inconvenience in our water supply during the last six weeks. On several occasions the wells were pumped dry several times in a forenoon, when an extra supply of water was required. On your recommendation, men were sent up by the Public Works Department, and the pumps were connected with the pipes leading to the lake. The result is, that we can now get an unlimited supply, unless, indeed, the lake itself should become dry, which may be considered a contingency somewhat improbable. I also had the gas pipes extended to the bath rooms and water closets, which was greatly needed. With these improvements, I believe we have the building in as perfect a shape as it is possible to get one of the kind and capacity.

You have asked me to give you a general statement of the average number of inmates employed in and about the Asylum, and the nature of their employment. From the annexed Table, it will be seen that about twenty males are regularly employed, on an average of about seven hours per day. As the grounds here have been neglected for several years, and, indeed, never having been put in proper shape, an ample amount of useful employment has been provided for all who are capable of working, during the summer months. In winter, however, there will be nothing for them to do other than cutting and carrying wood.

There have been about twelve females regularly employed in various domestic works, such as assisting in making up beds, sweeping, scrubbing, and doing kitchen work.

RETURN of inmates employed daily at various works in and about the Asylum, shewing average number employed, the nature of employment, and the average number of hours at work each day under charge of their respective attendants.

Nature of Employment.	Average number employed daily.			Time employed.		Average Hours
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Foren'n.	Aftern'n.	Employed.
Assisting the Gardener.....	2	0	2	3½	3½	7
Sawing and splitting wood.....	2	0	2	3	4	7
Working in engine-room.....	1	0	1	3½	3½	7
Employed in laundry.....	2	0	2	3½	3½	7
Working in kitchen.....	0	2	2	2½	2½	5
Assisting in dining-rooms.....	0	2	2	2	2	4
Scrubbing and cleaning house..	4	4	8	3	2	5
Assisting in making up beds on male side.....	0	2	2	4	0	4
Levelling grounds and doing general out-door work around the Asylum.....	9	0	9	3½	3½	7
At general domestic work.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
Total.....	21	12	33	30½	26½	57

Training School.

One important step having been taken for the care and protection of that unfortunate class of our fellow creatures who are idiots, or imbeciles, it now devolves upon the Government to carry the scheme to its legitimate completion, by founding a Training School, where weak-minded and imbecile children can receive, not only a simple elementary training, directed to their mental faculties, but where they can be trained to habits of industry, to self-reliance, to cleanliness, order and self-management.

While recognising the fact that you have, in some of your Annua. Reports, recommended the establishment of a Training School, and taking for granted that no intelligent person will dispute the proved advantage of such an institution, I will still take the liberty of expressing some of my views on the subject, with the hope that they will assist in the prime object of devising the best method to be pursued in the establishment of a Training School, that, while meeting the wants of the Province, will, at the same time be a credit to the wisdom and humanity of the Government that founds it.

We have abundant evidence of the benefit to be derived from a systematic course of training of idiots. We have cases recorded where imbecile children, who were dumb, have been taught to speak, and on the occasion of my visit to the Ohio State Asylum for Idiots, last summer, I was shown a boy, when received into the Institution could neither speak, walk, nor use his hands, and who can now after a few years' training, read, write, run, and skip. Nor is this an isolated case, for there are many such, although not all starting from so low a stand point.

Many children of merely feeble minds are allowed to drift into a state of helpless and hopeless idiocy, simply from neglect, and the want of a proper place for their improvement. Not being fit to attend our Public Schools, and their parents being unwilling that they should become the subject for the ridicule, if not the ill-usage, of boys and girls of stronger minds, they are neglected and allowed to go to swell the number of those most solitary of human beings, who eventually become burthens on the public, for their care and maintenance, or, who become so fiendish, and brutish in their propensities that, for the protection of the public, they have to be placed in custodial institutions. For such as these a Training School is necessary, necessary not only for their own personal advantages, but to render them less burthensome on the public.

The experience of those countries where such institutions have been in practical operation for a number of years, is, that the actual idiots of a helpless class, of which the number in our present building is largely composed, is greatly reduced, and, instead, they have a large class who are capable of engaging in various industrial occupations, and thereby becoming self-supporting. Dr. Loun, Superintendent of the Ohio State Asylum, says, "that 25 per cent. of those admitted have become productive workers"

Dr. Brown, of Barre, Mass., says, that several of those who have been cared for by him, "are now filling stations of usefulness and respectability in life, having served in the army, and navy during the war, are managing small farms or maintaining themselves by some mechanical trade." Dr. Kirlin, of the Pennsylvania Training School, says, "Of 500 individuals received and treated at this institution, 81 are capable of earning their own support, in domestic service, farming, or certain shop employments." Nearly thirty years ago when the system was new and only experimental, Dr. S. G. Howe, wrote of the Pennsylvania Institution: "It has given speech to some who were dumb, and who, if left without special aid, would have remained dumb. It has greatly improved the condition of more than four-fifths of its pupils. They have been put into a higher state of health and vigour, they have been trained to the command and use of muscle and limb. They feed themselves, dress themselves, and conduct themselves with decorum, etc., etc." Dr. Wilbur, Superintendent of the New York State Asylum, says in his twentieth annual report: "Seven Experimental Schools started under State patronage, have resulted in the establishment of as many public institutions built and supported by these several states. In nearly every instance these Experimental Schools have been located at the state capital, where their modes of operation and their results could be conveniently scrutinized by the Members of the Legislative bodies, upon whose favour they were dependant. They are, therefore, now the exponents of the intelligent convictions of the respective legislatures that founded them.

We have in Ontario, assuming that the percentage is the same as in other countries, no

less than 2,000 idiots or imbeciles. In England and Wales the ratio is one to every 771 persons. In New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois it has been ascertained from well authenticated sources, that the ratio is one to every 800, and it is believed to be even larger, as few people return those under 4 or 5 years of age. The ratio in Ontario will no doubt approximate to those States named. We may safely assume, therefore, that we have 2,000 feeble-minded persons in Ontario, and it becomes a question for serious consideration whether adequate provision should be made to better the condition of this unfortunate class while they are young and susceptible to improvement, or whether they are to be allowed to grow up helpless, dependant and, in too many instances, unsightly and repulsive creatures. Many countries are, and have been, moving in the direction of making the requisite provisions for this class, and with most encouraging results. In England there are 10 institutions of the kind; in Scotland, 3; in Ireland, 1; Prussia, 12; Saxony, 4; Bavaria, 3; Switzerland, 4; Sweden, 3; Denmark, 1; Russia, 2; Australia, 1, and the United States, 11, 9 of which are State institutions. Next year one will be found in Indiana, and one, I believe, in Virginia.

In founding a training school, the greatest care should be taken to make it what its name imports. In order to train them to habits of industry and self dependence, they must be taught to work, and for this purpose there should be a garden, farm and workshops attached to the institution. The farm should consist of at least 200 acres, exclusive of garden and pleasure grounds, which should consist of at least 50 acres more. Dr. Doran, Superintendent of the Ohio Institution, has in all 300 acres, and he still wants another 100. This farm is worked by the adult inmates of his Asylum, under one or two foremen, with most satisfactory pecuniary results. All the boys who are able to go out, spend a portion of the day in some occupation on the farm, under the charge of their attendants. In this country, where the season for out-door employment is comparatively short, workshops of different kinds should be provided also, where some of the simpler trades should be carried on. A special Committee of the Charity Organization Society of London, composed of men of distinguished rank and services, and others who have devoted much time and attention to the subject, presented their reports on the 15th of January last, from which I make a few extracts. The principles of their report were embodied in a series of resolutions.

The 7th says, "That the education of idiots and imbeciles should be based on physical considerations."

8th. "That the education of idiots and imbeciles should commence at the earliest age at which they can dispense with a mother's care, and the subsequent stages should depend upon the capacity developed by them."

9th. "That idiots and imbeciles should have a thorough industrial training, so as to enable them, as far as practicable, to support themselves, or at least to contribute towards their support, when circumstances render it necessary."

Another very important reason why a farm should be attached to a training school, is in the disposal of grown-up idiots, or those who have graduated. The Committee says:— "A few may be returned to their own homes cured, and will become merged in the mass of the population; a large number may be employed, as they often now are, under the superintendence of members of their own family, or other persons entrusted with their care, in various handicrafts, in doing the rough work of large households, in gardening and even in ordinary agriculture and manufactures. Another field of employment for weak minded men and women is the washing and other domestic services of public institutions, including the Idiot Asylums themselves, and Lunatic Asylums, and Union Workhouses." "But after making all these deductions, a large portion of the young persons who have passsed through the training school, will prove unfit to be restored to society, even under these modified conditions, and for them adult custodial Asylums must be maintained, at which they may be permanently cared for in the most economical manner, with the advantage of constant medical supervision.

"But such is the sustaining, healing influence of regular employment, that even the adult Asylum ought, as far as possible, to be managed on the principle of industrial establishments, having garden, farm and workshops of various kinds connected with them, to one or other of which every patient capable of doing anything should be attached. Training schools and adult asylums, however they may differ in their internal arrangements, have mutual relations which often make it desirable that they should be in each other's neighbourhood, and under the same general superintendence."

The same report says :—" The Committee especially rely upon the systematic training proposed to be given to idiot children for the means of reducing the expense to the nation ; whatever may be the cost of educating them, the cost of neglecting them is greater still,"&c. And also, " not only can idiots and imbeciles in Asylums be employed with advantage to themselves, and the Asylums be managed as industrial establishments for manufacturing or agricultural industry, but it is essential to the moral and mental well-being of the class, that such a system should be adopted, and under good management it may be made advantageous to the institutions in a financial sense by diminishing the cost of maintenance."

At the Convention of Superintendents of Idiot Asylums which I attended at Columbia, Ohio, last summer, views expressed by the above Committee were unanimously entertained.

Believing, therefore, that a farm is indispensable for a systematic course of training, I cannot recommend that a training school be erected on our present limited grounds. Indeed, I believe it would be a very grave mistake to do so, and that in a very short time it would be regretted.

A very suitable site, where an unlimited amount of land can be obtained at a very reasonable rate per acre, can be secured to the south of the town. It has a high elevation overlooking Lake Simcoe, Lake Couchiching and the Narrows. The land is good, but portions of it are very stony. The stones, however, could be taken off and utilized in building fences. There is no more beautiful site in the Province for a public institution, and the entrance to the grounds is within half a mile of the Northern Railway station. The training school, if erected there, would be 1½ miles from the Asylum, which would be the only objection to the proposal. But even that would be far preferable to crowding buildings on our present grounds. Orillia is very centrally situated, and easy of access from all directions.

The completion of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway will give a direct road from the west; and when the proposed Ottawa and Toronto road is built, we will have access from the east by connection at Peterborough.

The Midland Railway affords a convenient route for all points east of Toronto, as it connects with the Toronto and Nippising at Woodville. Being an exceptionally healthy part of the country, and our present institution having been established here, would make it desirable that the training school should also be here, and if my recommendation be acted upon the whole can be placed under the one management.

It may not be out of place to add a few words regarding the size or capacity of the proposed buildings. The tendency in many places, especially in some of the States, is to erect large buildings for all Asylums, including the insane. At Columbus, Ohio, they have erected a pile of buildings for the insane, which may be well designated Ohio folly. The buildings are 1,800 feet, or 600 yards across the front, and just 1¼ miles around the outside wall. They are five stories in height, exclusive of basement, and when everything in connection with them is completed, they will represent an expenditure of 2½ million dollars, and can be made to accommodate 2,000 patients. It will, therefore, cost the State $1,250 per patient.

A building to accommodate 300 can be erected for $100,000, which will represent less than $350 per inmate ; and if seven such buildings were erected, the accommodation would represent 2,100, and the cost $700,000. If the difference between this sum and say even $1,500,000, which would be the very least that one building for 2,000 patients would cost in this country, were espitalized it would more than pay the staff of each institution, so that the consequence would be a saving to the country. But as these remarks are, perhaps, foreign to our present subject, I will merely say that I think a building that would have a capacity for 250 should be erected, which, with those in our present building, would represent a population of 400, which figure should be the maximum number in any Asylum. With this capacity I do not believe the demands of the country would be more than met, and would, therefore, respectfully submit the matter for your recommendation.

In concluding these somewhat fragmentary remarks, I would call your attention to the fact that the statistical tables as furnished to other Asylums, are not at all applicable to this, and that it would be desirable to have suitable and separate tables prepared for this Institution. For instance, in an Idiot Asylum proper, that portion of Table No. 2 relating to the social state, is not required, nor is Table No. 7, relating to trades, as idiots have no trades. Table No. 1 would require some change too.

I cannot close these remarks without stating that I have received very great assistance from Mr. Mullen, the Bursar, in addition to the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties pertaining to his own office. Mr. Kenny, the chief male attendant, has proved to be an excellent man for the position. Mrs. Duke, as matron, and Miss Clark, as chief female attendant and teacher, both take a deep interest in the workings of the institution, and perform their duties to my entire satisfaction. Nor can I omit to state that I have found in Mr. Patterson a careful and efficient engineer. To these officers, to a very large extent, is due the creditable condition of the Asylum.

I am your obedient servant,

A. H. Beaton,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th Sept., 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1877	33	26	59			
Admitted during year :—						
By transfer from other Asylums	10	9	19			
" Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant, direct admission	9	10	20			
" Medical Certificate	35	33	68			
Total number under treatment during year				87	79	166
Discharges during year :—						
Taken away by parents	2	1	3			
Discharged	0	1	1			
Total number of Discharges during year				2	2	4
Died				8	14	22
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1877				76	64	140
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				86	80	166
" Discharged	2	2	4			
" Died	8	14	22			
" Remaining, 30th Sept., 1877	76	64	140			
				86	80	166

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 19th of July	78	66	144
Minimum " " 1st of Oct.	34	28	62
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	25,157	20,321	45,478
Daily average population	68.92	55.67	124.59

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

Social State.	Admissions of year. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Admissions since opening. Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	0	4	4	0	4	4
The rest are all single.						
Religion.						
Presbyterians	9	5	14	14	9	23
Episcopalians	9	12	21	16	16	32
Methodists	6	12	18	12	21	33
Baptists	1	1	2	3	2	5
Roman Catholics	11	7	18	16	10	26
Quakers	1	1	2	1	1	2
Not reported	15	14	29	24	21	45
Total	52	52	104	86	80	166
Nationalities.						
English	6	8	14	8	12	20
Irish	16	9	25	21	17	38
Scotch	6	5	11	9	7	16
Canadian	14	22	36	23	26	49
Other countries	3	2	5	9	6	15
Unknown	7	6	13	16	12	28
Total	52	52	104	86	80	166

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th Sept., 1877.

	Admitted during Year. Male	Female	Total.	Total admissions. Male.	Female.	Total
Brant	0	1	1	2	1	3
Bruce	3	3	6	4	4	8
Carleton	1	0	1	2	1	3
Elgin	0	1	1	0	5	5
Essex	0	2	2	0	2	2
Frontenac	7	9	16	7	10	17
Grey	2	0	2	4	3	7
Haldimand	2	0	2	2	0	2
Halton	2	2	4	2	2	4
Hastings	0	0	0	0	1	1
Huron	0	0	0	3	0	3
Kent	0	2	2	0	2	2
Lambton	0	2	2	1	2	3
Lanark	0	2	2	0	2	2
Leeds and Grenville	3	0	3	4	1	5
Lennox and Addington	0	0	0	1	2	3
Lincoln	0	0	0	1	0	1
Middlesex	2	1	3	4	3	7
Carried forward	22	25	47	37	41	78

TABLE No 3—*Continued.*

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward	22	25	47	37	41	78
Norfolk	0	1	1	4	3	7
Northumberland and Durham	1	3	4	3	4	7
Ontario	0	3	3	0	3	3
Oxford	1	0	4	3	3	6
Perth	2	0	2	3	1	4
Peterborough	0	1	1	0	1	1
Renfrew	0	2	2	0	2	2
Simcoe	1	4	5	3	7	10
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	1	0	1	2	0	2
Victoria	2	2	4	2	2	4
Waterloo	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wellington	6	0	6	7	0	7
Wentworth	5	2	7	6	4	10
York	11	6	17	15	9	24
Total admissions	52	52	104	86	80	166

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to Sept. 30, 1877.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bruce	2	1	3	2	2	5
Carleton	1	0	1	2	1	3
Elgin	0	0	0	0	3	3
Essex	0	1	1	0	1	1
Frontenac	6	8	14	6	9	15
Grey	2	0	2	4	3	7
Halton	0	0	0	0	1	1
Huron	0	0	0	3	0	3
Kent	0	2	2	0	2	2
Lambton	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lanark	0	1	1	0	1	1
Leeds and Grenville	2	0	2	3	1	4
Lennox and Addington	0	0	0	1	2	3
Lincoln	0	0	0	1	0	1
Middlesex	0	0	0	2	0	2
Norfolk	0	1	1	3	3	6
Northumberl'd. & Durham	1	0	1	3	1	4
Oxford	0	1	1	2	1	3
Perth	2	0	2	3	1	4
Renfrew	0	2	2	0	2	2
Simcoe	0	0	0	2	3	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	0	1	2	0	2
Waterloo	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wellington	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wentworth	0	2	2	1	4	5
York	0	0	0	4	1	5
Total admissions	17	19	36	48	42	90

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
				1877.	
78	A. McB	M	October 11th, 1876	March 1st	Taken away by their father.
79	J. McB	M	October 11th, 1876	March 1st	
82	A. C. R	F	October 12th, 1876	March 30th	Transferred to D. & D. Institut Belleville.
153	E. M. P	F	June 5th, 1877	July 26th	By order of the Hon. the Provi cial Secretary.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during th year ending 30th September, 1877.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death
					Years	months	days	
9	C. R	M	22	3rd Nov., 1876	0	1	8	Acute Peritinitis
34	C. L	F	18	2nd Jan., 1877	0	3	7	Phthisis
30	G. L	M	17	25th Jan., 1877	0	4	0	General debility
8	M. A. R	F	25	30th Jan., 1877	0	4	5	Heart disease
129	S. J	F	56	1st March, 1877	0	1	6	Congestion of the Lungs
134	J. A	M	31	7th March, 1877	0	0	13	Epilepsy
93	T. C	M	17	12th April, 1877	0	5	5	General debility
81	A. R	M	17	28th April, 1877	0	6	17	General debility
137	M. D	F	31	30th April, 1877	0	1	24	From injuries received from a fall while in a fit
145	A. E. C	F	21	1st June, 1877	0	1	12	Peritinitis
102	J. L	F	23	17th June, 1877	0	6	26	Phthisis
107	M. C	F	30	19th June, 1877	0	6	25	Epilepsy
148	M. McG	F	43	8th July, 1877	0	1	22	Softening of the Brain
19	A. D	F	40	23rd July, 1877	0	9	28	Acute Dysentery
58	A. B	M	11	25th July, 1877	0	8	27	Epilepsy
96	M. L	F	42	29th July, 1877	0	8	12	Phthisis
139	G. C	M	12	7th Aug., 1877	0	5	0	General debility
77	E. A	F	15	15th Aug., 1877	0	10	5	Chronic diarrhœa
149	A. J. R	F	25	17th Aug., 1877	0	3	3	Bilious fever
160	J. A. G	M	30	23rd Aug., 1877	0	1	6	Dysentery
144	M. C	F	20	6th Sept., 1877	0	4	24	Cholera morbis
143	M. E. J	F	20	24th Sept., 1877	0	6	0	Enteric fever

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE, Nov. 1st, 1877.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the seventh Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending September 30th, 1877. During the year the attendance of pupils has been as follows:—

Males	167
Females	104
Total	271

They were supported as follows:—

By parents or friends	27	
By the Government of Ontario, as orphans	13	
Admitted free under the amended By-laws	231	
		271

Of this number only twenty-seven were entered as pay pupils. I am well aware that the parents and friends of some of these pupils are unable to pay the small sum charged for board, etc., and yet are unwilling to ask the Mayor or Reeve of the municipality in which they reside for a certificate of their inability to pay. To meet cases of this sort, I hope the suggestion you made in your last Annual Report will be adopted "To declare the Institution *free* to all deaf and dumb mutes, *bona fide* residents in the Province, who are of proper age and mental capacity, under the following conditions:—

"1st. That attendance shall be compulsory upon all who have entered for such a period as may be necessary to complete their education.

"2nd. The Counties in the Province to defray travelling expenses to and from the Institution, and to provide for the proper clothing of all pupils whose parents are unable to pay for the same, payment to be made by a fund to be created by a grant per head by the Counties for all deaf and dumb mutes residing in the County being over twenty-one years of age.

"3rd. An industrial outfit for each pupil to be provided for out of the same fund."

It is necessary that some steps should be taken in this direction, so that the benefits the Institution may be extended to all the deaf mutes in the Province.

While I am pleased to see the punctuality with which the pupils have come in this ter as two hundred and thirty six have entered the first month. I am sorry to see that some, wl should remain three or four years longer in school, have been kept at home, and in some cas for very unsatisfactory reasons. There are a number of applications on file, and I think w will have two hundred and fifty pupils by the close of the year. This increase in number wi require the services of another teacher. I am glad to state that the Educational Departmer has worked in a very satisfactory manner during the past year. There are ten regular classe besides two monitorial classes taught by advanced pupils. I devoted two weeks in Februar to a thorough examination of the several classes in the Institution, the result of which reported to you. This enabled me to make such changes in the classification as was nece sary, and convinced me that the teachers had been working well. The personal examinatio made by yourself just before the close of the term, gave you the opportunity to see what pr gress had been made during the past year.

Mr. Watson has continued to devote an hour each day giving instruction in articulation There are at this time upwards of thirty pupils in the Institution, who are semi-mutes o semi deaf. In the short time devoted to teaching this class, we can observe that some ha improved very much in their articulation. The desire has been often expressed by parent and friends of pupils that more time should be given to instruction in articulation. This ca only be done by the appointment of a well-qualified teacher, whose whole time shall be de voted to giving instruction in articulation and lip reading. I earnestly recommend the ap pointment of such a teacher at the beginning of the next year. I have recently visited the Institutions in New York and Northampton, where articulation is taught as a speciality. also visited the Institution in New York, where two teachers are engaged in the articulation department. I also, in conversation with the Principals of the Indiana Institution, and the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., learned what success they had met with in teach ing articulation in their schools. From what I saw and heard, I am convinced that the time has arrived for us to pay more attention to giving special instruction in articulation, and I hope my recommendation as to the employment of a teacher will be carried out.

Mr. Akermann resigned his place as teacher of drawing, and Ambrose W. Mason, one of our former pupils, was appointed his successor. He has discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner. He also continues to act as supervisor of the boys. This is the only change in our staff of officers since my last report.

There has been no change in our method of giving religious instruction to our pupils. The Principal delivers a lecture in the morning, and one of the teachers in the afternoon. These lectures are attended by the Protestant pupils. There is also a Bible class, numbering over sixty, taught in the evening, for one hour, by the Principal. The Catholic pupils attend Mass at the Church in Belleville, and receive special religious instruction from Mr. Denys twice each week. During work hours the girls are under charge of the Matron, Mrs. Keegan. Miss Annie Perry continues to give instruction in ornamental and fancy work. During study hours they are looked after by Miss Symes, supervisor of the girls.

Mrs. Spaight, Housekeeper, has general charge of the domestic department, and also looks after the clothing, etc., of the male pupils.

I regret very much that, owing to the extreme dry weather and the nature of the soil, a small crop has been made on our farm. In our garden the supply of vegetables has been smaller than usual, owing to the same cause. I regret this very much, as the energy and industry displayed by those in charge of these departments deserved better results. Even with a proper system of drainage, and a liberal use of manure, it will be some time before our land will be prepared for profitable farming.

I am glad to see that your earnest and repeated recommendations to the Government for the erection of additional buildings, construction of drains, &c., have been successful, and I am able to report the work almost completed. The improvements alluded to are as follows:

1st. A building 28 by 95 feet, containing store room for Bursar, and two sitting rooms for boys on ground floor; an isolated hospital for boys, and a large dormitory on first floor, and a dormitory and room for male employees on second floor. There are also necessary lavatories, trunk rooms, &c., in the building.

2nd. An addition to chapel building, size 21 by 31 feet, with room on first floor for

tting room for small girls, and a hall leading into the dining room. On the next floor there a hall leading into the chapel, and a hospital for girls; also bath rooms and lavatory.

3rd. A boiler house 26 by 54 feet, occupying cellar for the boilers for heating purposes, t water boiler and engine for driving washing machines. On first floor there is a large undry, fitted up with the latest appliances.

4th. A residence for Principal about 60 feet west of main building.

5th. A new drain about 1,400 feet in length, leading from the east side of main building to the Bay. The whole system of drainage has been changed, so that it is now quite ficient. New water closets have been built, both for the boys and girls, near the building the east and west sides.

All of these improvements were very necessary, and will enable us to make certain anges which will add greatly to our comfort and convenience. This work has been done in very satisfactory manner by John Foren, Esq., contractor, under the supervision of Kivas ully, Esq., Architect and Engineer, of the Public Works Department.

On our front grounds we have commenced the improvements so long needed. A series drains have been constructed leading into the main drains, and it is proposed during the oming spring and summer to cultivate the grounds and re-plant the trees and shrubbery hen the land is in proper condition. The completion of the system of drainage so long ceded will enable us to do this with some hopes of success. As the assistance of an extra an will be required, I hope an appropriation will be made for this purpose

In the carpenter and cabinet shop about 25 boys have been employed. They have done large amount of work during the past year, consisting of repairs to buildings, furniture, nclosures, painting, glazing, etc., besides making some new furniture. They are ow engaged in re-laying the floors on west end of the building with hard wood, and oing the wood work of the new building which will be used as an engine and boiler house nd laundry.

In the shoe shop forty boys have been employed a portion of the time. We cannot arry on this department with success unless we can dispose of the stock made up. Besides he new work done, all the necessary repairs for the officers, pupils and employees have been nade.

Some few changes and improvements in the interior of our buildings will be required uring the next year, but we propose to do this under the supervision of our carpenter.

If it is determined to burn coal, a shed for its storage will be required. The wharf will equire to be extended about 75 feet, as at present there is not sufficient depth of water for chooners to unload.

I neglected to state previously that plans and specifications for the insertion of three ew boilers, and a thorough re-modelling of our steam heating apparatus have been prepared. This work will soon be completed, and will add greatly to our internal comfort.

The following newspapers have been sent to our reading room *free* during the past year, nd we take this occasion to thank the publishers for their kindness in so doing:—

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York.
The Journal of Education, Toronto.
The Weekly Advertiser, London.
The Beacon, Stratford.
The Times, Port Hope.
The Guide, "
The Carrier, Trenton.
The Ensign, Brighton.
The Mutes' Journal, Nebraska.
The Mute Chronicle, Columbus, Ohio.
The Deaf-Mute Mirror, Flint, Michigan.
The Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Va.
The Kentucky Deaf-Mute, Danville, Ky.
The Index, Colorado Springs.
The Star, Otathe, Kansas.
The Gopher, Fairboult, Minn.
The Deaf-Mute Advance, Jacksonville, Ill.
The Deaf-Mute Journal, Mexico, N.Y.

Our thanks are due the officers of the following railways for passing pupils to and from heir homes for one fare:—

The Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Midland Railway of Canada, the Northern Railway, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. To the ocal officers of the Grand Trunk at Toronto and Belleville, and to the conductors of the several lines for kindness shown our pupils on their way to and from their homes. Also to

H. P. Dwight, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, Toronto, for continu favours.

I beg leave to call your attention to the following table accompanying this Report :—

A. Showing the Nationality of parents of pupils.
B. " Religion " "
C. " Occupation " "
D. " Ages of pupils.
E. " Number of pupils and counties from which they came.

I also transmit herewith a list of the officers of the Institution, and the pupils in attenc ance during the past year.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to express to you my grateful acknowledgement fo your kindness, and the warm interest manifested in our Institution during the past year, an let us hope that under the blessing of God the measures of success so far attained will b continued in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J PALMER,
Principal.

A. *Nationality.*

Canada	77	Brought forward	231
Indian	2	Germany	16
England	52	United States	7
Ireland	66	France	1
Scotland	34	Unknown	16
Carried forward	231	Total	271

B. *Religion.*

Methodists	63	Brought forward	247
Presbyterians	68	Bible Christians	3
Church of England	50	Plymouth Brethren	2
Roman Catholics	37	Mennonites	2
Baptists	17	Disciples	3
Lutherans	9	New Jerusalem	2
Congregationalists	3	Unknown	12
Carried forward	247		271

C. *Occupation.*

Baggageman	1	Brought forward	12
Barrister	1	Carriage maker	4
Blacksmith	4	Carpenter	10
Boarding house keeper	1	Civil service	1
Boiler maker	1	Clerk	1
Book-keeper	1	Cotton carder	1
Bricklayer	1	Cutter of cloth	1
Cabinet maker	1	Captain of schooner	1
Cab driver	1	Cooper	2
Carried forward	12	Carried forward	33

Brought forward	33
Currier	2
Drayman	2
Dressmaker	1
Farmers	117
Fisherman	1
Governor of gaol	1
Harness maker	1
Iron founder	1
Insurance agent	2
Labourers	49
Livery proprietors	2
Machinist	1
Mason	1
Manager of Bank	1
Moulders	1
Merchants	5
Minister	1
Carried forward	222

Brought forward	222
Millwright	1
Miller	1
Miner	1
Painters	6
Printer	1
Publisher	1
Plasterer	1
Sail maker	1
Servants	2
Shoemakers	5
Tailors	2
Tavern keepers	3
Teamster	1
Teachers	6
Watch maker	1
Weaver	1
Washerwoman	1
Unknown	14
	271

D. *Ages.*

Years.	Pupils.
7	5
8	13
9	15
10	16
11	17
12	11
13	18
14	17
15	22
16	21
17	26
18	16
19	17
20	14
Carried forward	228

Years.	Pupils.
Brought forward	228
21	11
22	8
23	5
24	3
25	6
26	2
27	1
29	1
30	1
31	1
39	2
Unknown	2
	271

E. *Number of Pupils and Counties from which they come.*

Algoma	1
Brant	10
Bothwell	1
Bruce	2
Carleton	12
Durham	7
Elgin	6
Essex	2
Frontenac	4
Grey	17
Haldimand	3
Halton	2
Hastings	19
Carried forward	86

Brought forward	86
Huron	18
Kent	2
Lambton	4
Lanark	4
Leeds and Grenville	4
Lennox and Addington	5
Lincoln	7
Middlesex	10
Norfolk	6
Northumberland	10
Ontario	7
Oxford	3
Carried forward	166

Brought forward	166
Parry Sound	1
Peel	1
Perth	18
Peterborough	5
Prescott and Russell	3
Renfrew	3
Simcoe	8
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5
Carried forward	211

Brought forward	211
Waterloo	9
Welland	2
Wellington	11
Wentworth	9
York	27
Victoria	1
Unknown	2
Total	271

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 30th, 1877.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.

SIR,—In submitting the usual annual Medical Report of this Institution, for the year ending the 30th September, 1877, you will perceive that it is quite as favourable as that of any former year since the Institution has been established.

The number of pupils who were in attendance during the year was 271, and if we add to this the officers and servants, together with their families, we have the aggregate number placed under my professional charge of 353.

Of this number two died.

Mrs Palmer, the wife of the Principal, who had suffered a number of years from a chronic disease, died in August, deeply regretted by her many friends.

The other was a pupil, Joseph Sparling, who was attacked with pleurisy on the 19th May, which resulted in effusion of the chest. He was taken home by his father on the 14th June, and died soon after his arrival.

There are 221 names entered on the medical register as having received more or less treatment. Of this number, thirty were entered as having been vaccinated, and seventy-four cases of mumps; the rest were the usual ailments incidental to the period of life of the pupils, but take the sickness as a whole, I sincerely believe that the diseases are less serious and less frequent than the same children would probably have experienced under ordinary circumstances.

The reasons for this immunity are, I think, obvious. The location of the Institution is unsurpassed, and meets all the requirements essential for the maintenance of health.

Another cause also, in my opinion, has had no unimportant bearing in securing freedom from serious disease, namely, the rule carefully observed of regarding no departure from health, however trifling, as unworthy of medical interference.

The object has been to give prompt and appropriate attention to any disorder at its earliest stage, thus more readily bringing it under successful control.

We have been signally exempt from accidents, having had but one of a serious nature during the year, and that since the commencement of the present session. A female pupil, Georgina McCallam, about ten years of age, while out playing fell from a pile of sand and fractured her thigh. She is now under treatment, and I have reason to believe that when the bone is united the limb will be as perfect as before receiving the fracture.

In regard to the food of the pupils, I have reason to believe that it is all that can be desired, and I have not heard a single complaint from the pupils regarding it during the session.

In regard to the clothing of the pupils, I regret to say that I have been informed by the

Matron and the Housekeeper, who have charge respectively of the girls' and boys' clothing, that some of the pupils are poorly supplied in this respect, and I would again respectfully u ge that immediate steps be taken to press upon the parents and guardians of the neglected ones the necessity of prompt attention to this matter.

I cannot close this brief report without expressing my gratification at the improvements that are being made in connection with the Institution.

I here refer particularly to those that relate directly to hygiene, among which I may mention the drain from the building to the Bay, and the isolated hospitals for the girls and boys, as the most important, the lat er of which we so seriously felt the want of when visited by an epidemic of scarlet fever and measles a few years ago.

From all that I have been able to gather from the perusal of many Reports of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, I am persuaded that, when the improvements that are now being made are completed, the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be equal to, if it does not surpass, any Institution of the kind on this continent.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Hope, M.D.,
Physician.

INSTITUTION FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,,
H. M. Inspector of Public Institutions, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honour to present, for the official year ending the 30th September, 1877, the Principal's Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind.

Literary Department.

With blind persons, as with seeing, the three great initial forces in education are reading, writing and calculation ; and, in this Institution, a large share of our time and ingenuity must always be devoted to the difficult task of bringing these prime movers under the effective control of the blind.

The great difficulties of such instruction are very feebly apprehended except by those engaged in the work ; but, as a deep interest in our work now prevails throughout the Province, it may be well briefly to indicate the nature of these difficulties. At the first glance, nothing appears much easier than to make educational or industrial appliances that *must* help the blind ; but somehow the result is generally found at an enormous distance from success, and the experimenter is apt to become sadly discouraged. I believe that the fallacy underlying nearly all fruitless experiments in this field, is the assumption that a blind child is simply a sighted child in the dark ; and that forms of instruction adapted to the latter will also answer the requirements of the former. Nothing could well be more erroneous or fertile of educational failures. Though he be in the dark, the sighted child's experience of the visible world *corrects his impressions ;* he *thinks* as though he were in the light, and his mental horizon is unaffected. The uneducated blind child *thinks* as well as feels *blindly ;* the horizon of his world is the circle described by his outstretched arm. His instinctive apprehension of danger restricts his movements, and rooted to a particular spot like a tree, he is apt to take only such exercise as trees enjoy,—a swaying of the trunk, or grotesque and weird movements of the limbs. When he does venture to change from place to place, that all-pervading apprehension betrays itself in his sliding, *feeling*, gait. His nervous organization appears to have so rearranged itself that certain duties of the optic nerve are vicariously performed by the facial nerve, and as Spallanzani found in sightless birds, the sightless child when at length induced to venture abroad, soon recognizes, without actual contact, obstacles that would injure him, and he swerves in his path. This mysterious sense exists in children who are at the same time *deaf and blind*, and it cannot therefore be a mere interpretation of varying sounds. Blumenbach and Spallanzani both record similar observations made on birds. The blind child's mental constitution exhibits peculiarities answering to those in his

physique. He is rooted in his opinion with a pertinacity that it requires the utmost firmness to overcome; he is under an abiding apprehension that there exists some desire to mislead him, and he is therefore suspicious and distrustful. Even when asleep, the expression of his features shows that the mind is still on the alert. He rarely avows his real object, he advances to his design with a shuffling gait, while too often, alleging some design entirely remote, even though there exists not the slightest cause for concealment. His impressions of the external world are bizarre and deformed,—being nearly all of them second-hand and coloured by the peculiarities of the actual observer. Even his direct impressions are not correctly translated. His touch enables him, it is true, to say that A is like B and unlike C; but he has no correct conception of A or B, or C. It is well known that blind persons, when restored to sight by surgical skill, have to completely revise their knowledge of even the most familiar objects, though their *comparisons* of these objects remain quite correct. The intellectual process of a neglected blind child is so peculiar, that, by persons inexperienced in such matters he is not unfrequently taken for an imbecile—especially when he happens to exhibit, in connection with his incoherent talk, rhythmical motions of the body. His memory is usually prodigious. Assisted by a hearing of great depth and acuteness, he gains an inexhaustible fund of the most trivial recollections, which he pours forth with great volubility, but with slight application to the matter in hand. His knowledge is an ill-assorted fagot of quotations; his reasons are mere sounds,—mere echoes of some partially understood remark his acute ear has caught. His temper is apt to be unfavourably affected by his low degree of vitality, which, as stated in my last Report, is computed to be on the average fully *one-fifth* less than that of sighted children. Such is the blind child as he is constantly brought to this and similar institutions. With such habits of mind and body, it can now be understood that his instruction must widely diverge, not alone from the instruction of seeing children, but even from the instruction of persons once sighted but now blind. This latter class is also represented among us, and furnishes, as may fairly be expected, many pupils of great promise. The difficulties of teaching those, who at their birth, or at their earliest recollections, were blind, and who have since remained uneducated, are incomparably greater than where the eye and other educating influences have at any time been at work. Those neglected blind, though, in age, men and women, are frequently as helpless as infants; they are unable to wash, dress and sometimes to feed themselves; to ascend or descend a staircase. Their muscular system is so relaxed that they cannot lift even light weights; or, if they do succeed in lifting them, they cannot retain them in their feeble grasp. For a considerable time after their arrival here, they cannot guide or *hold* a lead-pencil, or even pass a wire through as wide an aperture as an ordinary key-ring. So deplorable a state of helplessness is not elsewhere to be witnessed among beings whom subsequent events prove to be capable of high culture and much useful work. How long will the Legislature permit these poor afflicted beings to be so cruelly wronged?

Reading.—As this exercise does not involve muscular fatigue, but is almost exclusively an exercise of the sensory nerves, it becomes one of the new pupil's first studies. In many cases, however, the nervous system is so disused from neglect of all education, that the fingers, though quite soft to the touch, refuse to respond to the unusual call made upon them. It has often required many months of Miss Tyrrell's skilful and patient instruction to recall these long-neglected nerves to their duty; and, under the most assiduous teaching, they never attain that exquisite delicacy of sensation which is illustrated in pupils that have been under instruction from a tender age. Several of the latter class can read with facility embossed type through two, three, and even four folds of a cambric handkerchief. In the earlier educational experiments it was thought essential as a first step, to teach the blind the true forms of the letters, as a seeing child is taught, but experience has shown the fallacy of this. Expert blind readers are as a rule quite ignorant of the true forms of those very letters, that they can instantly recognize by touch. If they attempt to *draw* these printed characters, as they conceive them to exist, their ignorance of their real outlines will at once become apparent. For this experiment, such letters should of course be chosen as do not happen to coincide in shape with the letters the blind are accustomed to use in writing. The reading of a blind child is therefore a very different process from sighted reading. The blind reader is taught to call a letter that imparts a given sensation to his finger, *a*; a letter imparting a different sensation, *b*; and so on. Now it so happens, that the finger receives the same sensation from two elevated points within a certain range (say from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an

inch) of each other as it does from a continuous line of the same length. Hence letters that are very different to a sighted reader, e.g. *e* and *s* are identical to the sightless, and must be either one or both replaced by less equivocal forms. Hence also, *point* alphabets can be used by the blind with equal facility as *line* alphabets. The essentials of a blind man's alphabet are (1) that the forms are characteristic *to the touch;* (2) that they are of sufficient size to be instantly recognizable. Further, though it is not essential, it is most desirable that the letters be legible to seeing persons, who thus may assist the blind reader. A few experiments are sufficient to decide the proper *size.* In the average reader it is found that embossed letters cannot be easily identified unless they are at least $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in each of their dimensions. Dr. Moon's books, which can readily be perused by even horny-handed readers, appear to owe their legibility less to the semi-arbitrary characters used, than to the *large size* of these characters, which are more than a quarter of an inch each way. There has been a far greater variance of opinion as to the proper forms of the letters. An enumeration of the costly experiments in this direction would surprise those unfamiliar with the subject. These experiments go back as far as 1575, when Rampazetto first attempted embossing for the blind. His wooden stereotypes bear the same relation to the beautiful prints of Mr. Kneass or of Mr. Huntoon, as the types of Gutenberg, Faust and Schoeffer bear to the publications of the Clarendon or the Riverside press. A most unseemly and disastrous war of alphabets has prevailed, especially in England, and has retarded all instruction of the blind. Fortunately, Dr. Howe's sagacity led him at the very outset to adopt the Roman type, though with some peculiarities that further experience has revised ; and the Roman type, in one form or another (all legible, though not all *equally* legible, to both seeing and blind), has ever since maintained its ground in American Institutions. The perplexities in England have become so serious, that the School Board for London were last year forced to investigate the question, and announce some definite policy. A conference was held at the Board offices on July 21st, 1876, and attended by representatives of the various typographical systems, and by several members of the Board. The conclusions arrived at were exclusively in favour of the Roman character, though a qualified approval of Moon's books was appended, on the ground that (English) publications for the Blind in Roman type are still imperfectly produced, and that "books in Dr. Moon's character have been already partially adopted." It is to us a highly suggestive and instructive fact, that England is thus in 1876 only painfully struggling towards the conclusions that were reached in America forty years ago. It is so far encouraging that sound views have at length begun to prevail, but in England the whole question of the education of the blind requires revision, and it is not a mere question as to particular implements of instruction. Such special and technical education must be removed from the status of mere private charitable work, and also from the status of a mere addendum to public school work. The School Board itself is forced to take refuge in its own helplessness, for it adds the opinion "that it is not in the power of the Board to do more than to record these (the above) conclusions, *and then accept the present state of things.*" Nearly a century has now elapsed since Valentine Hauy opened the first Institution for the Blind, and the experience of the century proves that the training of the blind requires to be under the control of the State, either with such machinery interposed as exists in the United States Institutions, or better still with no machinery interposed, as in our own Institution, and as in the Institutions of France, Germany and Austria. It has further been quite distinctly proved that the administration of such institutions requires to be kept quite apart from the general school system of the country. In 1854, the old Province of Canada voted a sum of $80,000 for the establishment of an institution for deaf mutes and blind persons, and Dr. Ryerson was requested to undertake its organization. But the Superintendent of Education felt that the proper functions of his bureau related to the general system of Public Instruction, and he declined to add to his already vast undertaking the organization or oversight of an institution so special and technical in its character. Considerable delay ensued, but this delay, though injurious to the defective classes then eligible for instruction, saved us from the serious error of combining deaf mutes and blind persons in the same institution, as well as from the equally serious error of making such institutions mere pendants of the Public School system. The relation of the State to its youth and to its defectives is now construed in a much more comprehensive sense than would have been admitted a few years ago. In recent debates in the House of Commons, which I had the pleasure of hearing, remarkably broad views were, on both sides of the House, expressed regard-

ing the duty of the Government in such matters, and the tendency of the most advanced opinions is to place the control directly in the hands of the Executive. It is very reassuring to us in Ontario to find that the general policy of our Educational and Public Institutions is thus approved and imitated by some of the most distinguished publicists and statesmen of the day.

Our main supply of literature and class books continues to be drawn from the fonts of Mr. Kneass (Philadelphia), and the American Printing House for the Blind (Louisville). During the past year no remarkable additions have been made by these publishers to the standard literature for the blind, their embossing presses being engaged on important musical publications, which will be briefly noticed below. The American Printing House, under Mr. Huntoon's direction, has, as an experiment in one of its most recent class books (Mrs. Little's Spelling Lessons), substituted coloured manilla paper for the needlessly expensive white paper hitherto employed. The quality of the paper selected is not as yet quite satisfactory, being deficient in body and firmness, but doubtless Mr. Huntoon's fertility in expedients will carry him over this difficulty. Even as the paper now is, this change forms a valuable advance, as greatly cheapening books for the blind, and also as relieving the eyes of sighted teachers from the intolerable glare of white embossed-prints. Dr. Moon has long used as his material a clay-coloured paper, which, however, owing to its soft and spongy rag-texture, wears badly in the school-room. I have suggested to Mr. Kneass, whether he also cannot employ for his publications a cheap coloured paper, and he has replied with kind promptitude that he will give the matter his early attention. While Mr. Kneass has this subject under advisement, his paper-maker might in the meantime instead of *bleaching* his present paper-pulp, *colour it.* Instead of using large quantities of chloride of lime and thereby corroding the fibre, while bleaching to a dazzling white that is most pernicious to the sight of our teachers, the manufacturers of paper for the blind would much more usefully add to the pulp a small quantity of soluble Prussian blue, which, while uninjurious to the fibre, would give the paper a light azure tint, grateful to the weary sight of teachers whose whole lives are spent in teaching from these embossed books. The difference of cost should, if anything, be in the way of reduction, as a few ounces of Prussian blue would take the place of whole hundredweights of chloride of lime. This change is certainly feasible. But it has further occurred to me whether a tough translucent paper could not be made, and be so embossed with coloured ink as to shew the colour through the paper, the ink at the same time containing some stiffening ingredient that would give the "relief" greater resistance to compression. The tension that paper suffers in embossing produces a local thinness of which advantage might be taken in the way just suggested. Relief printing in translucent coloured outlines would not only be much more legible and attractive to seeing teachers, but partially-blind finger-readers (of whom there are a large number in every Institution) would much more easily keep the correct order and direction of the printed lines.

During the past year our use of (New York) Point Print has been greatly extended in various directions. Of our present pupils 33 girls both read and write point print, many of them with great ease and rapidity; 30 boys can read it, and 28 of these can also write it. For the reasons detailed in my Report for 1875, the N. Y. Point as arranged by Mr. Superintendent Wait, has been preferred to the Braille point character, and adopted not only in this Institution, but in most other similar institutions on this continent. At the same time, the French character has undeniable merits, and it is especially attractive to the musical blind on account of the treasures accessible to them in the Braille point print. Either form derives its great importance from the fact that it can be both written and read by the blind themselves, and that it thus opens up free communication between blind correspondents or between blind persons and their seeing, point writing correspondents. The applications of this useful art seem almost endless. Miss Tyrrell has formed an experimental class in arithmetic and algebra, and has shewn with her characteristic skill and ingenuity the application of point print to mathematics. I have continued to improve our mechanical appliances for the writing of this character. In its present form our "guide," as it is technically called, consists of a perforated brass sheet 5 cells broad by 52 cells long, with a connected back-plate, also of brass, and so grooved as to admit of very close writing without confusing adjoining lines, and the guide being removed only after the completion of five lines. By actual experiment I find that average pupils will write from dictation 40 lines in about 40 minutes. These 40 lines cover an actual area of paper $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches and represent 31 printed lines, or nearly a page of a volume of "Bohn's Standard Library." For the writing of this quantity of matter

only eight removes of the guide are necessary. As our pupils write, the lines are already so close that additional punctures on the reverse side, as suggested by Dr. Armitage, would completely sever the paper; but Dr. Armitage's contrivance is applicable to many forms of point print slates.

Dr. Armitage, who shares the affliction he seeks to mitigate in others, has for many years devoted his wealth and a highly cultivated intellect to improving the education and the educational appliances of the blind. I had the pleasure, this summer, of examining, at his residence in London, maps and apparatus, on the details of which, I believe, he has spent years, either elaborating improvements with his own hand or suggesting them to others. The *papier mâché* relief map has, under his direction, with great success, been adapted to the use of blind scholars, but the perishable nature of the material would disqualify such maps for use in our class-rooms, unless, as now in England, the worn out maps could be readily and cheaply replaced. If these latter conditions could be satisfied, and if the N. Y. Point characters were substituted for the present Braille characters, these *papier mâché* maps would form a most valuable contribution to our geographical appliances. The same cheap material has already furnished us with models for the teaching of Physiology, and in countless other ways could be applied to the instruction of our pupils in the industrial as well as the literary departments, if I had only at my command a little more mechanical assistance. During the past year the utmost advantage has been taken of our present facilities for making apparatus. Under Mr. Wickens' direction, the carpenter has this summer constructed some fine physical dissected maps for class room use, and much other useful work has been done. The expenditure which last year you kindly approved for certain tools, and light machinery, has already been repaid to the Institution with usury, and I trust that you will feel yourself warranted in pursuing still further the same policy. A constructive and repairing department must always form an essential feature of an Institution so highly specialized as this is. The mechanical work that I require cannot be executed by ordinary mechanics for the sufficient reason that it is entirely novel in design, and also because certain technical details must be worked out with an exactness that mechanics unfamiliar with our special wants cannot attain or even understand. One example will suffice to illustrate this. In appliances for point print writing, the cells must be so exactly related to each other that an error to the extent of the $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch would greatly confuse a blind reader; and if the error amounted to $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch, the appliance must be discarded as useless. Yet, in the guide, that we every day employ, there are no less than 260 cells requiring these delicate relations. A blind man's translation of his finger impressions is strictly literal, and where this imperfect finger-sight is substituted for normal vision, the corrections and compensations that the eye unconsciously makes are not to be counted on in any appliance intended for blind persons. By means of G. G. Lambden's mechanical ingenuity, now available, during only the half of each day, I have hitherto, though at times with extreme difficulty, managed (1) to maintain the carpenter's repairs throughout the entire Institution, and (2), to keep in motion the numerous appliances of the classes, and the industrial rooms. When the carpenter's repairs were *attempted* to be done (for they never were efficiently done) by outside labour, you will remember that the inconvenience and expense were so excessive that we were, in a manner, forced into the present convenient and economical system. The second branch of Lambden's work is of so technical a character, that to be of any service to me, a mechanic requires to have a special aptitude for the work, and then under my own eye, to undergo a training in details. The large extension now being made to our buildings and the new class and work rooms, about to be opened, will, of course, vastly increase the work of general maintenance—repairs, as well as the making and repairing of special appliances. Under these circumstances, I must ask that you will kindly arrange to give me Lambden's work for the entire day. This arrangement ought to commence with January, 1878, so that I may have all my apparatus, ready for the new buildings whenever they are ready for occupation.

The use of the type-writer, as far as opportunity would admit, was practised throughout last session, but our buildings are now so completely overcrowded and our teachers, are so fully employed that special instruction in this, and in many other important branches will have to be deferred. In my last Annual Report, I quoted Principal Campbell's opinion of the type-writer and its importance to the blind. While visiting the College at Upper Norwood, this summer, I requested a demonstration on the machine at the hands of Principal Campbell him-

self, who is quite sightless. The rapidity with which he printed a sentence was truly marvellous. The time consumed would certainly not exceed one-half the time that I should require for the writing of the same sentence even at my best speed. Superintendent Patten of the Arkansas Institute for the Blind, reports, that already, in Washington City, "*two blind men do a profitable business as copyists, by means of the type-writer.*" It is quite clear that my recent purchase of a type writer may prove an important investment. At all events, when we move into our new buildings, its capabilities will be tested to the utmost. In the practical details of this machine, the drying of the inked ribbon sometimes proves a great source of annoyance, as the blind operator strenuously proceeds with his printing, unaware that for some time, the inked ribbon has refused to colour the type, and that he has been executing a series of *perfectly blank* forms. After some consideration on this point it occurred to me that *glycerine*, from its hygroscopic and its general chemical properties, ought to prove a corrective. By actual trial I found that this addition to the ink, the precise colour or composition of which for type-writing does not appear to be material, any smooth printer's ink serving the purpose, completely removed our difficulties; and that the same remedy is available whenever the ribbon becomes hardened by repeated coats of ink. This drying of the ink has proved a great obstacle to the use of the type-writer for ordinary office work to which, in the hands of a practised operator, it is well-adapted, and the remedy deserves to become generally known.

The group of subjects lately taught by Miss Scott has passed to her successor Miss E. E. Montgomery, who previously held an important position in the St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, and who there, as my position of Head Master gave me ample opportunity of knowing, proved herself a most efficient teacher.

During the past year, as suggested in one of my earlier Reports, an experimental class was formed in telegraphy, in order, if possible, to make that art contribute its quota to the support of blind persons. Five pupils now receive daily instruction from Mr. Wickens. They already write rapidly, and communications are, during practice hours, constantly passing between the two stations within our own walls. The profound investigations of our distinguished townsman, Professor Graham Bell, and his invention of the Telephone, will ultimately effect a vast revolution in telegraphic science, influencing at the same time, of course, the prospects of operatives both blind and seeing. In its present phase of development, the Telephone requires neither battery nor the other complicated outfit of ordinary telegraphic work, the ear and voice being the only auxiliaries required; and the Telephone would thus if generally adopted, be specially favorable to the keen-eared blind.

The evening readings to the pupils have been regularly maintained by the resident teachers, assisted by Mr. Truss. The news of the day is first read, and here I have to express my acknowledgments to the proprietor of the *Daily Witness* (Montreal), and the proprietors of the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Leader* (Toronto), for their great kindness in contributing gratuitously to our newspaper literature. The teachers frequently introduce in their reading selections from standard authors, whose works I am adding to our library as funds permit. To those benevolent persons whose sympathy follows us in our work, I would most respectfully suggest that gifts of certain classes of books would prove most valuable: (1) in embossed characters, Moon type books (of which there is quite a dearth with us), and any of the publications of the American Institutions; (2) in ordinary type, recent works of reference, and good editions (if possible students' editions) of standard authors. In the latter class, the fact that the books have been used and have been somewhat soiled will not diminish their usefulness. These evening readings are occasionally varied by debates, concerts and literary entertainments, the pupils having been prepared for these occasions by the reading-staff above-mentioned, who do not measure their services to the Institution by merely observing hours of duty. I have to renew my acknowledgments to the Honourable David Christie, Speaker of the Senate, for the proceedings and the Blue Books of the Dominion Parliament.

Before leaving our literary class-rooms, I must direct your attention to their present defective furniture. The desks are most clumsy and unsuitable; and they were so badly constructed that they are constantly under repair. A re-equipment of these rooms is urgently needed, and a uniform style of desk adapted to our special work should be provided throughout our entire suite of class-rooms. The educational apparatus will have to be constructed under my own supervision, as I have above indicated.

Musical Department.

Two pupils of this Department have by their own strenuous exertions, together with such assistance as, under the present arrangements, they could obtain from Mr. Cheesbro, qualified as piano-tuners, and they are meeting with most encouraging success. The last pupil sent forth, Mr. W. G. Raymond, informs me that he has earned on an average $8 and $9 per week, and that his earnings on particular days have reached $4.75. Everything that has appeared to me likely to promote Mr. Raymond's success, has been done. A tuning outfit has been provided, and, in default of other funds available for such an expenditure, the workshop revenue, as kindly suggested to me by Mr. Truss, and approved by you, has borne the charge. In piano-tuning, a wide avenue of useful industry is open to the blind; for success depends here not on sight or even touch, but on a delicate musical sense which the sightless, undistracted by surrounding objects, can cultivate to the highest degree of refinement. Piano-tuning is a science as well as an art, and in both a blind man has given the law to the world. The first writer who accurately investigated the principles of piano-tuning, and framed its rules, was Claude Montal, a blind pupil of the Government Institution at Paris. At the *Institution des Jeunes Aveugles*, Montal as a student commenced, and, as a professor, matured those researches which have ever since made his work the European standard of piano-tuning. His after success as a leading piano-manufacturer, and the success of many other blind persons in similar directions, prove that even the fine mechanical details of musical instruments are quite within the grasp of the blind. The Paris Institution, under the liberal expenditure of successive French Governments, has enabled many a blind youth in France to emulate Montal's success. M. Depuis, another *élève*, has for many years held the same supremacy in Orléans as Montal attained at Paris. The United States furnish us with abundant encouragement in this direction. At the Indianopolis Convention (1871), Superintendent Wait reported, as within his own knowledge, the case of a blind tuner in New York earning $25 per week. Superintendent Patten stated that, in 1869, he had visited a blind man, Joseph Wood, employed as chief tuner in a large Boston manufactory at $1,500 per annum. The same Superintendent further reported two blind *ladies* in Arkansas as successful tuners. Superintendent Wait arguing from his own experience of the mechanical skill that blind girls acquire in the management of various kinds of sewing machines, apprehended no difficulty on the mechanical side of the question. Principal Campbell, of Normal College, reports the British Isles as a good field for *efficient* blind tuners. He has arranged with Messrs. Broadwood & Sons, and Messrs. Brinsmead & Sons—the great manufacturers of pianos in England—to receive as apprentices the tuning pupils of the College after they have attained a certain proficiency. If our Canadian manufacturers and repairers imitated the example of these great English houses, it would much redound, not alone to their humanity but to their profit. The tuning and repairing of reed organs were, after a most instructive discussion at the Philadelphia Convention, 1876, commended to the earnest attention of Institutions. When our new buildings are thrown open, I hope to devote a small room to the instruction of pupils in the tuning and minor repairs of both pianos and reed organs, and I shall ask of you a small appropriation for the necessary equipment.

Miss Alexander has successfully launched one of her senior pupils as a music teacher. This poor blind girl has, with a brave and noble heart, undertaken the support of her blind father, and of her little brothers and sisters. May the success she so well deserves attend her! We could have wished, however, that she had been able to remain longer with us, and especially that she had become familiar with the embossed musical publications that have only just appeared, and which Miss Alexander now, with most gratifying results, makes the subject of daily drill. These publications are of extreme interest and importance to the musical blind, and especially to those qualifying as musical instructors. Mr. Kneass and Mr. Huntoon have, for the past year or two, kept up a noble rivalry in creating this musical literature for the blind, wisely selecting, however, different lines of publication. Mr. Kneass, who is a successful blind publisher, issues his music in two different forms of notation, according to the style and complexity of the score. (1.) First we have the staff notation, which is simply a reprint, though in very large and bold relief, of the common music score used by the seeing. This, of course, occupies much space, and is best adapted for purposes of elementary instruction, for psalm-tunes and for other church music of a simple character. Some thirty years ago, the idea of such a musical literature for the blind occurred to the authorities of the

Philadelphia Institution, and three volumes of hymn-tunes were issued, which however, have long since passed out of print. At a later date the idea was revived by Dr. A. D. Lord, the late able and deeply-lamented Superintendent of the New York State Institution (Batavia); and I have in my possession some sheets of embossed staff-music, struck off under his direction. These almost forgotten experiments have been taken up and improved upon by "The National Association for Publishing Musical and Literary Works for the Blind," who have committed to Mr. Kneass, of Philadelphia, the typographical execution of their scheme. The scheme was most appropriately introduced by issuing, in raised letters, Marx's *Universal School of Music*, translated by Wehran, and specially edited by Mr. D. D. Wood, Musical Director of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. This most valuable publication is in two volumes, the first being devoted to elementary principles, the second to the higher branches of musical instruction. It is illustrated by musical diagrams, executed by Mr. Kneass, in beautiful relief. This instruction-book is now being followed up and enforced by an extensive collection of hymn-tunes (without words), edited also by Mr. Wood. The value of these to blind persons engaged as church organists is very apparent. Under Miss Alexander's skilful instruction, twelve of the senior pupils have, within a surprisingly short time, learned to read this music for themselves, and have for the first time become acquainted with the printed form of music, as it is used by the seeing. (2.) The second kind of music soore employed by Mr. Kneass is called the "literary notation." By the use of ordinary Roman letters, he expresses all the forms of ordinary printed music, and in about equal space. This notation has already, through Mr. Kneass' Quarterly Journal of Music, made *legible* to the blind such masterpieces as Mozart's *Agnus Dei*, Beethoven's *Sonatas*, Gounod's *Ave Maria*, and Schumann's *Traumerei*.

Another step remains to complete the mechanical forms of musical instruction; that is, a notation which a blind person can write, and can read when written. This most necessary complement is being worked out by Superintendent Wait, of the New York Institution. Mr. Wait has devoted many years to the practical applications of point print, and the New York system as arranged by him for literary work has become one of the most valuable instruments of institution work. The successful application of his system to music will be a fitting complement to his previous achievements. Mr. Wait has selected for his foundation Schmitt's instruction book, and has just re-produced in it the point print system that he first announced in outline, at the Boston Convention (1872), the point print transcription being comprised in three volumes. I have ordered some copies, and the girls who have so successfully mastered the other departments of musical notation will, with the same instructor, undertake this, so that its merits may be fairly tested and impartially reported on. Its potential value is so great that Mr. Wait's musical notation deserves a prolonged trial and a patient jury.

From all the foregoing it is apparent that the musical instruction of the blind is entering on an entirely new phase. The teaching of this subject has hitherto proceeded by reading aloud to the pupil the ordinary printed music, note by note, or measure by measure, according to the pupil's capacity. Now that music has been made legible to the blind, this laborious and mechanical process will be superseded by the pupils' own previous study of the composition; and, while seated at the piano or organ, one hand can read, while the other hand plays the score. The time of teachers can thus be devoted to the higher parts of the subject; and, if music-reading is still required, it can be done by a senior blind pupil, through the aid of these embossed publications. Further, a pupil possessed of the point print notation can form legible portfolios of the music hereafter required for the instruction of pupils or for church services. Music has proved so remunerative an employment to the blind, wherever it has been fairly tried, that I have no hesitation in recommending a somewhat bolder policy than we have hitherto pursued. The geographical position of Brantford is not very favourable for securing at a moderate remuneration the services of musical specialists for a short time daily. There are, however, one or two musicians residing in the neighbourhood who have attained distinguished excellence in special lines of their profession, and it would be of great importance to secure their services at the Institutio for an hour or two a day. In this way, and by the addition of a few blind music readers to relieve the teachers of the merely mechanical work, the teaching-staff can be greatly strengthened without much increasing our expenditure. At present the staff consists of the two teachers already named, and of Miss Forster, part only of whose teaching can at present be devoted to music, owing to the pressure on the literary and industrial departments. Owing to the lack of both teachers and instruments, I am com-

pelled to refuse musical instruction to a large majority of the pupils applying for it, and to devote our few instructors and instruments to those whose natural aptitude and future prospects give them the first claim. Though by no means are all of them natural musicians, all these blind children have an intense yearning after music, the ear is to them the great avenue of enjoyment, even where the blind child is also deaf, he will by chance and furtive practices at a piano learn to play many pleasing airs. It is often a very painful task to refuse to these poor children what would not only carry refinement into their homes, but prove a solace in their life-long afflictions.

The centre aisles of the Music Hall have been re-seated with convenient and comfortable benches; and I hope that the coming year will enable us to provide the complementary number. The great want, however, of both our Music Hall and our Music Department remains still unsupplied—*a large pipe organ.* Our pupils have now begun to go forth as teachers and church organists, but as yet we have had nothing better to offer them in the way of instruction or practice than what a reed organ or a piano can supply—a manifest wrong to both the prospects of the pupils and the reputation of our school. Mr. Barrington, the Senior Music Teacher of the Baltimore Institution, says, "For those commencing the study of the organ, the reed instruments are of considerable service, but to more advanced pupils they are of little benefit, and may even be detrimental. The reed organ is almost entirely different in construction from the pipe organ, and has few, if any, combination of stops usual in the latter; it is, therefore, manifestly an impossibility to give any one a proper conception of registration on this instrument, which is, indeed, although possessing considerable merit, totally inadequate to meet the requirements of a finished organist."

It is further the fact that the pedals of reed organs vary so much in dimensions from the settled and uniform standard of all pipe organs, that pedalling on the latter has to be learnt all anew, so that previous training on the pedals of a reed organ is a positive embarassment. Teachers, therefore, as a temporary substitute, often purchase a set of regulation pipe organ pedals, and attach them to a piano, rather than allow their pupils to acquire a vicious system of pedalling. The leading Institutions for the Blind in all parts of the world are equipped with large church organs,—in some cases, as at Upper Norwood, with small auxiliary pipe organs also, for more elementary instruction. The large instruments generally range in value from $5,000 to $15,000. About half the smaller of these sums would furnish us with an instrument, destitute of external ornamentation, but possessing two manuals, and such a complete selection of stops as would cover all the indispensable requirements of organists. It is certainly not creditable that the Institution representing the Legislature of this vast and wealthy Province should continue destitute of so necessary an equipment.

Industrial Department.

We have a year of excellent results to exhibit in the technical instruction of the pupils, both boys and girls:—

1. *Work-shop and cane-seating Instruction.*—The work-shop at present accommodates 22 willow-workers, and this full complement is maintained by drafts from the literary classes. Preliminary study in these classes is not only essential for the culture and refinement of the blind, but, after many experiments, I find it quite essential for their progress in any form of technical training. According to the precedent of the last two or three years, Mr. Truss is again able to show on this year's operations a handsome balance to the credit of the workshop, after charging the account with all working expenses, excepting, of course, the Trade Instructor's own salary.

The past session has, in true educational results, proved much the best that the workshop has yet seen. The pupils, relieved of the presence of one or two ill-disposed and intriguing *employés*, have given their undivided minds to their teacher's instructions, and a thoroughly sound feeling now prevails. Mr. Truss is not only successful in his technical training, but, what is of vast importance, he develops manly and truthful habits in his boys. A considerable number of his basket makers of former sessions are now earning their own livelihood, and this greatly strengthens the courage of the apprentices under instruction. The organization of an efficient school in any branch of technology is a most arduous problem; and, as may be surmised, the fact of the students being blind does not assist the solution.

A brief outline of the system that, after various experiments, I have finally adopted,

may prove interesting to general readers of this Report, though of course already familiar to the Inspector. The regular course of training in the willow shop extends over at least four full sessions, and includes 25 leading forms of willow-ware, besides such forms as may be specially ordered. In the second or third year of their course, our apprentices, being usually sons of farmers, are expected to arrange, through their friends at home, the preparation of a quarter-acre of land for willow plants. Then I furnish gratuitously from the Institution willow beds, about 3,000 cuttings to form the future plantation. In this way an ample supply of the finest willow awaits the young basket-maker on the expiration of his apprenticeship. If the finished apprentice stands well on our books, both as to conduct and proficiency, he is furnished, also gratuitously, with a set of willow worker's tools (12 pieces), a set of blocks, a set of Mr. Truss's models for blind workmen ; also a supply of peeled willow, sufficient to last from the middle of June—when he leaves the Institution—to the middle of October—when his own harvest is due. The blind basket-maker thus starts in life under favourable auspices, and, to ensure success, he generally has but to add to his technical equipment the personal capital of honest work, thrift and intelligence. We are now frequently gratified by finding in the prize-lists of the various Central and County Fairs the names of our ex-pupils, often with special distinction, for the excellence of their work.

In developing this system of training, a most formidable obstacle confronts us in the physical weakness of the blind. From sheer debility, resulting from long disuse of the muscles, many even of the adult blind can make only the lighter forms of willow ware, and a very considerable number cannot weave such willow as even a bushel basket requires, and are thus deterred from a most profitable branch of their trade. They also exhibit great want of endurance under prolonged hours of labour. Mr. Truss, with admirable devotion to his work, has been, in his hours of relaxation, attempting to re-build the thews and sinews of his boys ; but the mischief is too deep-seated for any remedy short of such regular physical education as daily drill in a gymnasium can alone supply. The surplus earnings of the shop for this year and next year would build and furnish such a gymnasium as I require ; and this would be a very appropriate application of the workshop surplus. The continual influx of new pupils will soon necessitate an extension of the workshop classes ; but the upper floor of the present building will become available whenever the men-servants are transferred to the attic of the newly-erected wing.

The cane-seating classes, also under the instruction of Mr. Truss, comprised thirty-six pupils,—eighteen of each sex. Already some of the girls have made a practical use of their training, and, taking home cane with them at the summer recess, have reseated the worn-out furniture at their homes. During the next vacation I purpose to try whether some of our boys cannot take a similar lesson in self-help. Furnished with a bundle of cane, a bodkin, a penknife, and a few pine wood pegs, an active blind boy ought to procure, by a house to-house canvass, enough of profitable work to support himself during vacation without leaning upon his friends. In conducting all such industrial experiments I am much indebted to Mr. Truss, whose services have become of great value to me, quite independently of his attendance in the workshop. I should feel much gratified if you could arrange, within our own grounds, the erection of a cottage for Mr. Truss, so that he may live within easy reach of his work and of his evening duties, and that he may be relieved of the discomforts of the poor tenements to a choice among which he is at present confined.

Girls' Industrial Work.—For convenience and efficiency of management, the entire industrial instruction of the girls (except in cane-seating, which Mr. Truss teaches), is now superintended by Miss Tyrrell, with such assistance as our limited staff enables me to lend her. Miss Tyrrell has thrown wonderful life and activity into what was formerly, in certain branches, mere torpor and stagnation. The simple figures occurring in this paragraph will show how much useful and artistic work blind girls can execute when directed by such a teacher. We have by no means, as yet, in this Institution, exhausted the industrial capabilities of blind girls, but the following list of employments will prove interesting, as showing the limits now reached in Ontario :—

Bead-work, in an endless variety of forms and colours ; the articles most commonly made being vases, baskets, reticules, jewel-cases, chains, bracelets, napkin-rings, satchels, watch-pockets, purses netted in beads, flowers in many rich colours and graceful forms, toy imitations of chairs, glass-ware, tea-services, etc,

Seine-twine work.—Card-baskets, reticules, table-mats, etc.

Perforated card work.—Alphabets, patterns, brackets, needle-books, match-boxes, hair-pin boxes, ornamentation of picture-frames, etc.

Tatting.—Trimming in various designs.

Netting.—Purses and tidies.

Hair-pin work in various forms.

Crochet. Scarfs, tidies in yarn and cotton thread, Gordon braid edging, Shetland wool work, Berlin wool work, moss, coral, and fancy lamp-mats

Splint-work.—Wall-pockets, card-racks, easels, picture-frames, etc.

Hand-sewing, plain and fancy.

Hand-knitting, plain and fancy.

Machine sewing.—Hemming, tucking, general plain-sewing for Institution use.

Machine-knitting.—Mats, square and circular ; mufflers, Afghans, tidies, socks and mittens for the various Government Institutions.

The market for fancy wares is so restricted, that we constantly require to draw upon either our own ingenuity or the devices of others for fresh and graceful designs. Miss Tyrrell extracts from the most unexpected materials new means of employment for blind girls ; and we only require on the girls' side of the house, a wing similar to that now provided on the west side, to give our industrial training its proper development. The value of the small fancy wares manufactured during last session was $402.76.

Sewing-machines.—With the view to settling the question, what form of sewing-machine is best adapted to the use of a blind seamstress, I have made a thorough practical trial of the "Domestic," the "Singer," and the "Wheeler & Wilson" machines,—the first two having shuttles, the last having a bobbin,—and all being machines of the very latest and best construction. The following summary will prove of value to all interested in the technical education of the blind ; the valuation of the machines being of course stated with reference to the wants of that class. The machines are numbered in a descending scale of merit from 1 to 3.

I. *Easy running.*—(1) The Domestic, much the lightest ; (2) Wheeler & Wilson ; (3) Singer.

II. *Threading of the Needle.*—(1) Wheeler & Wilson ; (2) Domestic (for a left-handed person easier than the Wheeler & Wilson) ; (3) Singer, very difficult to the blind, owing to the position of the eye of the needle.

III. *The Starting and Guiding of the Work.*—(1) Domestic, distinctly superior to the other two ; (2) Singer ; (3) Wheeler & Wilson. Owing to the length of the "presser-foot" in the last machine, the blind have some trouble in guiding the work ; and further the threads sometimes tangle at the starting. The excessive breadth of the "presser-foot" may be contracted by notching the inserted piece.

IV. *Threading of Shuttles.*—The substitution by the Wheeler & Wilson of a bobbin for a shuttle, gives it a distinct superiority here. Of the two shuttle machines, the blind prefer the Domestic, though the frequent removal and replacement of the two small and easily lost fittings (technically called the "end-piece" and "shuttle-spring"), are obvious objections. [There is, I believe, but one agent for the Domestic in Ontario, and he resides in Windsor.]

A recent Report of the Kentucky Institution strongly recommends for the use of the blind operatives the new Wilcox and Gibb's machine, with automatic tension. The inventor of the ingenious improvements recently introduced into this machine, has, at the request of the authorities of that Institution, most kindly made these improvements equally accessible to the blind by a special contrivance. "The regulation of the cylinder in the slot aids in regulating the tension, and the selection of the needle. To the blind the numerical condition of the cylinder is given through the ear. By the use of a small lever, the blind girl can tell perfectly when the machine is set for making any desired number of stitches to the inch, and the size of the needle to be used for that purpose." It is evident that we shall have to add a Wilcox and Gibb's machine to our equipment. Our experiments, so far, confirm the favourable opinion that Superintendent Wait has expressed of the *Domestic* sewing machine ; but we have also established the fact that the *Wheeler and Wilson* of the new pattern, is quite within a blind operative's control ; while the *Singer* machine and its imitations, though ranked in the highest class for sighted persons, present greater difficulties to the blind. A large number of our girls now work daily on sewing machines, and, during vacation, they prove quite helpful at their own homes. Their friends, in purchasing new machines, should

select from the list one of those that experimental teaching has approved. This is only rational, though, as far as possible, we endeavour to qualify our pupils to use *any* ordinary sewing machine.

Knitting-Machines.—The first successful experiment in applying blind labour to a knitting-machine was announced by Superintendent Wait at the Philadelphia Convention, 1876, and practical illustrations were then given. Within a few weeks I had purchased a Dana Bickford machine, as used by Mr. Wait, and I committed the necessary educational experiment to Miss Tyrrell. Succeeding beyond expectations, I was enabled, by Mr. Inspector Laugmuir's active exertions on our behalf, to increase our equipment to four Bickford machines, and to keep them fully employed. On these machines, during only a portion of last session, our blind girls knitted *over a thousand pairs of socks* for the Central Prison, besides, of course, doing a large quantity of hand-knitting. We are now filling similar large orders for other Public Institutions, and where we are permitted to supply our own material as well as work, I will venture to affirm that the Public Institutions will be better served than heretofore. In knitting, as well as sewing, it is of the first consequence that the blind operative should have the most efficient machine that she can use. I have, therefore, in this direction also, broken new ground, and explored the merits of two other knitting machines, the *Franz and Pope*, and the *Lamb* machines. The Franz and Pope is, like the Bickford, a circular machine, and, as now improved, appears to yield better results, while free from the troublesome clasp-ring that Bickford, for some reason, employs; finally, it is represented by a manufacturing or semi-manufacturing agency at Georgetown, Ontario. The main objection to these two cylindrical machines is their want of adaptability to work of varying sizes, necessitating a corresponding assortment of cylinders and needles. The *Lamb* machine is much more expensive than either of the foregoing, but it possesses a far greater range of work, containing within itself the necessary adjustments; unlike the others, it is oblong in form. This machine, owing to its complexity and lateral extension, had hitherto been considered as altogether beyond the use of blind operatives; but Miss Tyrrell has effectually disposed of this fallacy, and thus has opened up to her pupils new paths of industry. At my request, she selected for her experiments, three *entirely sightless* girls, one quite untrained on any knitting-machine, the other two trained by Miss Tyrrell herself on the Bickford machine. All three have learned to use the Lamb knitting-machine with perfect facility, two can pass from one machine to the other without confusing their entirely distinct mechanisms, and one has a perfect control of all the machines above enumerated.

Outfit of Pupils, &c.

As the pupils in the various technical Departments complete their training, and acquire sufficient practice here, the question of an outfit must be met. The leading American Institutions have for many years pursued a most enlightened and generous policy in this direction, and the results amply justify the policy pursued. On every hand, in the United States, we meet with blind persons occupying, and worthily occupying, positions of great trust and responsibility. They almost uniformly attribute their success to those noble Institutions that first rescued them from helplessness and despair, and then gave them such an outfit of knowledge, skill, and appliances as enabled them to take their part in life. The transition to the British Institutions, and their lumbering, wasteful, system of patronizing and pauperizing the blind is not comfortable to our British vanity, but is eminently instructive to us in shaping our system in Ontario. I was greatly gratified to learn, Sir, that you have decided to recommend an annual appropriation, distinct from ordinary maintenance, and applicable to providing meritorious pupils with technical outfits, and with embossed publications. The adoption of such a course will mark an era in the history of this Institution. The system that I at present pursue, of sending annually one or two officers to visit our blind population at their homes, and report minutely their mental and social condition, also their modes of employment, will enable me, when aided by your proposed fund, to recover from imbecility and idleness many of these poor blind folk whose lives are now running to absolute waste. Last summer's visitation, which was most faithfully and efficiently done by Mr. Wickens, was much facilitated by the Honourable the Minister of Education, who, with the utmost kindness, inserted in the previous year's School Returns inquiries respecting the Blind of Ontario, and made the answers accessible to us. The information obtained proved of great value, and these

inquiries will, I trust, be annually repeated. The ingathering of the youth whom these inquiries show to be eligible for admission would be much facilitated if our Canadian railways exhibited a little more of that generosity that railways throughout the United States extend to this afflicted class. Through the kind exertions of Dr. Palmer, the Principal of the Belleville Institution, the leading railways granted last summer to the pupils of both Institutions, return tickets at single fares.

Religious Instruction.

I am much indebted to the Brantford clergy of all creeds for their sustained interest in our Institution, and for their regular ministrations at our Sunday services. I desire also to acknowledge the continued attention of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of S. M. Thompson, Esq. The Catholic pupils are, by the kind arrangement of the Rev. P. Bardou, visited weekly by the ladies of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, who do most valuable benevolent work in the most quiet and unostentatious manner. Catholic pupils have for some time felt the want of a raised-type Catechism, suitable for their religious instruction. Mr. Kneass published in 1867, under the sanction of Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, a little work entitled "Manual of Devotion for the Catholic Blind," but it is now out of print, and not procurable. I urged this question on the publishers that I met at Philadelphia last year, and I am glad to see that Mr. Huntoon has already moved in the matter. He announces a Catholic Catechism among the forthcoming publications of the American Printing-house for the Blind. The religious opinions of the other leading churches are already very fully represented in raised type publications, the doctrines of even Swedenborg not being overlooked. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that no interference with the religious convictions of our pupils is permitted; but it affords me great pleasure to state that the representatives of all religious denominations have, with the kindest consideration, invariably avoided topics of a painful or of a controversial character.

Medical Department.

The sanitary condition of the Institution has received the closest attention; the drainage and ventilation, where found defective, have been promptly dealt with. Dr. Corson, our staff physician, now attends daily, and gives the Institution a large share of his time and attention. Very many of the pupils require, for ophthalmic disorders, various forms of treatment, involving much attention, judgment, and skill; and in this special branch of the profession, as well as in his general Institution practice, Dr. Corson has met with conspicuous success. Surgical operations, where found necessary, have been performed by Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, of Toronto; and in cases where that occulist has recommended such a course, the pupils have been sent to the Toronto Eye Infirmary. They return from the Infirmary generally much benefitted by the surgical assistance there received; but usually, from their still defective vision, they are unable to perform the ordinary avocations of seeing persons; and therefore they of course still require the technical training that this Institution is designed to give.

Repairs and Improvements.

The usual annual repairs have been carefully made. These repairs are now completed during vacation by the Institution employés, when relieved of their ordinary duties. The present staff of working employés are most faithful and industrious. Mr. John Hay has recently been appointed engineer, and he has thrown into his department much vigour and mechanical skill.

The grounds have been well worked by the gardener and the farm-hand, and have yielded magnificent crops, leaving a handsome balance at the credit of the grounds, after every item, near or remote, has been zealously charged against them. From a recent announcement in Parliament, it was understood that for some years to come an appropriation would be made annually for the improvement of the Institution grounds, but last year the matter was somehow overlooked, and for want of funds I could do very little in the way of new work. I planted, among the young trees and throughout the grounds, several bushels of beech-nuts, walnuts, chestnuts, butternuts, and horse-chestnuts. These seedling trees, if properly cared for, will hereafter add much variety and graceful foliage to the landscape; but, in the mean-

time, we must continue the annual plantation of forest and nursery trees. A majority of the trees that I previously planted are doing well, and are beginning to relieve the grounds of their bleak desolation. With an appropriation of some $500, continued for a few years, these grounds, which are none too large for the proper development of the Institution, can not only be made to promote more fully our special work, but can be converted into a most ornamental public demesne. The transformation that has within two years been effected, will, I trust, sufficiently illustrate the advantage with which public money can be expended upon the Brantford Institution.

It is my duty, sir, to recommend for your early consideration the question of our gas supply. For a considerable time past the gas supplied from the Brantford Works has been very bad and insufficient; and at times we have been, without warning, left in total darkness. The use of coal-oil here is too dangerous an alternative to be entertained. I think that in view of the excessive cost of the present supply, which is at once both bad and insufficient, the Institution should have its own gas-works, using as material "clean-crude" petroleum, which is admitted to yield the cheapest and most brilliant illuminating gas. The saving effected in two or three years would certainly pay the entire cost of the gas-works, while we should be insured against the recurrence of the present hazardous state of affairs.

In the older section of the Institution buildings certain alterations have become necessary, which exceed the limits of ordinary maintenance. The draught of the main smoke-stack has become so impaired by numerous, but necessary, openings that an increase in the height by at least 20 or 25 ft. is urgently required. The soft pine floors of the main halls and corridors have become so worn with inequalities that entirely new flooring of oak ought to be provided. The condition of the ceilings requires immediate attention. These plastered ceilings, notwithstanding repeated and careful restoration, continue so dangerous that I would strongly urge a general replacement by ceilings in wood. The ceilings of the main halls ought, by the introduction of panels and coloured woods, to exhibit a little of that decorative design which hitherto has been too much neglected among us. Public buildings, their architecture, their fittings and surroundings, are now expected, and very properly expected, to not only subserve their own especial objects, but also to lead and direct the public taste. In England even Institutions erected by private benevolence now consider this point attentively. The new Normal College for the Blind, at Upper Norwood (England), well illustrates how attractive such a place may, by a small expenditure, be made. The cosy, well-lighted class-rooms abounding in thoughtful appliances, and, surrounding these class-rooms, the delicious bits of shaded greensward, the parterres of sweet scented flowers breathing their fragrance against the windows, the cages of singing birds,—all give the place a delightful home-like air that induces the inmates to forget their privation, and promotes a condition of mind most favourable to successful study. The fact that all these details have been planned, *without sight*, by Principal Campbell and Dr. Armitage, will be a surprise to those who imagine that, because blind persons do not see, therefore they do not *enjoy* graceful objects or attractive surroundings. To the blind the plash of fountains, the pertume of flowers, and the voice of birds convey a subtle delight that is not equally felt by the seeing, whose other senses have in a manner been deadened by the disproportionate cultivation of the eye. It is surely the highest province of administration to make the very walls and grounds of our Public Institutions yield to their afflicted inmates an elevating and educating influence, that influence of æsthetic surroundings which controls us all even in the most vigorous play of our faculties, but which is most sorely needed when the mental or physical organization is defective.

Additional Accommodation.

Early in the present year I submitted for your approval a series of detailed plans shewing the additional accommodation required to relieve the present over-crowded state of the Institution, and to provide for its further development. These plans comprised (1) The extension of the main building by the erection of two wings,—one on the boys' side, and one on the girls'; (2) The extension or the enlargement of the present north building. The plans were further understood to involve the erection of a residence for the Principal and the consequent vacating of the rooms now occupied by his family. This scheme of extension, having been approved by you, and adopted by the Government, the west or boys' wing was proceeded with, and it is now fast approaching completion. This wing will provide *for the male pupils*

the long needed dormitory and class-room accommodation, also isolated sick-rooms ; it further includes bed-rooms for the male servants who are now temporarily housed in part of the workshop. The corresponding wing for girls' accommodation is most urgently required: the available space on that side is, owing to the presence of the female servants, even more restricted than on the boys' side, and *between fifty and sixty females are now crowded together in the large dormitory.* Such over-crowding is most dangerous, and, if long continued, cannot fail to bring disaster. The above scheme of extension contains nothing that is not absolutely essential for the proper working of the Institution, indeed it does not exceed the dimensions of the scheme sketched out on the original Institution plans as proposed by the first Government of Ontario, though the number of youthful blind in this Province is now definitely ascertained to be twice as great as the number was then supposed to be. The new wing has been erected at a very moderate cost by the well-known contractor, Mr. William Watt, and exhibits sound materials and careful workmanship. The clerk of works, Mr. William Mellish, is most unremitting in his attention ; and his thorough knowledge of structural details renders his presence here of the greatest value. The extension of the frontage will add much to the appearance of the Institution ; though of course the erection of the east wing is necessary before the full effect can be seen. It is most desirable that the buildings still remaining to be constructed be undertaken at the very opening of next spring, so that they may be ready for occupation in September, 1878, and that our next session may, from its commencement, be free from the constant difficulties and anxieties that the present over-crowded state of the Institution involves. As I am applying for an additional expenditure of public money, I have in this Annual Report sketched more fully than usual the past year's operations. This sketch of the work that, during a single year, has been accomplished within our walls, will, I trust, dispose the Government to treat this Institution with increased liberality. A large number of youthful blind still lie without our walls, neglected, and, year by year sinking into lower mental and physical condition. Many of these ruined bodies and minds that we are now struggling to rebuild were once children of the fairest promise. They are now helpless and almost hopeless. What chance for such unfortunates in the stern conflict of life; and why, by delaying help to the young, furnish more recruits for the same forlorn-hope ? Most of these sightless youths are *not blind of intellect,* but merely await timely light to unfold their powers.

"Deliver not the tasks of might
To weakness, neither hide the ray
From those not blind, who wait for day,
Though sitting girt with doubtful light." *

In making this appeal I feel assured, sir, that I have your entire sympathy, and that my suggestions will receive the same kind consideration as heretofore.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. Howard Hunter, M.A.,
Principal.

* Tennyson, *Love thou thy Land.*

STATISTICS RESPECTING THE BLIND OF ONTARIO.

Note.—The names and addresses of the following blind persons are on file in the Principal's office, Brantford Institution.

1. The blind of Ontario, under 21 years of age, by counties and cities:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brantford	2	2	4
Brant	2	2	4
Bruce	2	3	5
Carleton	3	1	4
Dundas	4	2	6
Durham	2	3	5
Elgin	3	1	4
Essex	2	1	3
Frontenac	2	2	4
Glengarry	3	0	3
Grey	2	0	2
Hamilton	3	4	7
Halton	1	2	3
Haldimand	1	4	5
Hastings	7	4	11
Huron	3	8	11
Kent	8	9	17
Kingston	2	3	5
London	2	3	5
Lambton	2	3	5
Lennox	2	5	7
Lincoln	2	1	3
Leeds	4	2	6
Lanark	0	2	2
Middlesex	4	4	8
Northumberland	1	4	5
Norfolk	4	3	7
Oxford	2	3	5
Ottawa	0	6	6
Ontario	5	4	9
Perth	3	3	6
Peterboro'	5	4	9
Prince Edward	4	2	6
Prescott	0	1	1
Russell	1	0	1
Renfrew	7	2	9
Simcoe	7	8	15
St. Catharines	3	1	4
Stormont	1	1	2
Toronto	6	13	19
Victoria	3	4	7
Welland	2	1	3
Wellington	7	5	12
Waterloo	4	2	6
Wentworth	8	4	12
Carried forward	141	142	283

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward	141	142	283
York	6	5	11
Algoma District	1	0	1
Muskoka "	1	0	1
Nippissing "	0	1	1
Unknown	3	2	5
Total	152	150	302

2. Of these, 98 males and 80 females, 170 in all, have been awarded admission to the Institution, but 12 males and 5 females have not yet attended the Institution.

3. There are 71 ex-pupils now absent from the Institution : of this number :—

27 are self-supporting in whole or in part ;
8 are detained at home to assist their parents ;
8 are detained at home on account of ill-health ;
8 are temporarily detained at home, and expect to return ;
11 are undesirable on account of their age ;
5 are deceased ;
2 have emigrated ; and
2 have had their sight restored by treatment at the Institution.

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4. The total number of wholly uneducated blind persons under 21 years of age is 129, viz. : 54 males and 75 females.

STATISTICS concerning pupils of Ontario Institution for the Blind, September 30th, 1877.

1. Number of pupils in attendance during each session :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st session	7	4	11
2nd "	45	10	55
3rd "	49	33	82
4th "	68	44	112
5th "	72	54	126
6th "	66	64	130
7th " to date Sept. 30th	63	59	122

2. Number of Pupils this session up to 30th September, 1877 :—

Males..... 63 | Females..... 59 | Total..... 122.

3. Number of Pupils admitted from the first opening of the Institution to 30th September, 1877 :

Males..... 113 | Females..... 80 | Total..... 193.

4. Counties and Cities from which pupils have come:—

Brant	8	Norfolk	7
Bruce	7	Northumberland	4
Carleton	3	Ontario	7
Dundas	3	Ottawa	1
Durham	4	Oxford	2
Elgin	2	Peterboro'	5
Essex	1	Pr. Edward	3
Frontenac	4	Perth	5
Grey	5	Renfrew	2
Haldimand	3	Russell	2
Hamilton	5	Simcoe	3
Hastings	8	St. Catharines	1
Halton	2	Stormont	4
Huron	7	Toronto	11
Kingston	2	Victoria	2
Kent	7	Welland	2
Lanark	1	Wellington	9
Leeds	7	Wentworth	6
Lennox	1	Waterloo	6
Lincoln	5	York	10
London	5		
Lambton	1	Total	193
Middlesex	10		

5. Counties and Cities from which pupils of this session (up to September 30th, 1877) were received.

Brant	6	Norfolk	5
Bruce	5	Northumberland	4
Carleton	2	Oxford	2
Dundas	3	Ontario	4
Durham	2	Peterboro'	5
Essex	1	Perth	3
Frontenac	1	Pr. Edward	2
Glengarry	1	Renfrew	2
Grey	2	Russell	1
Haldimand	3	Simcoe	2
Hamilton	3	St. Catharines	1
Hastings	4	Toronto	8
Huron	4	Victoria	1
Kingston	3	Waterloo	4
Kent	5	Wellington	5
Leeds	5	Wentworth	6
Lincoln	2	Welland	3
London	2	York	4
Lennox	1		
Middlesex	5	Total	122

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c.,
for the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you that the year has passed without the appearance of disease in any epidemic form in this Institution, and that the cases of severe illness have been limited to a small number. Four adult pupils on the female side were laid aside during the winter by a long tedious illness, which must have tried the patience as well as the endurance of their excellent nurse, Miss Hudson. Two of this number had continued fever, unmarked by the characteristic symptoms of typhoid and in both cases the disease was followed by such sequelae as pleurisy, bronchitis, and subacute rheumatism. All these pupils had inherited bad constitutions, and you will remember that at one of your visits I pointed out one of the number, as in my opinion too delicate a person to bear the sedentary life and application to study, incident to a residence in the Institution. I hope for the privilege of excluding all such applicants for admission hereafter.

As a precaution against the introduction of that loathsome disease, small-pox, it was deemed prudent to give the pupils the benefit of the protection which vaccination affords, and accordingly I vaccinated during the last term a majority of the pupils, especially those found without the characteristic mark of previous vaccination upon the arm. In nearly all the cases of primary vaccination, the operation was successful, while re-vaccination generally failed, thus adding proof to the truth of the medical maxim that "vaccination is an absolute protection to the majority."

The ventilation of the rooms was improved during the year by making communicating openings into the hitherto unused ventilators in the walls beside the chimneys, but these openings are to small to permit that continual renewal of the air so necessary to efficient ventilation. Finding the air impure in the class-rooms, I recommended that a sufficient fire be kept in the grates to produce a current to remove the lower stratum of carbonized air continuously, but the recommendation was overruled on the ground 1st. of the additional expense, and 2nd. the risk of fire, but I hope these objections may yet be overcome.

In my second Annual Report I spoke of the unsatisfactory state of the closets inside the building, and an accident by the freezing of a pipe last winter, was the cause of much uneasiness both to the Principal and myself, and as the result of several consultations between us, I refer you to the recommendations contained in the Principal's Report in respect to them.

The food provided has been sufficiently abundant, varied and of wholesome quality, and the general dietary therefore satisfactory.

As we were congratulating ourselves near the close of last term that no deaths had taken place in our midst, one of the pupils, Charles Cudhie, was taken ill with inflammation of the right lung. For nine days the disease progressed favourably, but on the tenth day new and serious symptoms manifested themselves, and a careful examination of the chest revealed commencing inflammation of the remaining lung, which ran its course with a rapidity and intensity I have never before witnessed; and, in spite of the free use of stimulants, stimulating expectorants, quinine, counter-irritation, &c., he quickly succumbed to his disease.

My thanks are due to the Principal in procuring for my use a pocket-case of surgical instruments, also a pair of universal tooth-forceps, two ear specula, a tongue depressor, a rubber syringe for spraying the throat, and a Politzer Bag for the treatment of deafness. These instruments were a necessity because of their daily use, and I may here remark that while the Institution is essentially educational in its design and object, it is also of necessity partly an infirmary, where the diseases of the eyes and other chronic ailments to which these children of misfortune are subject may receive medical treatment. For this reason I look forward with satisfaction to the completion of the one wing now building and the

other wing now in contemplation on account of the increased accommodation to be wisely provided for this particular department of practice.

The following are the principal diseases occurring in the Institution for the past year :

Abscess.
Acne.
Accouchment.
Alopecia Areata.
Adenetis.
Aphthae.
Arthritis.
Anaemia.
Bronchocele.
Bronchitis.
Carious teeth, extraction.
Caries of bone.
Colic.
Cerumen, impacted.
Conjunctivetis.
Cholera Morbus.
Catarrh, naso-pharyngeal.
Cystitis.
Cephalgia.
Diarrhoea.
Debility.
Dentilion.
Dysmenorrhea.
Eclampsia.
Eczema.
Epilepsy.
Epistaxis habitual.
Furunculus.
Febris.
Fibricula.
Hemmorrhoids, (operation).
Keratitis.
Lumbago.
Lepra.
Lichen Tropicus.
Mammitis.
Menorrhagia.
Miscarriage.
Morbus Cordis.
Neuralgia.
Parotitis.
Pharyngitis.
Phlegmon.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Pneumonia, double.
Scabies.
Suppressio mensium.
Trachoma.
Ulcer.
Vaccinia.
Varicella.

My thanks are due to the Principal for the vigilance with which he has guarded the sanitary interests of the Institution, and to the Teachers and officers for kindness and courtesy extended to myself personally in my intercourse with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

William C. Corson, M.D.
Physician.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, October 9th, 1877.

To the Inspector of Prisons, &c.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit you my Annual Report up to the 30th of September instant, with the accompanying Annual Returns.

Taking into consideration, that during the last twelve months, the Central Prison has been so much before the public, that its general management has been the subject of days of Legislative debate, which resulted in a searching investigation being prosecuted, by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, assisted by yourself, and considering likewise, that an elaborate examination has been carried out by a Commission, appointed by Government, who have but recently finished their sittings; to enquire into, and report upon the operations of the Central Prison; as far as relates to Prison Labour in the employment of the Car and Manufacturing Company; I feel it to be unnecessary for me to report at any material length upon the working of a Penal Establishment which has, as I have before observed, been the theme of such an exhaustive analysis, of such Legislation discussion, investigations and enquiries.

I desire, however, to state that the number of prisoners employed by the Car Company for the last twelve months, have ranged from 124 to 218; the latter number being the present strength. I have found considerable difficulty in causing a proper supervision of prisoners, to be carried out in some of the workshops, owing to the large amount of manufactured material; consisting of pails, tubs, churns, &c., that have encumbered every portion of two of the workshops; necessarily concealing the action of the prisoners from the view of the guard in charge. This is not so much owing to want of storage room as to want of proper system and management, an immense amount of wooden-ware having been accumulated in a half finished state, *for want of material to work with.* For weeks the Company have been without varnish, and for days without hoop iron, and broom corn, as well as other material for the prosecution and completion of their work. The stock in hand is large, and accumulating rapidly, but with no apparent diminution by means of sale. I cannot but feel that unless some change takes place for the better in the operation of the Car Company, the Prison, under the present contract, will not realize the expectations formed, of its turning out a self-sustaining one, and I have all along been under the impression that this desirable object, viz., that of the Central Prison making itself self-sustaining, can only be attained by the Government taking the manufacturing operations into their own hands, and discontinuing the contract system. I observe that the principal paying Prison in the States are those worked by the Government.

During the present year, some very much required additions to the Central Prison buildings have been made, viz., a store-house, for the reception of Prison stores, with a room above which I have assigned to the Prison tailoring department. It is a well lighted room, and suitable in every respect. A hospital is also in course of construction in the lumber yard, and I am much in hopes that it will be ready for the reception of patients at the beginning

of the ensuing month. I need not remind you how very much a separate building has been needed for the requirements of hospital purposes ever since the opening of the Prison, and I consider it a matter for congratulation that the sick will at length be separated from the Prison proper, and that the chapel which has been hitherto improvised for hospital purposes, will be assigned for the use for which it was originally intended.

I am glad to say that the prisoners have been particularly healthy this year, the Surgeon's report will, however, give you the required information upon this point.

There is one thing to which I particularly desire to call your attention, and to request that you will bring it under the serious notice of the Government, in order that some immediate steps may be taken to correct such egregious mistakes in the future. Now, I apprehend that upon the establishment of the Central Prison, the Government intended that it should be an industrial one, and that prisoners transferred to it shall be fit for labour ; or, in the words of the Statute, "*mentally and physically fit to perform an ordinary day's labour*," which is to be certified to by the Surgeon of the Prison from which such prisoner is transferred. During the last year I have had about twenty-four transfers, comprising lunatics, imbeciles, men deficient of legs, men deficient of hands, and fingers, epileptics, and old men sixty-five and seventy, who are worse than useless. Numbers of these have been certified to by their respective Gaol Surgeons, as mentally and physically fit for labour. Prisoners, minus their limbs, and mental intellect have been *sentenced direct* by the judges, and therefore there has been no possibility of getting rid of them by re-transfer. To obviate this very unsatisfactory and injurious state of things to the interest of the Prison, I would suggest that in the event of a prisoner being sentenced *direct*, that he should be examined by a surgeon as to his mental and physical capacity, such certificate to be laid before the presiding judge *before sentence*, and that the judges be instructed not to sentence prisoners direct, unless they are medically certified to, as possessing the requirements of the Central Prison Act.

I have to report that a fire occurred in the Prison about noon on the 21st of last July, by which the drying and wash rooms above the laundry were partially destroyed. These have now been rebuilt. The fire, as far as I am able to judge, originated from a spark flying up from the oven in the bakery, and igniting the dry wooden ceiling which formed the floor of the drying kiln. Precautions have been taken in the repairs against a repetition of such a misfortune, by having the ceiling above the oven coated with tin sheeting. The Toronto fire brigade from Bathurst Street Fire Hall were on the spot in a short time, and rendered valuable service in extinguishing it. I am happy to say that the City water has at last been brought into the Prison, for fire purposes only however ; four hydrants have been put down in different parts of the Prison yard, which will, I have no doubt, be sufficient to extinguish any fire unfortunately breaking out. I have also been furnished with the necessary hose, and have formed a fire department, which only requires to be provided with a reel and proper hose keys to be in good working order. I would recommend that a small building be erected as soon as possible, for the safe keeping of the equipments of the fire department, which should all be kept under lock and key.

The conduct of the prisoners has much improved during the last year, when compared with that of previous years, and I attribute this improvement, in a great measure, to the summary punishment dealt out to three of the prisoners, upon the insubordination of some of the prisoners in November last, the particulars of which are specified in your report to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, dated the 21st November, 1876. Referring to punishments, I have to request that you will cause a dungeon to be built, apart from the corridors, containing six cells, for the confinement of violent and refractory characters, who are insensible to punishment, and defy the lash until it is inflicted. There have been cases of this description who, being confined in a dark cell, and knowing that they have earned, by their violent and outrageous conduct, the severest punishment I am authorized to inflict, behave in a riotous and disorderly manner during the night, thereby depriving the guards and prisoners of sleep and keep the corridor in a continuous uproar. By the construction of a proper dungeon, similar to those in other Penetentiaries, the nuisance would be obviated.

I trust that you will recommend that a grant of money be applied for, in order that I may proceed with the improvements of the front grounds. I desire to turf a portion of them, especially the embankment covering the water pipes, which is at present an eye sore. I request that some fruit trees may be also purchased, and some ornamental shrubs ; further, that I may be authorized to procure trees, shrubs, turf, and timber, for the construction

of box drains, to enable me to push the necessary work. I beg leave to suggest that a professional gardener should be engaged to direct the gardening and farming operations of the Prison, and the planting and care of the front grounds. No doubt one could be procured at a very moderate salary, provided he occupies the building recently erected as a lodge. Indeed, it is important that a person, having a thorough knowledge of gardening and farm work, should be engaged, and it would prove economy in the end, as sufficient vegetables ought to be produced from the Prison grounds, with a few more acres added, to support the Prison throughout the year.

I have lately had a large increase of prisoners, so much so as to render the necessity of my placing them in the Prison Hall at night, the number of cells being only 334, whereas the number of prisoners has at times reached 370, being 36 over what there is accommodation and security for in the corridor. This will, I hope, receive the attention of the Government, and the propriety of building additions to the corridor be considered.

As the hospital is situated in the yard set apart for the storage of lumber, and as the Prison yard proper is smaller than the requirements of the Prison demand, I have to request that you will recommend that the Prison yard be enlarged, by throwing one yard into the other, which can be done without much expense, by taking down the western wall and utilizing the brick in building the continuation round that used now as the lumber yard. The whole can be performed by prison labour, and the new wall should be two feet higher than the present brick wall. I shall be very glad if you will strongly recommend this additional improvement.

Since my last Report, the staff of the Central Prison has been re-organized. A Deputy Warden, Mr. Mathew Logan, late Chief Executive Officer of the Hamilton Police Force, has been appointed instead of a Chief Guard, the duties being the same. And a Prison Sergeant, who fulfils the duties specified in the Regulations as those appertaining to the office of Deputy Chief Guard, which rank has also been discontinued.

I am gratified to report that I have had no trouble with the newly constructed staff; the duties have been conducted with strict discipline, and with, as far as I can observe, perfect harmony.

I beg to call your attention to the case of the Prison Sergeant (Sergeant Deane, late Royal Artillery). It would seem that the provison for his salary was unaccountably omitted from the Prison appropriation, consequently he has not received any higher salary than that of ordinary Guards, although I was instructed that his salary would be fixed at $600 a year, which is little enough for the duties he is called upon to perform. I trust that you will cause provision to be made this year for the payment of arrears due this officer, and for the payment of his salary in future. It should be borne in mind that it would be impossible to conduct the duties of the Prison without two executive officers in addition to the Warden. This, you must be well aware of yourself, I don't care whether there are fifty or a thousand prisoners, it makes no difference, as one officer cannot remain on duty 365 days and nights in succession ; and in the absence of the Deputy Warden, the Sergeant assumes his duties and responsibilities.

I also wish to bring under your notice the services of "Guard Johns," who has officiated as Hospital Guard for the last 18 months, performing the duties attached to that position, in addition to his duties as North Corridor Guard, I have to request that he may receive some remuneration in addition to his pay as Guard. The particulars of his Hospital duties I have communicated to you before by letter.

In conclusion, let me observe that it would be conducive to the interest and success of an industrial Prison like the Central, were the Central Prison Acts so amended that prisoners may be sentenced for a period of five years, instead of one year and eleven months. Prisoners sentenced to two years and upwards are now sent to the Penitentiary. I consider the services of a two months' prisoner not to be worth much, unless he may be a professional mechanic.

The remarkably lenient sentences of some Judges in sentencing prisoners *direct* is a matter of surprise. Young blackguards, who it would be desirable and only just to commit for two years to a Prison where they would be kept from outrageous violations of the law and learn a trade, are committed for two and three months. One of these singular sentences has very recently been brought under my notice, by the transfer of five Toronto rowdies to the Prison who are under sentence of three months for assaulting the police. Two of them have been incarcerated here before. The evidence before the Court showed that they knocked a

police officer of the Toronto Police Force, named Robinson, down when in the execution of his duty, and kicked and beat him when down to such an extent as to confine him to his bed for days, under medical treatment. Being convicted of the assault, they were sentenced by the Judge of the County of York to three months in the Central Prison. The Judicature in the United States would have sent them to Sing Sing or the Albany State Penitentiary for four years.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.

Number of prisoners October 1st, 1876		342
Number since received	653	
Recaptured of escapes (escaped February 15, 1875)	1	
Re-transferred from Gaols	1	
		655
		997
Discharged on expiration of sentence	581	
Sentences remitted by Dominion Government	11	
Discharged on payment of fine	38	
Re-transferred to Gaols from mental incapacity	5	
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	1	
		636
Remaining September 30th, 1877		361

Sentenced to Central Prison or to Common Gaol.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison	390
Sentenced to Common Gaol	263
	653

Nationalities.

England	133	Brought forward	643
Ireland	110	Sweden	6
Scotland	22	France	2
Canada	310	West Indies	1
United States	60	Belgium or Holland	2
Germany	8	Jersey	1
Carried forward	643		655

Religions.

Episcopalian	271	Brought forward	581
Roman Catholic	235	Lutheran	7
Presbyterian	62	No religion	6
Baptist	13	Methodist	60
		Hebrew	1
Carried forward	581		655

Sentences.

2 months	50	Brought forward	576
3 "	120	2 years	15
4 "	75	2 years less 1 day	3
5 "	12	30 days	6
6 "	179	40 "	2
7 "	1	60 "	40
8 "	1	90 "	7
9 "	1	140 "	1
12 "	86	3 years	1
14 "	2	5 "	1
18 "	27	1 "	2
22 "	2	15 months	1
23 "	20		655
Carried forward	576		

Social Condition.

Married	209
Single	446
	655

Temperate and Intemperate.

Temperate	225
Intemperate	430
	655

Education.

Read and write	455
Read only	125
None	75
	655

Ages.

Under 18	27
From 18 to 20	66
" 20 " 30	245
" 30 " 40	144
" 40 " 50	110
" 50 " 60	43
" 60 " 70	20
	655

Counties.

Brant	18
Bruce	7
Carleton	11
Elgin	8
Essex	19
Frontenac	13
Grey	3
Haldimand	2
Hastings	5
Huron	8
Kent	9
Lambton	10
Lennox	3
Leeds	24
Lincoln	32
Lanark	2
Middlesex	62
Norfolk	12
Carried forward	248

Brought forward	248
Durham and Northumberland	15
Oxford	16
Ontario	21
Peterborough	8
Prescott	2
Prince Edward	3
Peel	2
Perth	11
Stormont	13
Simcoe	4
Victoria	5
Wellington	1
Welland	12
Waterloo	10
Wentworth	114
York	170
	655

Offences.

Assault	91
Assault with intent to rape	3
Assault with intent to rob	4
Begging	1
Burglary	19
Bigamy	4
Breaking gaol	4
Cattle stealing	1
Counterfeiting	1
Drunkenness	101
Disorderly	5
Destroying property	3
Embezzlement	6
Escape	1
Fraud	4
Forgery	2
Felony	5
False pretences	17
Frequenting houses of ill-fame	2
Housebreaking	6
Illicit distilling	2
Keeping house of ill-fame	3
Carried forward	285

Brought forward	285
Keeping disorderly house	1
Larceny	277
Receiving stolen goods	10
Perjury	1
Robbery	7
Stabbing	2
Shooting with intent	4
Selling liquor to Indians	2
Shop breaking	2
Vagrancy	42
Wounding	7
Robbery and larceny	2
Accessory to larceny and assault	1
Neglecting to support his family	4
Wounding a horse	2
Bringing stolen property into Canada	2
Attempt to commit larceny	1
Manufacturing spirits	2
Interfering with a police officer	1
	655

Occupations.

Bakers	5
Barbers	9
Bar-tenders	3
Brakesmen	2
Boiler makers	3
Blacksmiths	15
Brush maker	1
Book-keepers	4
Bricklayers and plasterers	9
Brickmakers	2
Bookbinders	2
Butchers	11
Carriage maker	1
Carpenters	36
Carters	2
Clerks	11
Cab drivers	5
Cooks	6
Cigar makers	3
Compositor	1
Coopers	7
Cabinet makers	5
Engraver	1
Engineers	6
Firemen	9
Farmers	37
Grooms	3
Glass blower	1
Grain dealer	1
Gardeners	5
Grocers	2
Hostlers	4
Harness makers	4
Jeweller	1
Joiners	2
Labourers	244
Masons	7
Miller	1
Carried forward	471

Brought forward	471
Moulders	11
Machinists	10
Millwrights	2
Packer	1
Printer	1
Peddlers	2
Plumbers	2
Polishers	2
Painters	31
Printers	2
Sailors	25
Shoemakers	34
Smelter	1
Salesmen	2
Tailors	18
Tinsmiths	9
Lock fitter	1
Tavern keeper	1
Telegraph operators	2
Traveller	1
Weavers	2
Wagon makers	2
Waiters	3
Wool carders	2
Wool sorter	1
Collar maker	1
Lumbermen	3
Agent	1
Varnishers	2
Storekeepers	2
Ropemaker	1
Teamster	1
Umbrella maker	1
Finisher	1
Saddler	1
Hatter	1
Saw maker	1
	655

Return of Prisoners sentenced direct to the Central Prison, or sentenced to Common Gaols and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison, from its opening on the 1st June, 1874, to 30th September, 1877.

	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Total Sentenced direct.	Total Sentenced to Common Gaols and Transferred.	Grand Total.
	Sentenced direct.	Sentenced to Common Gaols	Sentenced direct.	Sentenced to Common Gaols	Sentenced direct.	Sentenced to Common Gaols	Sentenced direct.	Sentenced to Common Gaols			
Algoma District	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Brant	.....	8	9	8	7	7	2	4	18	27	45
Bruce	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	8	3	11	5	16
Carleton	1	7	7	5	6	6	9	5	23	23	46
Durham and Northumberland	3	14	6	10	6	19	7	3	22	46	68
Essex	9	7	5	12	10	7	20	3	44	29	73
Elgin	7	4	10	.....	7	2	10	9	34	15	49
Frontenac	5	1	3	37	1	10	11	15	20	63	83
Grey	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	1	6	2	8
Hastings	3	5	6	2	6	4	8	10	23	21	44
Haldimand	3	3	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	11	5	16
Huron	3	.....	2	4	13	1	6	4	24	9	33
Halton	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	4
Kent	4	4	4	2	12	4	5	2	25	12	37
Leeds and Grenville	2	8	6	15	9	16	12	11	29	50	79
Lincoln	12	22	6	14	7	5	16	4	41	45	86
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....	6	2	8
Lambton	.....	3	.....	6	.....	4	2	3	2	16	18
Middlesex	9	15	12	24	43	29	22	10	86	78	164
Norfolk	6	.....	4	1	7	2	1	.....	18	3	21
Oxford	1	4	5	.....	8	.....	15	2	29	6	35
Ontario	2	.....	7	2	19	11	9	4	37	17	54
Peel	1	4	2	5	2	1	2	.....	7	10	17
Peterborough	1	.....	5	1	1	2	8	1	15	4	19
Perth	.....	2	3	2	4	2	6	1	13	7	20
Prince Edward	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	4
Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Renfrew	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	11	4	15
Simcoe	2	2	1	3	3	2	8	1	14	8	22
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	1	.....	6	2	8	6	13	.....	28	8	36
Victoria	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	3	11
Waterloo	5	2	3	4	3	5	9	.....	20	11	31
Wellington	2	3	8	.....	3	2	13	3	26	8	34
Wentworth	6	60	9	52	29	90	61	49	105	251	356
Welland	1	9	1	4	1	8	17	6	20	27	47
York	7	72	5	64	32	132	80	94	124	362	486
Totals	105	265	145	281	254	383	404	251	908	1,180	2,088

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To JOHN W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario.

SIR,—The report of the Surgeon of the Central Prison of Ontario, for the year ending September 30th, 1877, respectfully represents that the health of the prisoners on the whole has been very good.

There has been no death.

The admissions have been more adapted for prison labour, than during some of the previous years. Still, many sentenced to the Prison and received here during the year have been unfit for the service expected of them—for instance, a man with only one leg, another, and for the second time, with all the fingers off one hand, others insane, others with chronic heart-disease, some feeble from old age, (one at present a coloured man, is 70 or upwards, not able to do anything, and only nursed in the hospital), and many epileptics.

The epileptics I have interdicted from working amid machinery, and in other places where, taking a fit they might be in great personal danger. They also sleep in the lowest tier of cells.

All the wood work in the corridors ought to be oiled or painted so as to have less moisture in the cells and thus reduce the tendency to rheumatic affections.

There is no ventilation in the dark cells unless when the door is opened from time to time by the guard to ascertain the condition of the occupants.

The wooden buckets with their attendant danger of originating and extending bowel diseases and typhoid are still in use.

Now that the hospital will soon be opened the whole time of the hospital guard should be devoted to it, and to the enforcement of all sanitary measures calculated to avoid or lessen disease. His time can thus be fully and valuably occupied, and as a consequence the Surgeon will be enabled daily to ascertain the condition of all matters which may in any way affect the health of the prisoners.

The most rigid care should daily be given to the cleansing and disinfection, not only of the cell buckets, but also of those of the shops. And there is reason to believe that even the washing has not always been done in such a thorough manner as to avoid the danger to those wearing the washed clothes.

Mr. Johns, who has been acting as hospital guard for two years past is also corridor guard, and though intelligent, and very active, has not the time without neglecting his corridor duties to attend properly to the hospital and other matters relating thereto of equal importance. The prison is two miles and a half distant from the centre of the city, and the Surgeon is required to visit it daily before nine o'clock in the morning, and has no opportunity therefore of examining as formerly the prepared food of the prisoners. The wounds and other accidents occurring after the above hour are of course not seen by him until the following morning, but are attended to by the hospital guard.

During the course of the year, I do not believe there have been six cases of prisoners shamming disease in order that they may stay in their cells and avoid work. Nearly every case of suspected deception of this kind has turned out in the end to be of real disease, often necessitating the admission of the party into the hospital. The malingering, which is not to any great extent, is almost invariably to obtain lighter work but not to be sent to the cells.

Sundays and holidays are the prisoners longest days. They have no repugnance to the hospital as there they have more room than in the cells and a change of diet.

The Hospital Guard is supplied with medicines for minor and emergency cases, and has had during the year applications as follows, viz.:—Costiveness, 865; bowel complaints, 92; coughs and colds, 41; cramps, 54; and fresh wounds, 23.

The following will shew the applications (not the number of the applicants) at the surgery, at the daily visiting hour:—

Abscess	45
Adenitis	23
Ague	62
Albumenuria	1
Anæmia	1
Ascarides	7
Asthma	23
Bunion	3
Boil	18
Bronchitis	10
Burn	4
Carbuncle	6
Coughs and colds	315
Contusions and wounds	83
Conjunctivitis	36
Constipation	172
Coryza	7
Cramps (abdominal)	57
Debility	73
Deafness	3
Delirium tremens	5
Diarrhœa	155
Dysentery	68
Dysuria	13
Dysphagia	1
Epilepsy	23
Epistaxis	19
Erysipelas and Erythema	6
Eruptions (cutaneous)	104
Febricula	62
Felon	3
Fistula in ano	1
Fracture	2
Frostbite	4
Goitre	22
Gonorrhœa	116
Ganglion	1
Hæmoptysis	1
Headache	85
Heart diseases	5
Herpes Zoster	1
Hernia	23
Hydrocele	3
Indigestion	97
Influenza	13
Inflammations	70
Insane	4
Ingrowing toe-nail	5
Irritability of bladder	2
Lumbago	47
Malingering	3
Nausea and vomiting	4
Necrosis	15
Nervousness	23
Neuralgias (various, including rheumatic, &c.)	304
Ophthalmia	3
Orchitis	12
Otitis	1
Ottorrhœa	5
Paralysis (partial)	3
Pediculi	10
Periostitis	1
Piles	19
Prurigo	4
Pneumonia	1
Rheumatism	88
Ringworm	23
Scald	2
Sciatica	4
Scabies	2
Sleeplessness	33
Sore throat	58
Sprain	31
Spermatorrhœa	38
Stricture of urethra	32
Sycosis menti	21
Syphilis	118
Tonsilitis	5
Toothache (extractions)	35
Tumour	3
Ulcers (various)	36
Varicose veins	10
Vertigo	16
Wounds	57

Cases treated in the Hospital during the year :—

Abscess	1
Adenitis	1
Angioleucitis	1
Albumenuria	1
Asthma	3
Amputation of fingers	1
Carbuncle	1
Conjunctivitis	3
Convulsions	7
Debility	8
Diarrhœa	8
Dysentery	5
Epistaxis	1
Epilepsy	1
Fever, typhoid	10
Fever, intermitting	6
Felvicular	33
Frost bite	1
Hœmoptysis	1
Hernia, inflamed	1
Heart disease	1
Influenza	5
Indigestion	1
Inflammation, various	5

Lumbago	11	Rheumatism	13
Malingering	2	Sprains	1
Necrosis in femur (operation made)	1	Stricture of urethra	1
Ophthalenia	1	Tousilitis	3
Orchitis	3	Tender spine	2
Pneumonia	6	Ulcer	1
Pleuritis	2	Wounds	5

Only four cases are now in the Hospital.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS,
Surgeon to the Central Prison.

October 1st, 1877.

REPORT OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE,
TORONTO, November 8th, 1877.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.
Inspector of Prisons, etc.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you that a priest of St. Mary's Church, accompanied by some of the young men of the Christian Doctrine Society celebrates mass every Sunday morning, and preaches in the Central Prison. He regrets that he cannot hear the confessions but of a very few of the penitents who wish to address themselves to him as the hour and a quarter is too short for the entire services. However, we bring with us on Sunday evenings from time to time a few priests to visit the Catholic prisoners in their cells, and exhort them to sincere repentance for their past sins. We have had great consolation in these visits, many of the men appeared truly repentant, some shedding tears and thanking God that they were arrested in their sinful course, and given time and retirement to enter into themselves, and to sincerely repent and pray, and resolve on a better life, with the assistance of God. We are glad to acknowledge the favour of Catholic bibles and prayer books for the men. They prize them very much, and are a source of consolation and hope to them.

Men cut off from the bad associations and other occasions of sin, through the mercy of God speaking to their hearts, enter into themselves and grieve over the past, and assume in some measure that consciousness of their accountability to God, which they had in their youth before vice, hardened their hearts. We have full confidence in the salutary help those poor men receive from the frequent visits of their priests, good counsels, and their own candid acknowledgements of their sins, that they will return to society better men.

They need, however, occupation and means of living when they again emerge into the world. Could there be any large industrial farm, with workshops, procured in the vicinity of the city, where these men could get temporary employment, even at half wages till they could get a fresh start in life, or means of sending them to work in the new free grant districts, in clearing or preparing cabins or houses for emigrants? There is a vast number of men unemployed consequent on machinery doing the work which they formerly

did. They must return to labour in the fields. There is plenty of land. Could not the Government undertake to employ those people on public works, making railroads, clearing lands, &c. Surely their labour, however employed, will repay the outlay.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,

† John Joseph Lynch,
Archbishop of Toronto.

P.S.—You are aware, of course, that there is no remuneration whatsoever for the services of the Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

514, Queen-street West,
Toronto, October 5, 1877.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons.

Dear Sir,—At your request I beg to give a short account of the Sunday School and religious services at the Central Prison.

The Sunday School is held every alternate Sunday. The number of teachers is 40; the average attendance during the past year was 35. All seem much interested in the work. At the close of school a brief address is given by one of the teachers on the Lesson for the day, except the first Sunday in the month, when a short prayer meeting is held instead.

Services are held every alternate Sunday by ministers, chiefly from the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches.

I spend about four hours every Sunday afternoon in visiting the prisoners at their cells, and often feel much encouraged from this work. I have every reason to believe that our Mission is doing a good work, from conversation with the men when discharged, and letters which come to me some months afterwards.

I am, yours respectfully,

Henry Softley.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY

PENETANGUISHENE.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

At expiration of past year there remained inmates	182	
Admitted during year	75	
		257
Discharged according to sentence	45	
Reprieved	10	
Convicted at Barrie, to Provincial Penitentiary	1	
Eloped	6	
		62
In custody 30th September, 1877		195

Religion.

Church of England	65	
Roman Catholic	68	
Methodist	27	
Presbyterian	24	
Baptist	10	
Congregationalist	1	
		195

Nativity.

Canada West	135	
" East	13	
England	19	
Ireland	6	
Scotland	6	
United States	13	
Halifax	1	
Newfoundland	1	
Gibraltar	1	
		195

Inmates received since establishment of Provincial Reformatory, Ontario, to 30th September, 1877		925
Discharge by expiration of Sentence	608	
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigible	22	
" to Central Prison	16	
Convicted at Barrie and sent to Provincial Penitentiary	1	
Pardoned	58	
Removed to Asylum as Insane	1	
Died	7	
Eloped	17	
	—	730
Remaining in custody 30th September 1877		195

Religion of Inmates since Establishment of Provincial Reformatory, Ontario.

Church of England	337	
Roman Catholics	313	
Methodists	137	
Presbyterian	89	
Lutherans	9	
Baptists	38	
Jews	1	
Congregationalists	1	
	—	925

Nationalities of inmates since establishment of Provincial Reformatory, Ontario.

Ontario	619	
Quebec	47	
England	92	
Ireland	34	
Scotland	20	
United States	91	
Nova Scotia	4	
Newfoundland	3	
Malta	1	
Germany	10	
Guernsey	1	
France	2	
Gibraltar	1	
	—	925

Counties of Province from which the 75 commitments were made during the present year.

Toronto	10	Simcoe	2
Wentworth	6	Ontario	2
Brant	3	Middlesex	2
Lambton	6	Carleton	7
Huron	2	Leeds and Grenville	1
Lincoln	2	Peterborough	1
Renfrew	2	Elgin	1
Northumberland	3	Prince Edward	1
Oxford	3	Halton	2
Welland	8	Hastings	1
Perth	3	Essex	2
Grey	1	Wellington	1
Goderich	2	Kent	1
			— 75

Crimes for which offenders were convicted and sentenced to the Provincial Peformatory.

Larceny	53	Stealing Coat.	1
Felony	3	Setting fire to Hay Stack.	2
Burglary	3	Obtaining money by False Pretences	1
Arson	2	Assault on Constable	1
Horse-stealing	1	False Pretences	1
House-breaking and Larceny	2	Placing Stones on Rail Road Track	1
Larceny and Receiving	1		
Shop-breaking	2		
Throwing Cars off Track	1		
			— 75

Ages when committed.

1 at 7	1 at 8	8 at 9	10 at 10	
23 " 11	28 " 12	34 " 13	29 " 14	
33 " 15	19 " 16	5 " 17	2 " 18	
1 " 19	1 " 20			195

Showing in what manner offenders were employed at the close of year.

Cigar Shop	68
Shoe Shop	11
Cooper Shop	5
Carpenter Shop	9
Tailor Shop	14
Farm and Garden	12
Cook House and other domestic affairs	15
Cleaning wings, &c	18
Sawing wood, &c	38
Gate House	1
Warden's dwelling	1
Machine Shop	3
	195

The Province of Ontario in account with the Provincial Reformatory of Ontario, 1st October, 1876, to 30th September, 1877.

DR.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
To amount of Revenue deposited to credit of Provincial Treasurer		3,853 90
Salary account	11,369 55	
Food account	5,798 85	
Bedding and Clothing account	3,446 05	
Fuel, Light, and Cleaning account	686 67	
Furniture and Furnishing account	336 85	
Farm account	995 49	
Repairs, ordinary, account	384 18	
Stationery, Telegrams, Postages, &c.	201 11	
Workshop, Tools, and Fixtures account	66 28	
Hospital account	61 59	
Chapels and Schools account	352 31	
Incidentals: Prisoners' travelling allowance $341 00		
Incidentals: Officers' travelling expenses 105 50		
Incidentals: Elopement account 144 82		
Incidentals: Sundries 139 85		
Incidentals	731 17	
		24,430 10
Balance		250 00
		28,534 00

CR.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on hand, 1st October, 1876		250 00
Warrants.		
1876. October	$1,619 20	
November	2,087 04	
December	953 47	
Cash	85 00	
		4,744 71
1877. January	$ 250 00	
"	2,034 21	
February	2,812 94	
March—"Supplementary"	427 10	
"	2,430 06	
April	2,196 73	
May	1,767 94	
June	2,292 11	
July	1,636 71	
August	1,905 65	
September	1,931 94	
		19,685 39
		24,430 10
Cash Receipts.		
Cigar Shop	3,146 36	
Farm, 155.64; Garden, 1.00	156 64	
General Workshops	550 90	
		3,853 90
		28,534 00
By Balance brought down		250 00

A RETURN showing the cost per inmate under each heading of maintenance. Daily average number of boys, 193.

Food account	$30 04
Bedding and clothing	17 86
Fuel, light and cleaning	3 56
Furniture and furnishing	1 74
Farm	5 16
Repairs ordinary	2 00
Stationery, telegrams, postage, &c.	1 04
Workshop tools and fixtures	34
Hospital	32
Chapels, schools and libraries	1 84
Incidentals	3 79
Salaries of officers	58 91
Average annual cost per inmate for one year	$126 60

PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN FROM 1ST OCT., 1876, TO 30TH SEPT., 1877.

Farm.

Timothy hay, 10 tons, at $8.50		$85 00
Marsh hay, 7 tons, at $6		42 00
Pork, 1,678 lbs., at 6½c.		109 07
Potatoes, 216 bushels		114 00
Milk, 1,591½ gallons		120 00
Oats, 7 acres unthrashed		100 00
Potatoes, in ground		245 00
		$815 07

Garden.

Vegetables	$17 97	
Potatoes	68 60	
		86 57
		$901 64
Cash revenue received from Farm	$155 64	
" " " " Garden	1 00	
		156 64
Total value of Farm and Garden products		$1058 28

Manufactured work made in Cooper Shop during the year.

Fish, half barrels, 667, at 45c.	$300 15
Washtubs, all sizes, 72, at	59 75
Water buckets, 57 pine, 36 oak, 93, at	55 50
Pork barrels, 28, at $1	28 00
Night buckets, 80, at $1	80 00
Farm and outside labour, work at Warden's dwelling, &c., 1,323 days, at 40c.	529 20
Sundry repairs and sharpening crosscut saws	70 00
	$1122 60

Manufactured in Tailors' Shop, for the year.

Summer Coats	217 at	$1 00	$217 00
" Pants	384 "	0 20	76 80
Winter Coats	213 "	1 25	266 25
" Pants	232 "	0 40	92 80
Caps	354 "	0 30	106 20
Coats, discharged convicts	60 "	1 50	90 00
Pants	53 "	0 40	21 20
Vests	53 "	0 40	21 20
Bedticks	92 "	0 10	9 20
Pillowticks	145 "	0 05	7 25
Sheets	92 "	0 10	9 20
Pillowslips	22 "	0 05	1 10
Grain bags	31 "	0 10	3 10
Towels	232 "	0 05	11 60
1 coat and 14 pairs of pants repaired	15 "	0 20	3 00
Revenue Account			21 40
			$957 30

Manufacture and Work performed in Carpenters' Shop, for the year.

Repairing and altering house for Warden, 845 days	$309 30
Building house for Chief Guard, 200 days	77 20
Repairs, &c., for Reformatory, 947 days	349 50
Revenue Account, making cigar cases, &c.	69 15
	$805 15

Manufactured in Shoe Shop, for the year.

Cobourg boots	522 pairs, at	$1 00	$522 00
Wellington boots	18 "	1 50	27 00
Men's shoes	11 "	0 75	8 25
Women's and children's shoes	10 "	0 60	6 00
Soling and repairing	524 "	0 30	157 20
Repairing harness, belting, &c.			8 00
			$728 45

Outside work by boys of Shoe Shop. Attending masons, shingling, digging cellars, &c., &c.

14 boys, 337 days, at 30 cents	$101 10

Value of work performed by Steward's gang.

Baking 434 barrels of flour, at $1.50	$651 00
Cooking, 365 days at $1	365 00
Washing cloths, darning socks, &c.	156 00
Dining hall attendants	156 00
Cleaning halls, &c.	104 00
	$1,432 00

PROPERTY, ESTATE and EFFECTS of Provincial Reformatory, 30th September, 1877.

Prison Buildings &c.	$105,000 00	
Stables, Barn &c	1,600 00	
14 houses inhabited by Officers	10,000 00	
1 house altering for Warden	3,000 00	
1 unfinished house for Chief Guard	800 00	
		$120,400 00
200 acres of lands @ $8		1,600 00
Stock on Hand.		
General Store, Bought	$1,335 56	
" Made	1,504 51	
	2,840 07	
Farm	1,578 50	
Victualling Store	358 67	
Cooper's Shop	589 79	
Shoe Shop	101 25	
Tailor Shop	123 50	
Carpenter Shop	685 47	
Dining-hall, Cook-house, and Bakery	149 55	
Bath-room and Wash-house	36 10	
Wings, A. and B. (dormitories)	664 25	
		7,127 15
		129,127 15

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,
PENETANGUISHENE, 1st October, 1877.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c.,
Toronto.

SIR,—In presenting my report as Protestant Chaplain of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, I beg to say that the average number of Protestants has been 120, the youngest of whom is eight years of age, and the eldest about twenty-one.

The system adopted latterly by the Government of giving the different grades separate hours for instruction has proved a boon to the lads who are desirous of improving, and not only does it give the teacher a better opportunity of imparting knowledge, but the Chaplain may, under existing rules, divide his time better according to the requirements of the boys without interfering with their working hours.

Many come in here without being aware of the existence of a Creator, and to instruct these and teach even the first principles of Christianity requires both time and patience. Few persons would believe that some of the lads were brought up in a Christian Country were they to hear the answers given when first questioned upon their faith. No wonder that crime prevails, that the Laws of God are broken when so many of the children of Ontario do not believe in God, and have no knowledge of His Laws.

While some of the boys should be inmates of the Asylum at Orillia, the majority are

intelligent, apparently anxious to receive instruction, conducting themselves with propriety both in private class and during public service.

During the year forty of those who had been under my charge have left the institution, and although I have my misgivings about the future behaviour of some of these, I confidently hope that a residence here has had an influence for good upon a large majority.

I would respectfully recommend that no one be sent here who is more than fifteen years of age, the example of young men old in crime is injurious to the lads whom we are endeavouring to teach to avoid for the future every appearance of evil.

With regard to the Library, which is at present in a delapidated condition, I would venture to suggest that *a system* be adopted in distributing the books, that a boy should be held responsible for the safe keeping of a book with which he may be entrusted, and that some punishment be inflicted for wanton destruction. For the younger boys who are unable to read, cheap periodicals such as the "British Workman" might be procured and an our devoted to reading in class by the Chaplain or Teacher at stated times during the week.

If, in presenting my report I have gone beyond the limits prescribed to me, I beg in apology to say that my earnest desire is to benefit spiritually and morally the boys who come under my care.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. A. Anderson,
Protestant Chaplain,
Provincial Reformatory.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER.

Provincial Reformatory,
Penetanguishene, Oct. 5th, 1877.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c.,
Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit the Annual Report of progress, attendance, &c., of the Reformatory Protestant School for the year ending September 30th, 1877.

It is now a year since the number of school hours were increased, and the boys divided into three divisions, each having a separate time allotted for instruction. Comparing the results of the present year with those of former years, when the boys were all taught together, I must say that the change was most decidedly for the better; for it allowed me to dispense with monitorial instruction (never under any circumstances a great success), and brought each boy under my own suspension and instruction, and thus enabling me to exercise a greater influence over them. Some of the boys have made rapid progress considering the exceptional circumstances in which they are placed, and the short time for study. Of course, there are many of them, the offspring of vicious parents, who are deficient in the amount of intellectual force and intellectual energy, essential to attain to any great degree of proficiency; with such, it requires a great deal of patience and explanation of their difficulties. I do not aim to go over a very wide field, but to make them thoroughly understand what they do go over, and call into action their latent intellectual powers, and lay a foundation for self-improvement when they leave this and enter the world.

In regard to their conduct while in school I have no complaint to make. I have had a few individual cases of misbehaviour which I had to punish severely, but no infraction of rules sufficient to justify me in making a report to the Warden.

They are not as careful of their school books as I would wish to have them. They have not the same interest in taking care of them as our public school children have, and would beg leave to suggest, if I am not treading on forbidden ground, that a liberal allowance be made to each school, per capita, and what can be saved from such allowance, by exercising more care to go towards purchasing library books, moral and instructive papers, and other reading matter for the boys, thus furnishing them with a motive for taking care of their books and engendering habits of carefulness and self-interest in things under their control, (and also each boy will feel that he is in a certain sense responsible to the rest in the matter for his being careful, will add to the stock to be shared by all), and the more such habits we can inculcate practically the better fitted will the boy be to fight the battles of life when thrown again upon his own resources.

It is remarkable the number of boys I have received this year, that are very backward in learning; only two that can be said to have received a fair common school education.

Attendance.

Total aggregate attendance for year	26374 days
Number of days taught	271
Average daily attendance	$97\frac{87}{271}$
" number of boys for year	120
" number of days to each boy	$219\frac{47}{60}$

Number of boys in 1st Division on 1st October, 1877	36
" 2nd " " "	41
" 3rd " " "	47
Total	124

The chief causes of non-attendance are: kept at work, choir practice, sick and under punishment.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that I believe, that under the present system, a boy of ordinary application will acquire sufficient scholastic knowledge to fit him for the common pursuits of life.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. Murphy,
Protestant Schoolmaster, P. R.
Penetanguishene, Ont.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY OF ONTARIO,
PENETANGUISHENE, October 5th, 1877.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, &c., Ontario,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the Annual Report of the Catholic pupils of the Provincial Reformatory, Ont., ending 30th September, 1877.

I feel gratified in acknowledging that the progress attained by the pupils during the last year has been greater than my expectations, and that the effect of the present school system is, day by day, becoming more visible, as the standing acquired will show.

The subjects pursued by each of the three divisions are reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic.

To enter into details would be needless, suffice to say that of the 69 pupils now in attendance, there are only eight unable to write, and these are composed of boys lately convicted.

Of the boys who have left the Institution during the year, I can safely say they have acquired a general education to fit them for any position allotted them.

I regret much the want of a library ; we have not received any addition since Aug., 1876, and this the boys feel sorely the loss of.

I may in conclusion add that on all occasions I have had the assistance of the Warden and other officers of the Institution ; in complying with your instructions,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most humble servant,

THOS. J. M. SKELLY,
Catholic Schoolmaster.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Catholic pupils in Provincial Reformatory, Ont., ending 30th September, 1877.

Number on register for year		88
" "	last half	84
Attending at present		69
Aggregate attendance, 1st quarter		3,604
"	2nd "	4,497
"	3rd "	4,662
"	4th "	2,294
"	yearly	15057
Total number of teaching days		271
Average attendance		$55\frac{162}{171}$

THOS. J. M. SKELLY,
Catholic Schoolmaster.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

To The Honourable the Provincial Treasurer,
Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, a correspondence which has taken place since the issue of my tenth Annual Report, between His Honor Judge Mackenzie, of Toronto, the Warden of the Central Prison, and the Hon the Attorney General, respecting the following paragraph in the report of the Warden of the Central Prison :—

"The remarkably lenient sentences of some Judges in sentencing prisoners *direct* is a matter of surprise. Young blackguards, whom it would be desirable and only just to commit for two years to a Prison where they would be kept from outrageous violations of the law and learn a trade, are committed for two and three months. One of these singular sentences has very recently been brought under my notice, by the transfer of five Toronto rowdies to the Prison who are under sentence of three months for assaulting the police. Two of them have been incarcerated here before. The evidence before the Court showed that they knocked a police officer of the Toronto Police force, named Robinson, down when in the execution of his duty, and kicked and beat him when down to such an extent as to confine him to his bed for days, under medical treatment. Being convicted of the assault, they were sentenced by the Judge of the County of York to three months in the Central Prison. The judicature in the United States would have sent them to Sing Sing or the Albany State Penitentiary for four years."

You will observe that the Warden has acknowledged that he was incorrect in stating that two of the prisoners in question had been incarcerated in the Central Prison before.

As the remarks of the Warden were considered a reflection upon the Judge, and referred to in the Legislature as such, I would recommend that this supplementary report and the accompanying correspondence, be submitted to the Legislature and then attached to my tenth Annual Report, for insertion in the Sessional Papers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. Langmuir,
Inspector.

---

26 John Street,
Toronto, 9th February, 1878.

Sir,—The report of the Warden of the Central Prison to the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, dated the 9th October, 1877, appended to the tenth Annual Report of the Inspector and published by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, contains the following extraordinary statement :—

"The remarkably lenient sentences of some Judges in sentencing *direct* is a matter of surprise. Young blackguards, whom it would be desirable and only just to commit for two

years to a prison where they would be kept from outrageous violation of the law, and learn a trade, are committed for two or three months.

"One of these singular sentences has very recently been brought under my notice by the transfer of five Toronto rowdies to the prison, who are under sentence for three months, for assaulting the police; *two of them have been incarcerated here before.* The evidence before the Court showed that they knocked a police officer of the Toronto Police Force named Robinson, down, when in the execution of his duty, and kicked and beat him when down, to such an extent as to confine him to his bed for days under medical treatment.

"Being convicted of the assault, they were senteneed by the Judge of the County of York to three months in the Central Prison

"The Judicature of the United States would have sent them to Sing Sing, or the Albany State Penetentiary for four years."

As the above statement is made by an officer of the Government in an official document intended for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government and Legislature of the Province, and has special reference to my own alleged shortcomings, I feel it my bounden duty to communicate to you as Attorney-General, and first Minister of the Province, what I know in regard to the case particularized in the above statement of the Warden.

On the 26th of September last, *Samuel Gallagher, Thomas Lynch, John Cooney, Daniel Shea, and Peter Fee,* were tried before me at Toronto, on an indictment containing three counts, that is to say:—

1st Count. For unlawfully and maliciously wounding John Robinson.
2nd Count. For inflicting grievous bodily harm on John Robinson.
3rd Count. For assaulting John Robinson while in the execution of his duty as Police Constable of the City of Toronto.

After a protracted trial where much conflicting testimony was adduced, the Jury found the five defendants guilty on the *second count* and *not guilty* on the *first* and *third counts.* On this finding of the Jury I passed the following sentences on the defendants:—

Samuel Gallagher to be imprisoned in the Central Prison for *two* months at hard labour.
Thomas Lynch, similar sentence.
John Cooney, to be imprisoned in the Central Prison for *three months* and five days.
Daniel Shea, to be imprisoned in the Central Prison for three months and fifteen days.
Peter Fee, to be imprisoned in the Central Prison for three months and twenty-five days.

The evidentiary facts before me at the trial vary in almost every particular from the rash and unwarranted statement of the Warden, and are briefly as follows:—

The 13th August last was a Civic holiday in Toronto. The five defendants, and others, in all to the number of fifteen or sixteen, were assembled in the evening for what they considered enjoyment, at 11 o'clock p.m., at Scholes' tavern, at the corner of Dundas and Queen Streets Policeman John Robinson, of the Toronto Police Force was on duty in the locality at the time. On passing the tavern he heard noise and scuffling inside, and thinking fighting was going on he entered the bar room, and drew his baton. Immediately on his entering the noise ceased, and all became quiet. The crowd at first appeared to respect the authority of the officer. The officer made a motion to leave the room when an altercation took place between him and one Smith. Smith told him to put up his baton and go out. The policeman turned on Smith and told him it was none of his business, and that he would put up his baton or not, as he pleased. Some of the crowd were somewhat under the influence of drink.

One *George Bradley,* who was in the room took up the matter and called the policeman scandalous and abusive names.

Bradley attacked the policeman, or the policeman attacked Bradley—the evidence was conflicting on this point—and ended in Bradley beating the policeman in a most brutal manner. The policeman was considerably injured by Bradley.

It was sworn on the one side that the defendants, Fee, Shea, Lynch, and Cooney, kicked the policeman; on the other side, witnesses swore to the contrary, but all concurred

in regard to the outrageous conduct of Bradley I was satisfied on the whole evidence that the bodily injuries inflicted on Robinson were the acts of Bradley, and not of these defendants.

They were present and supposed to sympathise with Bradley. No one at this time appeared to know the extent of the injuries received by the policeman at the hands of Bradley. Gallagher and Lynch took little or no part in the matter, except that it was alleged that Gallagher took the baton out of the policeman's hand, which on the evidence is doubtful. Shea and Fee kicked, or attempted to kick Robinson during the conflict between Gallagher and him. These kicks or attempts were not the cause of the injuries Robinson received. Bradley, whose brutal conduct and acts so grievously injured Robinson, left the country, and has so far escaped the efforts of justice.

If he had been tried and convicted on the evidence, several years in the Penitentiary would no doubt have been his doom.

The policeman acted with great bravery and resolution, but not with discretion. He should not have remained in the house and had the altercation with Smith after peace and quietness were restored. If he had walked out and away, as in my opinion he ought to have done, the wretched conflict would not have taken place.

The Warden is as unfortunate in his language as he is in his statement of facts. He calls the defendants five Toronto rowdies, and by implication, young blackguards.

The evidence at the trial showed that these young men were, up to the time in question, persons of good character. No less than seven citizens of Toronto swore at the trial that they were men of good character up to the time in question; and their appearance in Court did not indicate them to belong to the depraved class assigned to them by the Warden.

The Warden is also incorrect in his statement in regard to the sentences passed. He says they are under sentence *for three months*. You will see from the foregoing statement that not one was sentenced *for three months*; three were sentenced for more, and two for less than three months, but none for three months.

The Warden states that the evidence before the Court showed that the defendants knocked a police officer of the Toronto Force named Robinson, down, when in the execution of his duty. The evidence before the Court was of a different character, and the Jury acquitted them on the third count, being the one which charged them with assaulting Robinson, while in the execution of his duty as a policeman. The confinement of Robinson to his bed was not caused by the acts of the defendants, but by the acts of Bradley, who was not before me.

The Warden adds that the "judicature" of the United States would have sent them (the defendants) to Sing Sing, or the Albany State's Penitentiary for four years.

What the Courts of the United States would do under such circumstances I know not, but I do think that it is a poor occupation for an officer of the Ontario Government to be lauding the judiciary of a foreign country at the expense of that of the country whose servant he is, unless circumstances of imperative duty should require such an expression of sympathy.

In justice to the judiciary of the Republic, I hazard to express my belief that there is not a Court in the United States so lost to the dictates of reason and humanity as would, with the evidence before me, pass such an outrageous sentence as four years in a State Penitentiary on the five men in question.

When I read that part of the Warden's report which states that *two of these men were incarcerated in the Central Prison before*, I was amazed, as it was so contrary to what was disclosed in evidence at the trial before me. I wrote the Warden at once, on the 21st January, requesting him to be so kind as to let me know the names of the *two* prisoners so incarcerated in the Central Prison, and their offences: on the 25th January, I received an answer from the Warden, wherein he states:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting me to forward to you the names, &c., of *the two of the five prisoners* concerned in the assault on Constable Robinson, and who I have stated in my report to the Inspector of Prisons as having 'been incarcerated in the Central Prison before;' and in reply, to inform you that having searched the records, I find that none *of the five prisoners had been in the Central Prison before*."

The Warden in his communication follows this admission with an expression of regret, apology, and explanations for this error or blunder. We find it generally when men are detected in errors, blunders, or worse, that they are ready to apologize, and express regret for what has happened. An apology to me was entirely unnecessary, as it is no amends for the injury carelessly or wantonly done to the public service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. McKenzie.

To the Honourable Oliver Mowat, M.P.P.,
Attorney-General, &c., Toronto.

"Warden's Office, Central Prison of Ontario,
"Toronto, January 25th, 1878.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting me to forward to you the names, &c., of two of the five prisoners concerned in the assault upon Constable Robinson, and who I have stated in my report to the Inspector of Prisons, 'as having been incarcerated in the Central Prison before;' and in reply, to inform you that having searched the records, I find that none of the five prisoners had been in the Central Prison before.

"I extremely regret that I should have unintentionally made such a misrepresentation.

"The five prisoners in question arrived on the 29th September. A report was made to me of their arrival *and that two of them had been prisoners before.* Prisoner Cooney and another one was mentioned; the name of the other one has escaped my memory. I was writing a report at the time, and I made a memorandum of the report made to me. I had thought nothing more of the matter until the arrival of your letter, when, upon making enquiries, and searching the 'Register,' I find that it was a brother of the prisoner Cooney who had been imprisoned here before, and that the *then* '*transfer*' had been mistaken by the officer, who had made the report to me for him. I much regret that such a mistake should have occurred in the statement that I made in my report, viz:—'*Two of them had been incarcerated here before.*'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"W. S. Prince,

"*Warden.*"

"To His Honour Judge McKenzie."

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, HIGH

AND

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF ONTARIO.

1876.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, HIGH

AND

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF

ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1876,

WITH APPENDICES,

BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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1878.

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PART I.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

1876.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS,

ALSO OF

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

To His Honour the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour,

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department on the condition of the Public and High Schools, also of the Normal and Model Schools of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1876.

I will now proceed to give a summary view of the condition of the Public and High Schools of Ontario, condensed from the Statistical Tables accompanying this Report—

I.—Table A.—Receipts and Expenditure of Public School Moneys.

The Receipts.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant was $249,956—increase, $1,894. The amount apportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize and library books was $20,620—decrease, $1,363. The principle of distribution is according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open the Schools of each Section.

2. The amount from County *Municipal* Assessment was $793,161, showing an increase of $34,693.

3. The amount available from *Trustees'* School Assessment was $1,553,574—increase, $6,448.

4. The amount from Clergy Reserves Moneys, and from other sources, applied to School purposes in 1876, was $776,344—decrease, $13,472.

5. The Total Receipts for all Public School purposes for the year 1876, amounted to $3,393,655, showing an increase of $28,201 over the total receipts of the preceding year.

6. The following table shows the progressive increase in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Trustee Corporations, and also the yearly increase in the total receipts since 1860.

6.—TABLE showing the progressive increase in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Trustee Corporations, and also the yearly increase in the Total Receipts since 1860.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
County Municipal Assessment	278693	278085	274471	287768	304382	308092	319154	351873	362375	372743	385284	492481	531391	601351	606538	758467	793161
Trustees' School Assessment	556682	587297	620268	641755	659380	711197	760366	799708	855538	890834	951099	1027184	1232101	1439390	1599437	1547125	1553574
All other Receipts	488897	515897	501384	513362	520425	525711	528451	591879	571419	563849	607981	604806	766778	926624	1024296	1059862	1046920
Total Receipts	1324272	1381279	1396123	1432885	1484187	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471	2530270	2967365	3229271	3365454	3393655
Increase in Total Receipts	14452	57006	14843	36762	51301	60813	62970	62364	118997	38093	116938	18010	405799	437094	271906	126182	28201

The Expenditure.

1. The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers in 1876 was $1,838,321—increase, $80,221, and showing the tendency on the part of trustees to give teachers fairer remuneration. (See Table D. on Annual Salaries.)

2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries, $49,082, decrease, $4,718. The Legislative aid given to trustees for these objects was, $20,620.

3. For rents and repairs of School-houses, $150,745—increase, $2,290.

4. For sites and building of School-houses, $630,265—decrease $72,064.

5. For School-books, stationery, fuel and other expenses, $338,041—increase, $7,646.

6. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes, $3,006,456—increase, $13,375.

7. Balance of School Moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, $387,199 ; increase, $14,825.

II.—Table B.—School Population, Ages of Pupils, Pupils Attending Public Schools, Average Attendance.

The Statute requires that the trustees' returns of School population shall include the entire number of children resident in their School Division ; and it confers the *equal* right of attending the Schools upon all residents in such divisions, between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

1. The School population (comprising only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) reported by trustees was 502,250—increase, 1,167.

2. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the Schools, was 464,364—increase, 13,559. Number of pupils of other ages attending the Schools, 26,173—increase, 2,737. Total number of pupils attending the Schools, 490,537. —increase, 16,296.

3. The number of boys attending the Schools, 260,809—increase, 10,379. The number of girls attending the Schools, 229,728—increase, 5,917.

4. The ages of pupils are : 1,321, under five years of age ; 253,994 between five and ten ; 212,499, between eleven and sixteen ; 22,723, between seventeen and twenty-one.

5. The number reported as not attending any School is 9,260—decrease, 1,549. These were between the ages of seven and twelve years, which are the ages fixed by the Statute, during which all the children of a School Division should receive instruction in some School.

6. The average attendance, viz., the aggregate daily attendance divided by the legal number of teaching days in the year, was 212,483,—increase, 13,909.

III.—Table C.—Number of Pupils in the Different Branches of Instruction.

This Table shows the number of pupils which have been put back from the higher classes of the old system to the other classes under the new system. It also shows how efficient have been the County Inspectors in the discharge of this unpleasant part of their duties, in thus carefully examining and classifying, according to their attainments, the pupils in the various schools.

IV.—Table D.—Religious Denominations, Certificates, Annual Salaries of Teachers.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 5,042 schools reported, 6,185 teachers have been employed—increase, 167 ; of whom 2,780 are male teachers—increase 135 ; and 3,405 are female teachers—increase, 32. It will thus be seen that there are about 700 more female than male teachers.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—Under this head there is little variation. The teachers are reported to be of the following persuasions :—Church of England, 942,—decrease, 3. Church of Rome, 779,—increase, 53 ; Presbyterians (of different classes), 1874, —increase, 45 ; Methodists (of different classes), 1,973,—increase, 89 ; Baptists (of different

classes), 344,—increase, 20 ; Congregationalists, 74,—decrease, 6 ; Lutherans, 29 ; Quakers, 23 ; Christians and Disciples, 60 ; reported as Protestants, 35 ; Plymouth Brethren, 16 ; Unitarians, 3 ; other persuasions, 33.

Of the 779 teachers of the Church of Rome, 477 are employed in the Public Schools, and 302 are teachers of R.C. Separate Schools.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported, is 6,185,—increase, 167 ; Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 241,—increase, 3 ; 2nd class, 1,201,—increase, 113 ; County Board Certificates of the Old Standard, 1st class, 372,—decrease, 39 ; 2nd class, 139,—decrease, 24 ; 3rd class, 51,—increase, 22 ; New County Board, 3rd class Certificates, 3,688,—increase, 136 ; Interim Certificates, 493.

4. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a *County*, $800—the lowest, $120 ; in a *City*, the highest, $1,000—the lowest, $550 ; in a *Town*, the highest, $1,000—the lowest, $200. The *average* salary of *male* teachers in *Counties*, was $367,—of *female* teachers, $240 ; in *Cities*, of male teachers, $726.—of female teachers, $314 ; in *Towns*, of male teachers, $567,—of female teachers, $267. The average increase of male teachers' salaries for the Province during 1876, is $7 per male teacher, $8 per female teacher.

V.—Table E.—School Sections, School-houses and Titles, School Visits, School Lectures, School Examinations and Recitations, Prizes, Time of Keeping Open the Schools, Prayers, &c.

1. The whole number of *School sections* reported, 5,092,—increase, 180. The number of *Schools reported as kept open*, is 5,042,—increase, 208.

2. The increase in number of *School-houses* was 68. Of late years there has been a most satisfactory decrease in the number of log-built school-houses, while stone, brick, and frame school-houses have been substituted.

3. The whole number of School-houses reported is 4926, of which 1,417 are *brick*, 514 *stone*, 2,253 *frame*, 742 *log*.

4. *Titles to School Sites.*—*Freehold*, 4,688—increase, 98 ; *Rented*, 238—decrease, 30.

5. *School Visits.*—By Inspectors, 11.667—increase, 125 ; by Clergymen, 7,042—decrease, 134 ; by Municipal Councillors and Magistrates, 2,150—decrease, 82 ; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 592—increase, 331 ; by Trustees, 21,877—increase, 1,390 ; by other persons, 47,653—increase, 3,791. Total School visits 90,981—increase, 5,421. Trustees especially are bound to show zeal and interest in Public School education and by personal visits to the schools, and counsel to parents incite them to educate their children.

6. *School Lectures.*—By Inspectors, 868—decrease, 158 ; by other persons, 284—increase, 74.

7. *Time of Keeping the Schools Open.*—The average time of keeping the Schools open, including the holidays, vacations and Sundays, was *eleven months and fourteen days* in 1876.

8. *Public School Examinations.*—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 10,973—decrease, 216 ; though less than two for each School. The law *requires* that there should be in each School a public *quarterly* examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the school visitors (clergymen, magistrates, &c.,) resident in the School Sections. Such examinations being tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on Public Schools.

9. *The number of Schools holding Public Recitations* of prose or poetry by the pupils was 3,054—decrease, 65. This exercise tends to promote improvement in reading, spelling and speaking ; and the more agreeable and attractive such exercise, as well as School examinations, can be made, the more rapid and successful will School progress become.

10. *School Prizes and Merit Cards.*—The number of Schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed to reward and encourage meritorious pupils is 1,854—decrease, 34.

11. *Prayers and Ten Commandments.*—Of the 5,042 schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 4,173 of them—increase, 159 ; and the Ten Commandments were taught in 3,025—increase, 16. While the law provides that "no child can

be compelled to be present at religious instruction, reading or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians expressed in writing." The Department considers that the responsibility rests with it to frame regulations of a recommendatory nature on the subject, and to submit forms of prayers, in the earnest hope that Trustees and Masters may thus be better enabled to impress upon their pupils the principles and duties of our common Christianity. In 4,173, out of 5,042 Schools, religious exercises of the kind recommended by the Department are voluntarily practised.

12. *Maps, Globes, and other apparatus.*—The maps and globes, and most of the other apparatus used in Schools, are now manufactured in Ontario. Blackboards are used in 5,040 (or nearly all) the Schools—increase, 206; globes are used in 2,191 Schools—increase, 113; maps are used in 4,603 Schools—increase, 104. Total number of maps used in Schools, 36,874—increase, 1,485.

VI.—Table F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 167—increase during the year, 11.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid by the Department of Education from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools according to average attendance of pupils as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was $12,932—decrease, $567. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was $1,470—increase, $516. The amount of School *rates* from the supporters of Separate Schools, was $61,253—increase, 10,563. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was $30,827—increase, 5,344. Total amount received from all sources was $106,483—increase, $15,856.

3. *Expenditure.*—For payments of teachers, $63,021—increase, $4,995; for maps, prize books and libraries, $3,202—increase, $941; for other School purposes, $40,259—increase, $9,919.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 25,294—increase, 2,621. *Average attendance* 12,779—increase, 1,005.

5. The whole *number of teachers* employed in the Separate Schools was 302—increase, 92; male teachers, 95—increase, 16; female teachers, 207—increase, 76.

6. The same table shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; also the number of schools using maps, apparatus and blackboards.

VII.—Table G.—High Schools, Receipts and Expenditure, Pupils' Fees.

Receipts.—The balances reported from the preceding year (that is, of moneys not paid out by the 31st December, 1876), were $16,001—increase, $3,635. The amount received by the High School Boards from Legislative grant for the salaries of teachers, was $76,430—increase, $387. The amount of Legislative grant apportioned for *maps, prize books*, etc., was $1,567—decrease, $226. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of High Schools was $139,100—decrease, $21,122. The amount received for *pupils' fees* was $20,122—increase, $2,132. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, $67,909—decrease, $11,692. Total receipts, $321,131—decrease, $26,886.

Expenditure.—For salaries of masters and teachers, $195,906—increase, $11,153; for building, rent and repairs, $46,216—decrease, $30,370; for fuel, books and contingencies, $59,049—decrease, $7,550; for maps, prize books, apparatus and libraries, $3,776—decrease, $297. Total expenditure for the year 1876, $304,948—decrease, $27,064. Balance of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, $16,183—increase, $178.

Number of Pupils, 8,541—increase, 199.

Number of Schools, 104.

VIII.—Table H.—High Schools, Number of Pupils in the Various Branches, and Miscellaneous Information.

Table H shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in each subject in

each of the High Schools, the names, university degree (or certificate) of the Head Masters, and the number of masters employed in each School, &c.

No. of Pupils.—In *English Grammar and Literature*, 8,457 ; in *Composition*, 8,091 ; in *Reading, Dictation and Elocution*, 8,249 ; in *Penmanship*, 6,888 ; in *Linear Drawing*, 2,747 ; in *Book-keeping*, 3,725 ; in *Arithmetic*, 8,452 ; in *Algebra*, 7,609 ; in *Geometry*, 6,452 ; in *Logic*, 24 ; in *Mensuration*, 4,365 ; in *History*, 8125 ; in *Geography*, 8,318 ; in *Natural Philosophy*, 1,967 ; in *Chemistry*, 2,093 ; in *Natural History*, 689 ; in *Physiology*, 955 ; in *French*, 3,039 ; in *German*, 362 ; in *Latin*, 3,789 ; in *Greek*, 905 ; in *Gymnastics and Drill*, 388.

Of the School-houses, 76 were of brick, 20 stone, 8 frame ; 7 were rented or leased, the remainder freehold. Galt has the finest playground of any of the High Schools—it consists of 7 acres ; Perth, Lindsay and London, 5 acres ; Arnprior and Guelph, 4 acres. The other play-grounds vary in size, the smallest being $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre—or one-eighth of the minimum size required of the smallest Public School. The estimated value of each School-house and site varies from $35,000 (Toronto and Ottawa) down to $700 (Pakenham).

60 High Schools were under Union, High and Public School Boards ; Kingston is the oldest High School in Ontario, dating from 1791 ; Cornwall, 1809 ; Brockville, 1818 ; Niagara, 1808 ; St. Catharines, 1828. 2,004 maps were used in the 104 High Schools ; 55 Schools use the Bible ; in 90 there were daily prayers ; 126 pupils matriculated at some University during 1876 ; 495 pupils entered mercantile life ; 300 adopted agriculture as a pursuit ; 427 joined the learned professions ; 857 went to other occupations. The position of the High Schools as an essential and integral part of our educational system, is becoming better understood. They constitute the necessary stepping-stone between the Public Schools and the University, and upon their efficiency depends the success of our efforts in opening the avenues of learning to every child in the Province, as well as in affording to each youth of ability the opportunity for the highest intellectual career. The High School is intended to meet in each county the requisites of higher education, just as the Public School in each section is established to furnish elementary instruction.

X.—Table K.—Normal and Model Schools.

Table K contains three abstracts, the first of which gives the gross number of applications, the number that had been teachers before entering the Normal Schools, attendance of teachers in training, certificates, and other particulars respecting them during the twenty-six years' existence of the Toronto Normal School ; the second abstract gives the counties from whence these students have come ; and the third gives the religious persuasion of these students.

Table K shows that of the 7,706 students admitted (out of 8,514 applicants) to the Toronto Normal School since the beginning, 3,740 of them had been teachers ; and of those admitted, 3,861 were males, and 3,845 were females. Of the 3,861 male candidates admitted, 2,559 of them had been teachers ; of the 3,845 female candidates admitted, 1,181 of them had been teachers. The number admitted during the session of 1876 was 163. Of these, 71 were males, and 92 females. Of the male students admitted, 50 had been teachers ; of the female students admitted, 37 had been teachers. Eighty-four students were admitted to the first session of the Ottawa Normal School, 37 males, 47 females, 50 of them had been teachers before, 26 males, 24 female.

XI. —Table L.—Other Educational Institutions.

The Public and High Schools are the educational agencies which come under the direct administration of this Department. Other Institutions have in former Reports been referred to in order to ascertain the state of education throughout the Province. Table L contains an abstract of the information collected respecting these institutions. It can only be regarded as an approximation. These Institutions comprise the University of Toronto, with University College and Upper Canada College, which are provincially endowed, and are subject to the control of your Honour in Council. Causes of a social

or denominational character have given origin to other colleges and institutions. The following possess university powers:—the University of Victoria College, Cobourg; University and Queen's College, Kingston; University of Trinity College, Toronto, Albert University, Belleville; Ottawa College.

XII—Table M.—Free Public Libraries.

1. The amount expended in library books during 1876, was $5,434, of which one-half has been provided from local sources. The number of volumes supplied was 7,796.

2. The value of Public free libraries furnished to the end of 1876 was $163,464.

The *number of Libraries*, exclusive of subdivisions, 1,450. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 281,586.

3. *Sunday School Libraries* reported, 2,532. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 387,757.

4. *Other Public Libraries* reported, 159. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 142,954.

5. *The total number of Public Libraries* in Ontario, 4,141. The total *number of volumes* in these libraries, 812,297.

6. *Number and classification of public libraries and prize books which have been sent out from the Depository of the Department from* 1853 *to* 1876 *inclusive.* The total number of volumes for *Public Free Libraries* sent out, 281,586. The classification of these books is as follows:—*History*, 47,774; *Zoology and Physiology*, 16,445; *Botany*, 2,989; *Phenomena*, 6,803; *Physical Science*, 5,157; *Geology*, 2,416; *Natural Philosophy and Manufactures*, 13,965; *Chemistry*, 2,467; *Practical Agriculture*, 10,423; *Literature*, 26,986; *Voyages*, 25,768; *Biography*, 31,633; *Tales and Sketches, Practical Life*, 79,720; *Fiction*, 3,879; *Teachers' Library*, 5,161. Total number of *Prize Books* sent out, 906,438. *Grand Total* of library and prize books (including, but not included in the above, 26,447 volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources) 1,188,024.

XIII.—Table N.—Summary of the Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books supplied to the Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages During the year.

1. The amount expended by the Education Department in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize books for the Schools, was $43,284; decrease, $2,829; the amount purchased from booksellers, $396. The one half of these sums were provided voluntarily from local sources; in all cases the books or articles are applied for, and fifty per cent. of the value paid for by the parties concerned. The number of Maps of the World sent out was 318, of Europe, 396; of Asia, 301; of Africa, 280; of America, 376; of British North America, and Canada, 461; of Great Britain and Ireland, 214; of Single Hemispheres, 207; of Scriptural and Classical, 116; of other charts and maps, 705; of globes, 178; of sets of apparatus, 265; of other pieces of school apparatus, 2,694; of Histori al and other lessons, in sheets, 19,798. Number of *Prize Books* 66,983.

2. From 1855 to the end of 1876, the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize books (not including Public Libraries), was $542,318. The number of maps of the *World* furnished is 4,393; of *Europe*, 6,297; of *Asia*, 5,018; of *Africa*, 4,609; of *America*, 5517; of *British North America and Canada*, 6,708; *Great Britain and Ireland*, 5,002; of *Single Hemispheres*, 4,068; of *Classical and Scriptural Maps*, 3,491; *other Maps and Charts*, 9,312; *Globes*, 3182; *sets of apparatus*, 1,140; single articles of school apparatus, 26,976; *Historical and other lessons in sheets*, 293,308; *Volumes of Prize Books*, 906,438.

(1) TABLE SHEWING THE VALUE OF ARTICLES SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATION DEPOSITORY DURING THE YEARS 1851 TO 1876, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize & School Books, Maps and Apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1851	.....	.....	1,414	1,414
1852	.....	.....	2,981	2,981
1853	.....	.....	4,233	4,233
1854	51,376	.....	5,514	56,890
1855	9,947	4,655	4,389	18,991
1856	7,205	9,320	5,726	22,251
1857	16,200	18,118	6,452	40,770
1858	3,982	11,810	6,972	22,764
1859	5,805	11,905	6,679	24,389
1860	5,289	16,832	5,416	27,537
1861	4,684	16,251	4,894	25,229
1862	3,273	16,194	4,844	24,311
1863	4,022	15,887	3,461	23,370
1864	1,931	17,260	4,454	23,645
1865	2,400	20,294	3,818	26,442
1866	4,375	27,114	4,172	35,661
1867	3,404	28,270	7,419	39,093
1868	4,420	25,923	4,793	35,136
1869	4,655	24,475	5,678	34,808
1870	3,396	28,810	6,175	38,381
1871	3,300	30,076	8,138	41,514
1872	4,421	42,265	10,481	57,167
1873	3,834	42,902	7,010	53,746
1874	5,337	44,631	8,547	58,515
1875	5,610	46,114	10,445	62,169
1876	5,434	43,284	12,116	60,834

(2) IMPORTS OF BOOKS INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns," for the years specified, showing the gross value of Books (not Maps or School Apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850	101,880	141,700	243,580	84
1851	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853	158,710	254,270	412,980	22,764
1854	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,060
1855	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860	155,604	252,504	408,108	8,846
1861	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1862	183,987	249,234	433,221	7,800
1863	184,672	276,673	461,325	4,085
½ of 1864	93,308	127,233	220,541	4,668
1864-1865	189,386	200,304	389,690	9,522
1865-1866	222,559	247,749	470,308	14,749
1866-1867	223,837	273,615	507,452	20,743
1867-1868	224,582	254,048	478,630	12,374
1868-1869	278,914	373,758	652,672	11,874
1869-1870	220,371	351,171	571,542	13,019
1870-1871	146,435	411,518	557,953	13,078
1871-1872	212,644	477,581	690,225	20,315
1872-1873	221,978	540,143	762,121	16,597
1873-1874	246,926	530,434	777,360	16,789
1874-1875	246,828	579,970	826,798	22,970
1875-1876	210,196	489,777	699,973	17,893

XIV.—Table O.—Superannuated or Disabled Teachers of Public Schools.

1. This table shows the age and service of each Public School pensioner in Ontario up to the close of 1876, and the amount which he receives. The system, according to which aid is given to Superannuated or disabled Public School teachers, is as follows:—in 1853, the Legislature appropriated $2,000, which it afterwards increased to $4,000 and then to $6,000; on the adoption of the system of compulsory subscriptions, which increased the revenue to $11,800, for 1873 the vote was again increased, and for 1876 was 35,500, in aid of superannuated or worn-out Public School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed $6 annually for each year the recipient has taught School in Ontario, except in cases of High School Masters, Inspectors of Public or High Schools, or teachers under First or Second Class Certificates, when a further allowance at the rate of one dollar for each year of such service is granted. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of $4 for the current year, and $5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his $4 any year; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854, (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. The Legislative Grant is now sufficient to pay each pensioner the full amount permitted by law, and it is divided among the claimants according to the number of years each one has taught.

2. It appears from the Table that 436 have been admitted to receive aid, of whom 170 have died, have not been heard from, have resumed teaching, or have withdrawn from the fund before or during the year 1876, the amount of their subscriptions having been returned to them.

3. The average age of the pensioners in 1876 was 63 years; the average length of time of service in Ontario was 22 years. No time is allowed applicants except that which has been spent in teaching a Public School in Ontario; though their having taught Schools many years in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the British Provinces, induced the Council of Public Instruction in some instances, to admit applicants to the lists, after teaching only a few years in this Province.

4. The Public School Act (sections 97 and 98), shows that this allowance can be claimed only by a teacher or Inspector who has reached sixty (60) years of age, or is disabled from practising his profession.

XV.—Table P.—Educational Summary.

This table shows the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support as far as returns have been obtained. The whole number of these institutions in 1876 was 5,467—increase, 209; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 510,740—increase 16,675; the total amount expended for all educational purposes was $3,838,501. Total amount available for educational purposes, $4,241,883—increase, $29,523.

XVI.—Table Q.—General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Ontario, from 1842 to 1876, inclusive.

This table supplies the material for comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums of money provided and expended for their support.

By analyzing and comparing these statistics, a correct appreciation can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario during the last thirty years. For example: in 1842, the number of Public Schools was only 1,721. In 1851, this had increased to 3,001; and in 1876, to 5,042; and the number of pupils attending them from 168,159 in 1851, to 490,537 in 1876. The amount paid for the support of Public Schools has been increased from $468,644 in 1851, to $3,006,456 in 1876 (not including balances not paid at the date of the local reports), including the amount paid for the purchase, erection, repairs of School-houses and for other purposes, of which there are no reports earlier than 1850, but which at that time amounted to only $56,755, and $77,336 in 1851, but which in 1876, amounted to $1,168,134, making the aggregate actually paid for Public Schools purposes in 1876, with the balances available and not paid out at the date of the local reports, $3,393,655.

Report for the Year.	1850.	1851.	1860.	1861.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
No. of Public Schools Reported	3059	3001	3969	4019	4303	4379	4422	4480	4524	4566	4598	4661	4732	4758	4834	5042
Amount paid for Public School Teachers' Salaries	353716	391308	895591	918113	1041052	1046880	1093516	1146543	1175146	1222681	1191476	1371594	1520123	1647750	1758100	1838321
Amount paid for erection, repairs of School-houses, fuel and contingencies	56756	77336	264183	273305	314827	320353	379672	441891	449730	486380	611819	835770	1084403	1217582	1234680	1168134
Balance forward each year	24016	16893	164498	188861	189121	220738	197147	200898	202530	232303	321176	322906	362839	378939	372373	387200
Total amount available each year	434488	485537	1324272	1381279	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471	2530270	2967365	3239271	3365453	3393655

XVII.—The Educational Museum.

This fourth branch of the Education Department is probably the most attractive, as it is both suggestive and instructive. The other three branches are: (1.) The department proper for the administration of the laws relative to the Public and High Schools. (2.) The Normal Schools for the training of Public School teachers. (3.) The Depository for the supply of maps, apparatus, library and prize and School books.

The Educational Museum is a valuable part of our system of popular education, as the indirect as well as direct means have an important in fluence in forming the taste and character of any people.

The Museum consists of a collection of School apparatus for Public and High Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal museums in Europe, including the busts of several of the most celebrated characters in English and French history, also, copies of some of the works of the great masters in Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction is in part the result of a small annual sum, which has been placed by the Legislature at the disposal of the Education Department, with the object of improving School appliances and architecture, and promoting art, science and literature, by the means of such models, objects and publications, collected in the Museum of the Department.

Conclusion.

The foregoing Report, being for the year 1876, is compiled from the Reports and Statistical Returns filed in the office of the Education Department. In this year the Legislature made the important change which involved the substitution of a Committee of the Executive Council, for the late Council of Public Instruction, and of a responsible Minister instead of the late Chief Superintendent. In February, 1876, I was charged by your Honour with the duties of this Office, and by visits to Teachers' Associations, and conferences at public meetings with municipal and School officials, in more than 20 of the Counties of the Province, I was enabled, during the past year, to gain such practical knowledge of the condition and working of the educational system under my charge, as to submit to the Legislature at its session in 1877, amendments to the Law in several material particulars which were required to meet the wants of the Public and High Schools, as well as to supplement the deficiencies of Normal Schools, in supplying all schools with trained teachers. I have since been engaged in giving practical effect to these amendments, but their scope and operation will be best understood when the Report for the year 1877 comes to be submitted to your Honour. The work of preparation only comes within the year 1876, the subject of the present Report.

I have the honour to remain
Your obedient servant,
ADAM CROOKS,
Minister.

Education Department, Ontario,
December, 1877.

PART II.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

1876.

TABLE A.—The Public

COUNTIES (including Incorporated Villages, but not Towns or Cities.)	RECEIPTS. For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Fund, Balances and other sources.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	3014 00	132 95	2815 82	11788 93	2200 88
Stormont	2521 45	51 38	2516 56	13937 44	2768 33
Dundas	2770 00	75 61	5155 70	19700 00	5431 06
Prescott	2602 38	76 56	3658 15	7170 32	2278 25
Russell	1312 00	93 10	1954 36	12301 74	3277 27
Carleton	4783 48	440 20	6086 44	36262 97	8323 70
Grenville	2943 00	106 38	5711 29	15812 93	13529 09
Leeds	4998 50	515 08	7822 17	35376 83	13267 46
Lanark	4693 50	391 65	12958 31	25854 19	9003 84
Renfrew	4746 63	248 92	11281 00	22275 14	17957 07
Frontenac	5213 00	364 12	5510 62	26721 32	8925 73
Lennox and Addington	4004 00	303 37	4831 28	22689 77	8578 08
Prince Edward	2654 00	174 90	3287 85	22294 76	12085 72
Hastings	7007 00	264 28	9660 41	38538 00	13074 24
Northumberland	5381 00	394 08	9536 40	32999 19	11969 18
Durham	4312 00	651 76	5398 84	37629 98	8166 69
Peterborough	3661 00	180 93	5734 20	22825 86	9266 36
Victoria	4889 00	312 79	7782 69	37105 62	15371 14
Haliburton	1775 00	30 50	1040 43	3996 69	1653 87
Ontario	6452 00	793 12	13040 12	46548 63	22924 93
York	8826 00	1245 70	14949 90	56751 28	31649 59
Peel	3530 00	465 61	5472 93	20596 14	14760 13
Simcoe	10441 50	811 01	12212 68	71155 36	18471 02
Halton	2956 00	499 47	6981 30	20687 48	10146 33
Wentworth	4153 50	384 90	4110 36	35073 74	11717 70
Brant	2789 00	673 73	2763 37	22411 22	15034 76
Lincoln	2962 36	242 81	7398 68	21412 20	12693 39
Welland	3320 50	511 62	6384 70	23381 79	13235 29
Haldimand	3667 00	265 88	7507 53	21699 76	7755 59
Norfolk	4643 50	315 35	5984 04	36943 99	15016 40
Oxford	5699 00	571 42	7445 30	46665 48	17550 44
Waterloo	4697 50	302 42	10864 08	39580 40	15530 23
Wellington	8087 00	638 92	20036 49	62177 88	26401 84
Grey	8000 74	920 47	8093 28	69139 48	22493 90
Perth	5534 80	646 25	5258 57	43733 43	13418 60
Huron	8554 00	790 49	14273 15	71754 56	20799 45
Bruce	6962 00	619 05	14998 72	60887 86	29429 24
Middlesex	9452 00	907 29	16394 42	65509 59	26193 14
Elgin	4642 00	409 45	7274 55	38195 12	7909 83
Kent	5017 50	438 99	19447 15	41829 20	13280 67
Lambton	4909 00	484 99	9820 61	46496 62	12227 25
Essex	3733 67	205 78	5050 55	33326 72	10422 46
Districts	2794 00	156 24	2955 00	6334 46	3120 32
Total	205105 51	18109 43	341460 00	1553574 07	559310 46
CITIES.					
Hamilton	3947 00	213 68	31865 52	.....	15474 06
Kingston	1848 50	95 92	13183 73	.....	3124 57
London	2320 00	43 50	18277 89	.....	10846 55
Ottawa	3179 00	231 44	43549 80	.....	32216 82
St. Catharines	1334 00	.....	16717 50	.....	867 50
Toronto	8729 00	484 33	74275 62	.....	82325 53
Total	21357 50	1068 87	197870 06	.....	144855 03

chools of Ontario.

Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.	EXPENDITURE.						
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
19952 58	13721 01	265 90	640 73	1710 97	1576 55	17915 16	2037 42
21795 16	15226 47	110 99	840 14	2109 26	1897 52	20184 38	1610 78
33132 37	18793 18	152 92	1081 07	9739 11	3366 09	33132 37	.....
15785 66	10438 40	153 12	371 22	1202 60	1446 08	13611 42	2174 24
18938 47	12105 57	219 88	1270 47	1794 33	1925 53	17315 78	1622 69
55896 79	33000 60	936 65	3083 46	7925 26	4658 16	49604 13	6292 66
38102 69	19324 80	212 76	1040 13	9215 46	3635 93	33428 36	4674 33
61980 04	36360 35	1030 16	3795 45	9865 67	5158 14	56209 77	5770 27
52901 49	33568 93	810 79	2153 97	4812 24	5430 70	46776 63	6124 86
56508 76	29294 40	713 44	1681 56	15101 01	3908 30	50698 71	5810 05
46734 79	27881 51	752 96	2686 38	6824 40	4172 94	42318 19	4416 60
40406 50	26726 55	606 74	1391 03	3576 19	3824 28	36124 83	4281 67
40497 23	24508 74	349 80	1953 16	4326 51	3882 28	35020 49	5476 74
68543 93	44032 72	688 86	2745 25	8821 68	5135 51	61424 02	7119 91
60279 85	39331 53	788 16	2509 73	6929 00	4659 54	54217 76	6062 09
56159 27	36979 60	1303 52	2673 21	5974 10	5128 18	52058 61	4100 66
41668 35	21215 70	448 85	1995 12	431 00	3188 77	36279 44	5388 91
65461 24	34625 61	801 19	1904 67	13596 46	6842 31	57770 24	7691 00
8496 49	4698 01	74 20	379 58	729 77	783 34	6664 90	1831 59
89758 80	49571 31	1769 17	4758 80	15743 87	10872 72	82715 87	7042 93
113422 47	68671 91	2512 62	5419 25	11819 93	12234 73	100658 44	12764 03
50824 81	28405 25	936 17	1772 03	10464 44	4239 84	45817 73	5007 08
113091 57	70500 51	1824 09	5111 77	14823 49	9247 28	101507 14	11584 43
41270 58	26115 28	1038 59	1680 97	6081 65	3497 65	38414 14	2856 44
55440 20	32156 56	769 80	1810 18	11707 79	4305 01	50749 34	4690 86
43672 08	24452 73	1347 46	1366 50	9087 34	4362 89	40616 92	3055 16
44709 44	25558 72	525 04	2014 89	4668 39	3799 45	36566 49	8142 95
46833 90	27511 66	1023 24	2564 53	2300 53	4751 54	38158 50	8682 40
40895 76	28690 10	531 76	1960 38	1055 15	3590 45	35827 84	5067 92
62903 28	35225 23	670 48	3345 64	10329 70	4577 44	54148 49	8754 79
77931 64	47123 55	1288 41	4435 25	8567 70	6658 91	68073 82	9857 82
70974 63	44923 64	954 71	3104 22	3970 59	5562 91	58516 07	12458 56
17342 13	64768 73	1560 28	6454 94	20304 30	12074 72	105262 97	12079 16
68647 87	52633 52	1909 14	4033 91	18946 68	10011 20	87534 45	21113 42
68501 65	41219 46	1292 50	3606 48	9756 25	5329 04	61203 73	7387 92
16171 65	74220 88	1580 98	5516 05	18358 45	6675 01	106351 37	9820 28
12896 87	56724 24	1264 14	5053 77	28861 22	9541 51	101444 88	11451 99
18456 44	71429 24	2163 41	5252 20	18984 90	10637 08	108466 83	9989 61
58430 95	37020 84	818 90	4017 77	5676 02	5038 62	52572 15	5858 80
80013 51	43608 56	957 04	3307 80	17173 96	6773 00	61820 36	8193 15
73938 38	46496 62	969 80	2401 88	7724 83	5804 93	63398 06	10540 32
52739 18	31777 62	518 96	1774 28	10214 28	4523 12	48808 26	3930 92
15360 02	7917 01	407 33	678 98	3486 91	1436 84	13927 07	1432 95
77559 47	1518556 13	39054 91	115638 80	493793 39	226265 88	2393309 11	284250 36
51500 26	26646 57	4739 17	1444 43	11827 69	6097 32	50755 18	745 08
8252 72	8133 73	281 32	1539 87	1395 79	3878 71	15229 42	3023 30
31487 94	13365 23	87 00	596 10	2282 50	4930 76	21261 59	10226 35
9177 06	22513 23	462 88	7218 88	5684 75	9767 13	45646 87	33530 19
8919 00	10623 13	.....	1292 79	3728 76	2810 72	18455 40	463 60
5814 48	49847 34	968 66	4385 64	65875 09	18219 27	139296 00	26518 48
5151 46	131129 23	6539 03	16477 71	90794 58	45703 91	290644 46	74507 00

TABLE A.—The Publi

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.				
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ct.	$ ct
Amhersthurgh	290 50	105 05	3900 00		129 7
Barrie	511 50	68 15	4454 03		510 5
Belleville	1099 00	80 50	11785 51		550 2
Berlin	393 50	8 75	9905 80		532 8
Bothwell	147 00	12 70	1494 82		1491 3
Bowmanville	448 00	9 25	4372 79		484 9
Brampton	306 00	23 47	2300 00		941 3
Brantford	1200 50	64 00	12667 90		2482 9
Brockville	751 00	33 80	4079 48		1772 1
Chatham	835 00	76 40	9707 61		10036 9
Clifton	255 00	20 00	2678 35		1913 2
Clinton	297 00		3300 00		8 2
Cobourg	668 50	34 72	6350 00		53 8
Collingwood	417 00		6115 17		52 8
Cornwall	308 50		1794 73		1160 2
Dundas	459 50		3222 34		683 3
Durham	147 00	14 40	1474 00		25 6
Galt	564 00	26 00	8454 31		1808 0
Goderich	589 00	56 00	5622 90		198 3
Guelph	1022 00	18 50	8876 15		570 9
Ingersoll	602 00	19 37	6040 44		2068 7
Kincardine	281 00		4538 50		292 2
Lindsay	570 00	36 75	7537 18		3029 5
Listowel	146 00	10 80	3041 00		6 3
Meaford	251 00	51 10	2089 27		29 1
Milton	134 00	5 00	1695 68		1042 2
Mitchell	266 00		3509 00		1331 6
Napanee	437 00		4100 00		4 6
Niagara	242 00	16 00	1078 37		573 6
Oakville	253 00	5 00	1861 60		74 9
Orangeville	215 00		3339 99		2869 3
Orillia	219 00	92 02	2605 00		9 1
Owen Sound	533 00	13 75	4358 05		190 7
Palmerston	163 00		488 48		97 9
Paris	389 60	55 00	4744 36		1188 2
Perth	357 00	65 05	1953 92		4035 1
Peterborough	709 00	35 00	4130 57		5256 7
Petrolia	392 00		2575 00		4 6
Picton	350 50	5 00	3754 00		659 5
Port Hope	756 00		6700 00		214 9
Prescott	359 00	105 65	4707 79		3417 3
Sandwich	172 00	21 00	2033 73		46 6
Sarnia	421 50		4425 88		97 9
Seaforth	200 00		5700 00		800
St. Mary's	458 00	5 50	1866 98		9887
St. Thomas	330 50		4683 64		239
Stratford	630 00	5 90	13218 34		352 4
Strathroy	476 00		4709 00		366 5
Thorold	220 50		5000 00		1565 4
Tilsonburgh	236 00	50 00	2373 96		635 5
Walkerton	157 00		2643 00		2850 0
Waterloo	235 00	36 55	2600 00		176 6
Whithy	408 50	77 75	4822 43		216 3
Windsor	627 00	78 00	8750 00		552 0
Woodstock	587 00		3600 00		2495
Total	23493 00	1441 88	253831 05		72178 3

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.	EXPENDITURE.						
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
4425 26	2333 66	224 79	251 23	690 82	500 12	4000 62	424 64
5544 20	2750 04	136 30	178 95	178 95	835 11	4079 35	1464 85
13515 27	8270 68	161 00	1597 93	.....	2940 00	12969 61	545 66
10840 85	4162 12	34 37	94 36	5154 42	1306 65	10751 92	88 93
3145 90	1400 00	25 40	131 00	.....	164 53	1720 93	1424 97
5315 03	3276 66	18 50	188 60	198 99	857 59	4540 34	774 69
3570 85	2295 00	46 97	214 33	.....	749 15	3305 15	265 40
16415 34	8740 21	134 25	634 28	2992 31	3762 88	16263 93	151 41
6630 45	4268 44	67 60	563 39	300 00	1033 91	6233 34	403 11
20635 93	8457 50	168 30	.....	.....	6303 39	14929 19	5726 74
4866 64	1803 90	40 00	25 00	.....	847 54	2716 44	2150 20
3605 23	2556 25	.....	204 07	28 00	717 52	3505 84	99 39
7107 06	4117 84	114 32	177 34	1312 99	1260 31	6982 80	124 26
6584 97	3974 80	13 60	686 94	.....	1542 85	6218 19	366 78
3263 46	2191 66	23 65	117 31	125 76	780 55	3238 93	24 53
4365 22	3150 00	.....	18 80	169 16	941 72	4279 68	85 54
1661 02	1100 00	30 70	178 82	161 95	189 55	1661 02	.....
10852 35	4501 15	78 00	252 37	3206 00	1189 42	9226 94	1625 41
6466 27	4310 00	112 75	688 70	100 00	1238 24	6449 69	16 58
10487 60	6480 75	49 50	1005 05	205 73	2696 86	10437 89	49 71
8730 57	5391 71	57 52	944 52	1031 87	765 19	8190 81	539 76
5111 77	2284 00	62 13	506 51	1422 93	655 43	4931 00	180 77
11173 51	3912 87	138 68	766 18	3342 36	2343 90	10503 99	669 52
3204 13	2020 00	31 45	156 99	269 99	426 68	2905 11	299 02
2420 48	2016 15	107 67	85 60	.....	181 95	2391 37	29 11
2876 96	1375 00	18 30	218 85	366 00	141 28	2122 43	754 53
5106 60	2609 37	5 00	405 25	.....	633 32	3652 94	1453 66
4541 62	3053 73	5 00	436 57	.....	1034 24	4529 54	12 08
1910 01	903 25	32 00	321 00	.....	226 71	1482 96	427 05
2194 53	1474 75	16 67	5 27	122 24	471 80	2090 73	103 80
6424 22	1819 00	.....	402 14	1899 75	2231 33	6424 22	.....
2925 52	1847 50	194 29	295 25	.....	578 04	2915 08	10 44
5095 58	3455 00	27 50	192 05	.....	1375 78	5050 33	45 25
749 42	521 25	.....	.....	59 00	166 74	746 99	2 43
6376 65	3217 90	143 75	436 45	1080 75	844 84	5723 69	652 96
6411 67	2381 00	136 90	131 02	241 21	3511 81	6401 94	9 73
10131 29	6999 64	70 00	778 83	509 73	1460 36	9818 56	312 73
2971 00	2100 00	.....	458 00	.....	404 00	2962 00	9 00
4768 74	2992 00	10 00	210 85	207 00	800 80	4220 65	548 09
7670 44	5941 91	.....	140 20	92 00	1421 23	7595 34	75 10
8589 81	2912 50	221 03	167 15	3582 94	1550 49	8434 11	155 70
2273 41	1771 00	56 00	50 00	85 00	134 06	2096 06	177 35
4945 31	2655 00	40 39	255 56	.....	1972 04	4922 99	22 32
6790 49	2401 38	105 12	102 57	2235 04	483 50	5327 61	1462 88
12218 25	3288 88	11 00	634 04	6243 48	1287 57	11464 97	753 28
5253 64	3061 55	.....	15 00	1050 00	1108 09	5234 64	19 00
14206 65	10633 83	11 80	290 72	.....	1697 33	12603 68	1602 97
5551 52	4002 63	7 50	47 60	345 00	934 94	5337 67	213 85
6785 82	2632 50	.....	293 15	2060 09	464 97	5450 71	1335 11
3295 79	1944 07	100 70	540 44	291 00	309 18	3185 39	110 36
5650 63	1513 75	.....	1272 91	2271 91	590 32	5648 89	1 74
3048 36	2116 16	86 55	228 55	.....	515 82	2947 08	101 28
5524 74	3522 49	155 50	109 83	634 91	1102 01	5524 74	.....
10007 90	5624 18	156 00	351 12	1408 42	2462 27	10601 99	5 91
6682 96	4027 50	.....	170 13	.....	1952 70	6150 33	532 63
350944 85	188636 11	3488 45	18628 77	45677 70	66071 61	322502 64	28442 21

TABLE A.—The Publi

TOTAL.	RECEIPTS.				
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ct
Counties (including Incorporated Villages)	205105 51	18109 43	341460 00	1553574 07	559310 46
Cities	21357 50	1068 87	197870 06	.....	144855 03
Towns	23493 00	1441 88	253831 05	.....	72178 92
Grand Total, 1876	249956 01	20620 18	793161 11	1553574 07	776344 41
Do 1875	248061 66	21983 42	758467 52	1547125 08	789816 70
Increase	1894 35	.....	34693 59	6448 99	.....
Decrease	.....	1363 24	.....	.....	13472 29

NOTE.—All moneys reported in the Tables represent actual payment
Tables A. B. C. D. E. include the statistics of Separat

ools of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

EXPENDITURE.

all Public School Purposes.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
559 47	1518556 13	39054 91	115638 80	493793 39	226265 88	2393309 11	284250 36
151 46	131129 23	6539 03	16477 71	90794 58	45703 91	290644 46	74707 00
944 85	188636 11	3488 45	18628 77	45677 70	66071 61	322502 64	28442 21
655 78	1838321 47	49082 39	150745 28	630265 67	338041 40	3006456 21	387199 57
454 38	1758100 27	53800 91	148454 57	702330 02	330394 95	2993080 72	372373 66
201 40	80221 20	.....	2290 71	.....	7646 45	13375 49	14827 91
.....	.....	4718 52	.....	72064 35	.....	.....	.....

between the 1st of January and 31st of December.
s. These statistics are given separately in Table F.

TABLE B.—The Public

COUNTIES (including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES OF	
							Under 5.	5 to 10 (inclusive).
Glengarry	5285	4839	306	5145	2733	2412	39	2393
Stormont	4975	4560	235	4795	2567	2228	17	2503
Dundas	5817	5519	293	5812	3112	2700	10	2797
Prescott	4313	3615	100	3715	1886	1829	10	2164
Russell	4381	3737	152	3889	2105	1784	22	2148
Carleton	9175	8756	727	9483	5102	4381	75	4583
Grenville	5516	5396	338	5734	2997	2737	12	2825
Leeds	8800	8496	618	9114	4803	4311	24	4398
Lanark	8826	8048	399	8447	4488	3959	18	4243
Renfrew	8691	7802	462	8264	4825	3939	70	4316
Frontenac	7225	7150	363	7513	3873	3640	21	3929
Lennox and Addington	6586	6310	404	6714	3483	3231	21	3285
Prince Edward	4524	4461	507	4968	2649	2319	12	2248
Hastings	11274	10473	620	11093	5855	5238	21	5761
Northumberland	9901	8896	601	9497	5168	4329	6	4743
Durham	8685	7780	632	8412	4598	3814	10	3867
Peterborough	6034	5630	228	5858	3188	2670	13	3141
Victoria	10000	8520	498	9018	4857	4161	30	4644
Ontario	13282	12405	810	13215	7103	6112	138	6296
Haliburton	1252	932	49	981	494	487	3	53
York	17680	16784	1206	17990	9696	8294	30	8906
Peel	6537	6503	448	6951	3778	3173	10	3441
Simcoe	19815	17426	1361	18787	9952	8835	55	9419
Halton	5261	5234	396	5630	3065	2565	9	2853
Wentworth	7500	7132	521	7653	4220	3433	10	3801
Brant	5258	4982	355	5337	2935	2402	10	2553
Lincoln	5844	5414	403	5817	3072	2745	1	3011
Welland	6683	6333	477	6810	3618	3192	23	3409
Haldimand	7064	6794	464	7258	3803	3455	19	3574
Norfolk	9500	9437	696	10133	5405	4728	28	4893
Oxford	10749	10140	844	10984	5978	5006	7	5104
Waterloo	9300	8900	330	9230	5123	4107	4	5097
Wellington	17001	16648	1074	17722	9373	8349	48	8967
Grey	19442	17742	1423	19165	10198	8967	74	9357
Perth	11129	10787	491	11278	6065	5213	36	6087
Huron	21610	19611	1029	20340	11094	9546	52	10797
Bruce	16334	16248	778	17026	9130	7896	48	8747
Middlesex	18381	17433	1277	18710	9990	8720	34	9207
Elgin	8850	8585	1042	9627	5129	4498	75	4457
Kent	11000	10918	693	11611	6248	5363	29	6107
Lambton	12000	10845	638	11483	5979	5504	36	5877
Essex	9505	7528	356	7884	4274	3610	23	4237
Districts	1993	1780	112	1892	1031	861	11	956
Total	402978	376529	24756	401285	214542	186743	1250	20174
CITIES.								
Hamilton	7350	6854	43	6897	3498	3399	.....	453
Kingston	4123	3212	57	3269	1616	1653	.....	163
London	5100	4971	82	5053	2619	2434	.....	303
Ottawa	6000	5354	24	5378	3006	2372	.....	343
St. Catharines	2800	2533	60	2593	1409	1184	3	149
Toronto	17000	12841	318	13159	6735	6424	.....	823
Total	42373	35765	584	36349	18883	17466	3	2229

hools of Ontario.

E PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							
11 to 16 (inclusive).	17 to 21 (inclusive).	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days (inclusive).	51 to 100 days (inclusive).	101 to 150 days (inclusive).	151 to 200 days (inclusive).	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
2446	267	433	1010	1465	1257	814	166	232	2198
2065	210	512	965	1233	1152	771	162	50	1891
3781	224	483	1068	1577	1403	1012	269	37	2612
1454	87	454	759	1028	773	604	97	302	1497
1508	213	570	783	1092	748	610	86	302	1589
4203	622	875	1707	2703	2150	1597	451	266	3663
2606	291	548	1214	1473	1353	942	204	60	2441
4126	566	893	1808	2371	2135	1587	320	65	3820
5747	439	1810	1577	1919	1807	1681	553	63	4070
3534	344	804	1736	2229	1697	1440	358	366	3118
3237	336	1051	1769	2063	1403	1013	214	220	2827
3023	385	658	1340	1840	1439	1203	234	68	2739
2234	474	378	900	1278	1291	951	170	12	2220
4732	579	1381	2273	2945	2290	1959	245	468	4333
4222	524	782	1882	2706	2155	1726	246	152	3832
3965	570	757	1709	2426	1908	1444	168	127	3292
2502	202	717	1307	1506	1223	925	180	228	2323
3925	419	1031	2116	2369	1856	1320	326	299	3711
6055	723	1359	2642	3497	2950	2250	517	170	5466
391	9	151	274	295	131	93	27	82	334
8040	1008	1752	3350	4624	3948	3585	951	315	7396
3140	360	720	1530	1944	1508	1114	135	54	2894
8228	1009	2171	4012	5270	3538	2769	607	630	7416
2405	358	548	1075	1616	1204	1062	125	107	2352
3383	451	732	1487	2138	1672	1395	229	58	3215
2423	345	424	923	1388	1261	1110	231	11	2364
2436	370	624	1173	1548	1268	1111	93	469	2294
2983	402	682	1430	1881	1421	1130	266	80	2546
3251	415	611	1264	2024	1694	1359	306	114	3098
4538	674	1234	2251	2813	2135	1486	214	122	3915
5133	744	827	1840	2761	2740	2391	425	135	5024
3837	292	621	1345	2354	2122	2389	399	99	4582
7827	887	1578	3576	4661	3913	3395	599	329	7401
8775	964	2254	4728	5440	3765	2483	495	438	6621
4706	455	901	1862	3113	2754	2338	310	61	4798
8841	951	1631	3868	5622	4807	4041	671	189	8956
7526	703	1600	3221	4635	3892	3092	586	216	7088
8381	1092	1600	3584	4658	4717	3583	568	185	8198
4105	988	912	1913	2484	1970	1900	448	51	3920
4828	648	1441	2313	3186	2519	1790	362	349	4556
5014	555	1151	2099	2986	2497	2284	466	115	4936
3335	292	780	1573	2304	1695	1374	158	154	3097
797	131	383	459	514	346	158	32	202	556
76676	21618	40604	79725	107079	88927	71281	13669	8052	165199
2341	43	308	698	1517	1339	2086	949	200	4349
1599	50	140	401	903	768	838	219	96	1768
1948	82	387	831	1155	1066	1365	249	79	2418
1927	24	308	726	1412	1094	1239	549	81	2832
1087	57	207	435	667	609	564	111	.....	1291
4914	29	704	1581	3257	2315	3099	2203	300	7267
13816	285	2104	4672	8911	7191	9191	4280	756	19925

TABLE B.—The Public Sch

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR.						
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES OF PUPILS.	
							Under 5.	5 to 10 (inclusive).
Amherstburgh	650	634	7	641	360	281	.....	380
Barrie	1350	1141	.....	1141	567	574	.....	632
Belleville	2506	2372	26	2398	1244	1154	.....	1279
Berlin	1000	923	2	925	502	423	.....	568
Bothwell	350	313	12	325	163	162	.....	199
Bowmanville	850	823	10	833	434	399	.....	378
Brampton	750	675	8	683	357	326	1	413
Brantford	3060	2627	23	2650	1336	1314	.....	1200
Brockville	1500	1423	12	1435	708	727	.....	901
Chatham	1946	1743	26	1769	900	869	.....	928
Clifton	567	507	17	524	267	257	.....	217
Clinton	700	677	3	680	316	364	.....	362
Cobourg	1360	1125	6	1131	604	527	3	603
Collingwood	1173	1083	13	1096	613	483	.....	670
Cornwall	876	675	11	686	376	310	.....	434
Dundas	1100	942	28	970	531	439	9	572
Durham	284	269	14	283	148	135	.....	147
Galt	1344	1011	2	1013	534	479	.....	582
Goderich	1300	1114	22	1236	599	637	.....	593
Guelph	2200	2110	23	2133	1056	1077	3	1239
Ingersoll	1100	1042	17	1059	512	547	.....	501
Kincardine	1000	949	.....	949	447	502	.....	574
Lindsay	1800	1690	65	1755	877	878	14	977
Listowel	560	524	2	526	271	255	.....	340
Meaford	620	570	30	600	294	306	.....	319
Milton	350	315	14	329	183	146	.....	177
Mitchell	700	648	11	659	344	315	.....	411
Napanee	1000	963	3	966	537	429	.....	631
Niagara	350	308	21	329	166	163	.....	159
Oakville	530	500	19	519	299	220	.....	272
Orangeville	600	570	30	600	350	250	.....	450
Orillia	850	820	7	827	434	393	2	544
Owen Sound	1200	1092	11	1103	573	530	.....	852
Palmerston	550	323	7	330	161	169	.....	208
Paris	900	869	6	875	481	394	.....	503
Perth	700	627	26	653	315	338	4	303
Peterborough	1700	1662	33	1695	885	810	.....	883
Petrolea	800	710	17	727	392	335	6	437
Picton	720	699	22	721	382	339	8	317
Port Hope	1522	1312	19	1331	636	695	.....	741
Prescott	800	733	40	773	421	352	.....	391
Sandwich	340	293	5	298	168	130	.....	180
Sarnia	1200	1160	10	1170	601	569	.....	623
Seaforth	700	663	13	676	353	323	.....	429
St. Mary's	1024	963	3	966	515	451	.....	615
St. Thomas	1370	1218	29	1247	650	597	.....	802
Stratford	2000	1956	11	1967	1046	921	.....	1220
Strathroy	1000	950	13	963	480	483	.....	578
Thorold	720	699	19	718	375	343	10	390
Tilsonburgh	550	472	23	495	270	225	.....	245
Walkerton	600	566	9	575	308	267	7	298
Waterloo	480	467	2	469	238	231	.....	289
Whitby	890	871	13	884	492	392	.....	531
Windsor	1600	1396	14	1410	697	713	.....	873
Woodstock	1213	1183	4	1187	616	571	1	648
Total.....	56899	52070	833	52903	27384	25519		30008

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							
11 to 16 (inclusive).	17 to 21 (inclusive).	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days (inclusive).	51 to 100 days (inclusive).	101 to 150 days (inclusive).	151 to 200 days (inclusive).	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
254	7	42	84	106	187	222	.....	.....	497
509	.....	63	194	317	231	200	136	.....	526
1095	24	219	345	477	583	716	58	69	1232
355	2	49	100	162	180	382	52	15	487
114	12	28	59	75	61	82	20	5	155
437	18	51	120	161	183	302	16	.....	490
262	7	61	79	115	137	252	39	.....	360
1427	23	147	293	344	571	1088	207	139	1309
530	4	110	171	263	273	426	192	.....	824
815	26	190	327	420	409	357	66	.....	812
221	86	21	56	117	113	207	10	.....	289
287	31	36	78	120	236	170	40	7	388
518	7	62	150	252	247	329	91	.....	697
412	14	117	197	225	273	262	22	.....	453
240	12	69	145	161	127	168	16	40	292
370	19	86	130	237	196	290	31	12	494
132	4	7	33	82	81	73	7	.....	139
429	2	70	110	186	201	350	96	4	580
636	7	70	139	249	328	359	91	1	598
858	33	148	290	732	492	398	73	.....	960
545	13	63	139	262	236	339	20	.....	574
370	5	81	169	316	190	186	7	.....	429
713	51	136	235	587	377	315	105	.....	780
184	2	28	100	140	135	110	13	10	308
252	29	25	97	156	142	148	32	.....	290
138	14	18	50	81	82	84	14	5	164
237	11	25	89	193	216	104	32	4	390
332	3	120	179	245	242	180	.....	.....	427
156	14	15	31	87	59	81	56	12	192
228	19	24	58	115	139	141	42	5	277
140	10	.....	20	200	300	50	30	.....	365
276	5	106	142	233	148	126	72	17	338
249	2	88	153	216	214	352	80	.....	602
114	8	16	30	97	77	110	.....	.....	172
366	6	40	99	197	218	300	21	.....	483
324	22	25	44	112	113	252	107	8	427
781	31	140	241	475	404	345	90	.....	797
273	11	80	140	138	140	176	53	11	336
385	11	50	68	145	163	234	61	.....	446
572	18	58	172	270	253	454	124	.....	785
342	40	46	77	158	192	226	74	44	478
113	5	22	42	66	44	77	47	.....	170
539	8	108	156	227	225	367	87	5	622
237	10	52	83	126	105	244	66	1	381
348	3	47	144	466	238	66	5	9	477
416	29	21	154	397	423	222	30	.....	639
736	11	163	291	457	405	560	91	.....	1017
372	13	60	110	152	183	372	86	.....	584
309	9	57	104	180	168	170	39	.....	369
227	23	38	60	114	100	144	39	.....	269
261	9	64	80	125	126	151	29	15	273
178	2	29	31	65	89	209	46	.....	290
335	18	59	135	180	190	270	50	.....	473
523	14	81	189	386	294	434	2	.....	719
535	3	135	203	300	265	249	...	14	524
22907	820	3766	7215	12465	12004	14481	2972	452	27359

TABLE B.—The Public

TOTAL.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES OF	
							Under 5.	5 to 10 (inclusive).
Counties (including Incorporated Villages)	402978	376529	24756	401285	214542	186743	1250	201741
Cities	42373	35765	584	36349	18883	17466	3	22245
Towns	56899	52070	833	52903	27384	25519	68	30008
Grand Total, 1876	502250	464364	26173	490537	260809	229728	1321	253994
" 1875	501083	450805	23436	474241	250430	223811	1737	246689
Increase	1167	13559	2737	16296	10379	5917	.....	7305
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	.....

Schools of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							
11 to 16 (inclusive).	17 to 21 (inclusive).	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days (inclusive).	51 to 100 days (inclusive).	101 to 150 days (inclusive).	151 to 200 days (inclusive).	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
176676	21618	40604	79725	107079	88927	71281	13669	8052	165199
13816	285	2104	4672	8911	7191	9191	4280	756	19925
22007	820	3766	7215	12465	12004	14481	2972	452	27359
212499	22723	46474	91612	128455	108122	94953	20921	9260	212483
205492	20323	48216	93321	126650	104518	81632	19904	10809	198574
7007	2400	.....	.....	1805	3604	13321	1017	.....	13909
.....	.....	1742	1709	.....	.....	.....	.....	1549	.....

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES (including Incorporated Villages.)	READING. First Reading Book.	Second Reading Book.	Third Reading Book.	Fourth Reading Book.	Fifth Reading Book.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.
Glengarry	1724	969	1301	1081	70	5145	3873	3659	3497	741	613
Stormont	1515	734	1331	1213	2	4452	3405	3493	2976	163	.....
Dundas	1586	993	1227	1309	697	5346	3915	3922	2672	24	502
Prescott	1421	689	1290	315	.....	3715	3270	3086	1896	185	340
Russell	1580	645	1247	365	52	2574	2215	2625	2208	136	323
Carleton	2877	1538	2797	1886	385	7476	7091	6405	5444	789	1291
Grenville	1596	986	1931	1190	31	5238	4468	4528	3737	502	337
Leeds	2436	1750	3527	1397	4	8154	7306	7273	7586	250	618
Lanark	2528	1778	2803	1338	.....	8447	6833	6505	7351	557	1799
Renfrew	2832	1679	2394	1301	58	6775	5516	5549	4930	281	505
Frontenac	2561	1840	2525	578	9	6774	5730	5764	5472	731	1449
Lennox and Addington	1998	1512	2329	863	12	6481	6617	6382	6002	2236	1153
Prince Edward	1210	845	1506	1472	35	4548	4294	4161	4693	1709	442
Hastings	4762	2614	2935	767	15	9843	9967	9925	7327	2589	3897
Northumberland	2796	2364	2845	1401	91	9335	9227	8560	7614	814	1021
Durham	2502	1681	2580	1573	76	7680	6995	7183	6447	842	1611
Peterborough	2129	1420	1463	772	74	5529	5197	5159	4786	1677	1239
Victoria	2892	2082	2866	1151	27	8167	7709	7679	7902	2540	3664
Haliburton	349	221	293	118	.....	915	874	462	879	.....	335
Ontario	3932	4343	2011	2024	905	11400	11047	10094	9285	2321	4297
York	5162	3457	5410	3122	839	16520	15293	14999	13029	6617	4597
Peel	2231	1675	2099	946	....	6439	5760	5404	4700	673	1394
Simcoe	6351	4003	6219	2203	11	15641	13840	13508	14697	1898	3267
Halton	2017	1442	1842	329	.....	5615	5589	5541	4081	3978	1467
Wentworth	2051	1490	2470	1588	54	7382	6291	6516	5988	816	1620
Brant	1479	956	1642	1203	57	4886	4647	4659	5284	1810	1738
Lincoln	1658	1136	1697	1280	46	5430	4324	4259	3653	244	284
Welland	1859	1203	2054	1490	204	5977	5564	5515	4912	1159	1652
Haldimand	1784	1214	2445	1712	103	6734	5574	5914	4833	1000	737
Norfolk	2996	1883	2766	1992	496	8727	7733	6719	6133	1228	3032
Oxford	3223	2399	3811	1549	2	9578	8776	9148	8887	1813	1686
Waterloo	3205	1951	3163	850	61	7901	8046	8360	7764	4195	5782
Wellington	5239	3131	5561	3586	205	16362	13516	13953	13209	2747	6252
Grey	6314	3763	6705	2799	584	16500	14951	13896	14578	4050	4603
Perth	3691	2346	3459	1741	41	10095	9016	837	7381	1380	2918
Huron	6674	4243	6627	3057	39	18686	18838	18351	17214	12119	9411
Bruce	5809	3653	5226	2276	62	15211	13905	13180	11918	3746	4771
Middlesex	5095	3879	5513	3429	794	17154	15149	15464	12852	5057	6128
Elgin	2181	1559	2817	2324	746	8317	7228	7300	7550	1206	1639
Kent	4161	2389	3247	1715	99	10926	9567	9563	9239	5117	4232
Lambton	3268	2366	3426	2176	247	10251	9423	9464	8549	603	1808
Essex	2813	1447	2390	1129	105	6966	6738	6667	5969	1248	1814
Districts	915	461	431	81	4	1568	1484	1357	815	368	563
Total	125402	82729	121221	64591	7342	366760	326801	313388	296029	81750	96831
CITIES.											
Hamilton	2260	1579	1938	1026	94	6897	6805	6745	6696	5493	6462
Kingston	826	587	1185	626	45	3192	2814	2943	2476	448	605
London	1799	1013	1236	738	267	4001	3555	3927	4579	710	3568
Ottawa	1962	961	1541	842	72	4858	3709	4832	3025	1936	3223
St. Catharines	770	444	860	435	84	2593	2379	2379	2386	649	2241
Toronto	4962	2299	4159	1126	613	12403	9202	10644	10369	9512	11369
Total	12579	6883	10919	4793	1175	33944	28464	31470	29531	18748	27468

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Grammar.	Composition.	Chemistry and Botany.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Natural History.	Human Physiology.	English Literature.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Domestic Economy, (Girls only).	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
2762	1362	135	505	448	71	101	13	40	275	....	42	32	22	2	38	52	171
1601	948	....	282	309	97	2	52	1	116	64	21	59	4	....	80	106	....
1838	588	....	431	468	64	....	4	....	7	....	12	61	27	....	88	108	....
1186	1144	1	285	190	....	1	6	....	67	....	2	3	1	....	1	11	....
1613	733	37	122	138	18	28	38	....	225	....	....	18	20	4	33	43	174
3016	1937	77	788	757	155	30	196	29	219	6	11	105	88	48	123	167	489
2236	1343	2	492	459	41	8	99	....	24	....	27	115	38	....	122	232	....
3894	1985	60	597	834	63	122	124	....	21	....	32	146	69	19	138	139	156
3814	3204	....	242	508	47	....	....	....	61	....	....	8	5	....	26	35	....
2857	1704	45	287	419	59	59	25	1	440	10	7	41	15	30	63	94	....
3085	1937	34	249	378	16	99	8	....	16	....	4	21	13	12	9	27	33
2940	2780	116	285	487	12	114	19	....	....	....	20	38	25	....	19	12	77
2455	2239	279	613	855	81	269	300	5	....	....	31	139	79	10	57	317	77
3736	4098	103	234	430	60	14	103	....	546	....	40	59	28	....	96	98	817
4278	2976	98	435	858	59	59	23	....	24	....	30	191	121	15	90	182	260
3744	2703	231	290	1207	28	99	245	....	355	....	88	320	146	17	233	306	508
2463	1497	22	114	304	31	....	84	12	87	6	5	37	32	....	13	59	....
3384	2730	154	320	820	92	37	170	13	145	....	33	169	56	....	121	171	345
428	374	21	47	70	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	16	16	....	2	4	....
5210	4112	920	970	1837	126	408	469	23	252	42	81	240	163	41	299	228	531
7967	7020	412	1277	2589	276	555	472	79	711	192	70	471	212	73	339	396	792
2856	2079	142	306	700	60	91	71	21	76	....	23	69	46	....	74	122	182
7725	5425	353	1125	1418	101	220	275	6	493	....	45	77	43	20	102	146	232
2169	2290	231	306	359	....	239	....	....	72	....	3	56	15	1	9	37	10
3704	1893	186	546	844	157	116	308	35	259	36	79	246	110	56	273	317	262
2902	2414	306	683	1182	76	210	375	40	440	....	80	347	152	2	298	321	312
2273	1181	23	204	398	18	93	100	....	160	....	26	132	60	....	120	229	79
3135	1566	59	477	704	136	86	179	5	51	....	47	198	96	3	198	297	71
3027	1922	30	490	1029	85	6	129	....	257	1	32	137	98	107	127	242	5
3665	2602	96	403	1279	60	13	353	10	321	3	97	136	60	....	155	616	140
4950	3551	198	534	1189	114	123	149	....	510	3	83	240	121	3	275	157	535
3780	3581	583	467	780	52	538	228	12	537	141	132	172	139	105	223	154	469
7018	5444	536	1060	2591	356	255	640	9	419	309	153	383	302	262	543	947	559
7710	5917	406	903	1982	121	209	296	48	654	7	38	238	94	3	263	248	414
4490	3645	109	555	1211	102	8	316	....	22	....	83	330	157	2	247	92	133
9184	10618	1217	1520	2557	70	1210	328	1	326	....	297	580	470	43	668	428	1169
7021	6038	232	477	1788	108	294	287	3	473	....	90	187	85	101	277	228	928
7883	7226	318	1083	2484	356	277	308	10	830	238	63	342	185	....	349	559	2107
4183	3605	192	459	1390	160	229	558	43	520	....	45	228	117	21	160	409	135
....	4877	519	857	1297	115	377	234	33	182	36	149	263	132	21	223	260	333
3575	3540	87	567	1027	152	130	226	4	31	4	29	157	84	24	107	155	64
3315	3022	190	443	566	78	113	93	23	424	34	19	51	16	61	50	147	186
874	197	....	20	13	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	206
167044	129577	8700	22330	41153	3873	6847	7903	506	10648	1053	2170	6908	3762	1046	6731	8969	12970
2212	2070	....	90	60	40	3800	....	....	1667	30	90	90	25	34	90	140	500
1491	957	449	519	491	121	274	120	65	....	....	165	195	191	....	185	195	....
2402	1228	425	388	388	318	240	185	245	1097	425	110	74	....	....	466	....	215
2561	1447	414	252	345	1233	208	192	....	....	....	141	146	151	....	247	267	675
1374	1270	446	547	481	277	166	177	84	894	245	245	240	266	161	111	292	....
5602	3511	94	802	2189	787	....	5	27	1902	....	555	454	179	258	511	284	475
15542	10483	1828	2568	3954	2776	4688	679	421	5560	700	1306	1239	812	453	1610	1178	1865

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	READING.					Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.
	First Reading Book.	Second Reading Book.	Third Reading Book.	Fourth Reading Book.	Fifth Reading Book.						
Amherstburgh	214	115	195	114	3	641	641	638	455	37	565
Barrie	459	194	351	137	.....	1012	961	1088	1021	473	439
Belleville	926	419	853	200	.....	2172	2156	2336	2004	421	2302
Berlin	363	184	252	123	3	859	445	859	816	820	800
Bothwell	102	87	90	46	.....	250	223	250	250	75	253
Bowmanville	265	212	226	130	.....	833	833	833	1100	.....	833
Brampton	262	145	223	53	.....	670	521	473	359	84	.....
Brantford	866	449	784	442	109	2650	2125	2125	2192	1885	2268
Brockville	441	185	548	261	.....	1435	840	1010	1075	.....	.....
Chatham	720	365	442	212	30	1748	1663	1600	1468	1324	1613
Clifton	160	94	141	129	.....	524	515	500	372	90	157
Clinton	313	91	134	142	.....	590	513	593	422	.....	404
Cobourg	300	316	361	125	29	1052	1042	1067	1120	164	571
Collingwood	431	212	297	156	.....	1031	903	989	960	277	1095
Cornwall	236	127	178	133	12	634	456	517	525	365	351
Dundas	442	151	176	201	.....	970	804	768	911	250	501
Durham	87	65	82	49	.....	283	196	196	285	.....	89
Galt	319	208	349	133	4	1013	1013	1013	697	693	749
Goderich	352	336	292	256	.....	1136	1125	1120	1099	650	1052
Guelph	660	441	614	418	.....	1896	1620	1781	1937	1699	1726
Ingersoll	322	134	364	239	.....	875	1051	1051	684	931	.....
Kincardine	298	156	301	194	.....	934	680	949	604	65	89
Lindsay	693	337	432	272	21	1526	1352	1447	1045	570	871
Listowel	238	90	128	70	.....	398	398	398	526	.....	.....
Meaford	201	51	216	128	4	399	399	465	382	40	600
Milton	88	95	113	33	.....	329	329	329	262	329	329
Mitchell	197	163	230	69	.....	620	620	620	369	.....	.....
Nanaimo	361	194	289	122	.....	966	804	966	605	411	.....
Niagara	115	50	106	58	.....	285	274	254	241	.....	.....
Oakville	164	147	202	6	.....	487	519	519	365	426	199
Orangeville	150	100	240	110	.....	525	600	525	525	400	.....
Orillia	367	206	112	127	15	715	822	715	650	58	119
Owen Sound	375	169	329	230	.....	1018	805	927	916	.....	336
Palmerston	116	52	110	52	.....	262	262	262	214	.....	96
Paris	278	152	287	158	.....	875	821	821	790	.....	93
Perth	159	175	187	132	.....	653	591	591	462	6	524
Peterborough	681	334	313	325	42	1668	1610	1651	1659	586	731
Petrolea	268	166	130	117	46	709	459	459	727	235	401
Picton	166	132	144	269	10	707	537	537	686	284	.....
Port Hope	402	293	394	204	38	1331	1331	1331	818	288	.....
Prescott	203	129	246	99	7	600	491	530	454	350	336
Sandwich	110	48	84	50	6	296	296	251	138	50	.....
Sarnia	409	235	292	234	.....	854	1122	1030	1052	405	800
Seaforth	221	142	197	43	73	676	676	593	676	676	676
St. Mary's	252	241	385	88	.....	950	931	831	570	73	132
St. Thomas	624	167	303	153	.....	1112	1062	1052	1195	.....	10
Stratford	730	430	547	260	.....	1912	1912	1917	1919	259	1912
Strathroy	371	183	314	95	.....	963	963	963	620	287	868
Thorold	220	130	174	174	20	699	649	694	438	281	486
Tilsonburgh	160	79	196	60	.....	495	335	395	395	93	93
Walkerton	168	120	110	177	.....	575	575	575	574	407	110
Waterloo	172	54	163	77	3	469	469	469	469	469	469
Whitby	275	168	243	179	19	808	717	717	682	326	468
Windsor	497	319	371	223	.....	1360	1264	1298	1236	182	146
Woodstock	385	329	283	190	.....	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187
Total	18444	10365	15123	8477	494	49577	45509	45075	43173	18981	27849

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Grammar.	Composition.	Chemistry and Botany.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Natural History.	Human Physiology.	English Literature.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Domestic Economy, (Girls only).	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
313	328	.....	114	90	18	.....	.....	.....	355	.....	3	37	.....	140	37	37	.....
464	488	47	137	106	.....	47	15	.....	100	.....	15	15	12	50	12	18	.....
937	821	.....	50	30	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
372	302	72	79	72	.....	79	23	.....	71	.....	23	23	23	.....	23	23	60
136	136	13	33	46	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	.....	13	6	.....
400	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
219	153	.....	27	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1293	1111	85	407	359	133	198	161	85	.....	.....	121	222	93	.....	108	81	420
780	228	.....	76	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	6	.....	145	32	.....
692	676	158	182	158	.....	95	28	.....	35	.....	41	41	31	117	41	53	.....
241	216	90	116	116	8	90	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
276	142	.....	142	142	.....	74	60	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
609	549	44	94	112	57	57	44	44	44	.....	13	26	13	.....	22	44	.....
458	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
305	117	90	73	88	52	62	12	.....	.....	.....	12	23	19	.....	12	12	.....
537	228	.....	167	228	54	63	86	.....	232	.....	.....	81	46	.....	74	117	.....
89	49	18	49	49	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	18	.....
486	323	62	137	137	.....	75	62	.....	.....	.....	62	62	27	.....	62	20	.....
422	345	.....	132	132	24	132	132	.....	101	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
1150	805	85	343	368	60	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	138	140	140	.....	146	142	85
603	537	54	78	137	.....	.....	54	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
494	408	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
826	411	30	166	214	29	.....	40	26	551	.....	29	48	38	.....	56	40	.....
248	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
292	196	20	.....	128	20	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	20	.....	56	20	.....
146	221	33	33	33	.....	26	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	.....	7	7	.....
295	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
484	122	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
164	57	.....	92	45	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3	.....	.....	20	.....
248	208	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
530	500	.....	80	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	.....	30	20	.....
525	172	60	112	67	35	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	53	.....
447	403	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	162	.....	.....	52	.....	38	14	.....	.....	.....	14	6	14	.....	2	16	.....
546	566	136	158	158	22	136	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	166
319	366	.....	31	99	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
776	654	.....	30	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	6	8	7	50	8	25	.....
293	235	.....	163	163	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	46	.....	.....	10	.....
320	136	100	76	136	10	60	68	.....	121	.....	68	68	62	.....	58	68	.....
636	413	.....	.....	128	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	80	38	.....	38	128	.....
304	264	12	55	4	7	35	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	7	.....	20	.....	7	.....
155	145	.....	69	25	25	15	.....	.....	298	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
544	332	1	99	167	.....	100	10	.....	910	.....	1	11	3	.....	.....	110	.....
226	314	8	43	116	8	43	15	.....	.....	.....	4	73	73	.....	8	8	.....
441	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
434	394	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	9	.....
770	611	.....	101	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
382	283	45	95	72	.....	60	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	963
358	261	33	30	158	75	33	83	50	175	.....	.....	11	.....	70	.....	103	50
256	256	.....	60	60	.....	38	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	.....	8	8	.....
287	407	.....	85	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
243	167	.....	40	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
428	259	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
564	341	75	72	23	.....	7	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
728	728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1187	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
24653	18432	1371	4157	4701	910	1644	1299	243	5572	....	641	1372	816	447	1044	1510	1744

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOTAL.	READING.					Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.
	First Reading Book.	Second Reading Book.	Third Reading Book.	Fourth Reading Book.	Fifth Reading Book.						
Counties (including Incorporated Villages)..	125402	82729	121221	64591	7342	360760	326801	313388	296029	81750	96831
Cities	12579	6883	10919	4793	1175	33944	28464	31470	29531	18748	27468
Towns	18444	10365	15123	8477	494	49577	45509	45075	43173	18981	27849
Grand Total, 1876	156425	99977	147263	77861	9011	444281	400774	389933	368733	119479	152148
" 1875	152365	94334	144005	74747	8790	428596	383423	378826	351572	108913	141468
Increase	4060	5643	3258	3114	221	15685	17351	11107	17161	10566	10680
Decrease											

Schools of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Grammar.	Composition.	Chemistry and Botany.	Canadian History.	English History.	General History.	Natural History.	Human Physiology.	English Literature.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Domestic Economy, (Girls only).	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
67044	129577	8760	22330	41153	3873	6847	7903	506	10648	1033	2170	6908	3762	1046	6731	8969	12970
15542	10483	1828	2568	3954	2776	4688	679	421	5560	700	1306	1239	812	453	1610	1178	1865
24653	18432	1371	4157	4701	910	1644	1299	243	5572	....	641	1372	816	447	1044	1570	1744
07239	158492	11959	29055	49808	7559	13179	9881	1170	21780	1733	4117	9519	5390	1946	9385	11657	16579
97325	148825	13056	32657	47456	5981	10982	9998	573	23868	1489	4452	8019	4234	3302	8780	11148	15050
9914	9667	.....	....	2352	1578	2197	....	597	.....	244	....	1500	1056	....	605	509	1529
....	.....	1097	3602	.....	.....	.....	117	....	2088	....	335	....	....	1356	....	.....	....

TABLE D.—The Publ

PUBLIC SCHO

TOTAL.	TOTAL.			RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.								
	Public School Teachers.	Males.	Females.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic Church.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	
Counties (including Incorporated Villages)	5207	2553	2654	770	569	1607	1729	304	50	28	23	
Cities	392	80	312	61	119	80	101	12	15	.....	....	
Towns	586	147	439	111	91	187	143	28	9	1	....	
Grand Total, 1876	6185	2780	3405	942	779	1874	1973	344	74	29	23	
Do 1875	6018	2645	3373	945	726	1829	1884	324	80	29	21	
Increase	167	135	32	.....	53	45	89	20	.....	.....	2	
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	....	

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

Reported as Protestants.	Unitarian.	Plymouth Brethren.	Other Persuasions.	CERTIFICATES. Total holding Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class County Board (old).	New County Board Certificates, 3rd Class.	Interim Certificates.	ANNUAL SALARIES. Highest Salary paid.	Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher without board (average).	Female Teacher without board average).
27	3	13	30	5207	98	908	288	122	47	3304	440	800	120	367	240
....	....	3	.....	392	94	138	28	4	1	108	19	1000	550	726	314
8	....	....	3	586	49	155	56	13	3	276	34	1000	200	567	267
35	3	16	33	6185	241	1201	372	139	51	3688	493	1000	120	533	268
52	5	8	48	6018	236	1088	411	163	29	3552	539	1000	120	526	260
....	....	8	.....	167	5	113	.....	.....	22	136	.....	.....	.....	7	8
17	2	....	15	.....	.....	.....	39	24	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE E.—The Public

TOTAL.	Schools.			School-houses.					Title.		School				
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.	Inspectors.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors and Magistrates.	Judges and Members of the Legislature.	Trustees.
Counties (including Incorporated Villages)	4807	4757	50	1253	462	2184	742	4641	4421	220	8941	4419	1841	231	17688
Cities	93	93	....	60	17	16	....	93	89	4	1335	926	74	296	2432
Towns	192	192	....	104	35	53	....	192	178	14	1391	1697	235	65	1757
Grand Total, 1876	5092	5042	50	1417	514	2253	742	4926	4688	238	11667	7042	2150	592	21877
" 1875	4912	4834	78	1232	492	2117	1017	4858	4590	268	11542	7176	2232	261	20487
Increase	180	208	....	185	22	136	....	68	98	....	125	....	....	331	1390
Decrease	....	....	28	....	....	....	275	....	....	30	....	134	82	....	....

chools of Ontario.

ISITS.		EXAMINATIONS.			LECTURES.			PRAYERS.		MAPS AND APPARATUS.						
Other persons.	Total.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing Prizes.	Number of Schools holding Recitations.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of Schools using the Ten Commandments.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Total number of Maps.	Number of Schools using Globes.	Blackboards.	Apparatus.	Tablet Lessons.	Average number of months and days open, including holidays and vacations.
39597	72717	10383	1677	2860	833	265	1098	3901	2770	4318	33629	2018	4757	1411	2794	11·03
3642	8705	198	83	94	20	15	35	90	88	93	1112	53	93	62	94	12
4414	9559	392	89	100	15	4	19	182	167	192	2133	120	190	96	152	12
47653	90981	10973	1854	3054	868	284	1152	4173	3025	4603	36874	2191	5040	1569	3040	11·14
43862	85560	11189	1888	3119	1026	210	1236	4014	3009	4499	35389	2078	4834	1289	2951	11·11
3791	5421	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	159	16	104	1485	113	206	280	99	·03
.....	.....	216	34	65	158	.....	84	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	...	....	.....

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOTAL.	Number of Separate Schools.	Receipts.					Expenditure.		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Legislative Grant for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Amount received from School Rates on Supporters.	Amount Subscribed by Supporters and other Sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	Amount paid for other purposes.
Counties (including Incorporated Villages)	102	3867 01	218 15	19736 81	11996 13	35818 10	25688 05	627 67	9502 38
Cities	32	5407 50	781 14	20879 94	6531 52	33600 10	16888 20	1565 40	15146 50
Towns	33	3657 50	471 14	20636 90	12299 51	37065 05	20445 05	1000 59	15610 41
Grand Total, 1876	167	12932 01	1470 43	61253 65	30827 16	106483 25	63021 30	3202 66	40259 29
Do 1875	156	13499 68	954 26	50690 13	25482 71	90626 78	58025 78	2261 23	30339 77
Increase	11	.....	516 17	10563 52	5344 45	15856 47	4995 52	941 43	9919 52
Decrease	....	567 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

eparate Schools of Ontario.

ME AND PUPILS.		TEACHERS.			PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.										MAPS, APPARATUS.		
Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Number of Pupils Learning Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Bookkeeping.	Number of Maps.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Blackboards.
8673	4023	117	38	79	8343	7412	6611	6360	3760	4686	304	13	17	17	102	473	89	102
9664	5010	119	34	85	8920	9067	7141	7528	4076	5546	4663	264	242	154	539	365	32	32
6957	3746	66	23	43	6560	6173	5420	5662	3073	4658	2054	92	207	82	271	295	33	33
25294	12779	302	95	207	23823	22652	19172	19550	10909	14890	7021	369	466	253	912	1133	154	167
22673	11774	*210	79	131	21907	17648	16372	17687	9019	13579	5941	543	436	268	895	1003	138	156
2621	1005	92	16	76	1916	5004	2800	1863	1890	1311	1080	....	30	....	17	130	16	11
....	....	....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	174	....	15	....	....	....	....

* This item was imperfectly reported in 1875.

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.							
		RECEIPTS.							
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*				
High Schools.	Counties.	Balance from 1875.	For Masters' Salaries.	For Maps, Prizes, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total Receipts.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alexandria	Glengarry	193 81	.....	.....	432 00	.....	97 65	723 46
Almonte	Lanark	355 27	638 00	37 50	319 00	29 50	1000 00	2379 27
Arnprior	Renfrew	398 68	477 50	10 00	784 30	.....	200 00	1870 48
Aylmer	Elgin	53 42	446 50	.....	1219 35	.....	202 50	1921 77
Barrie	Simcoe	5 72	603 00	5 00	601 50	942 00	97 01	2254 23
Beamsville	Lincoln	250 24	493 50	.....	450 00	.....	731 20	1924 94
Belleville	Hastings	.....	715 50	5 00	2374 08	26 00	.....	3120 58
Berlin	Waterloo	2652 43	711 50	40 40	4135 00	.....	2972 61	10511 94
Bowmanville	Durham	.....	910 00	.....	.....	1485 32	455 00	2850 32
Bradford	Simcoe	280 09	402 50	.....	650 00	22 50	1000 00	2355 09
Brampton	Peel	70 11	588 50	.....	1324 25	.....	.....	1982 86
Brantford	Brant	.....	2248 00	165 33	624 00	1412 75	1999 08	8449 16
Brighton	Northumberland	256 17	411 50	.....	205 75	.....	600 00	1473 42
Brockville	Leeds	71 73	628 00	.....	1229 52	.....	.....	1929 25
Caledonia	Haldimand	37 27	646 50	.....	398 75	.....	750 00	1832 52
Campbellford	Northumberland	150 00	413 00	20 00	206 50	.....	300 00	1089 50
Carleton Place	Lanark	196 30	446 00	.....	223 00	.....	889 09	1754 39
Cayuga	Haldimand	67 29	412 50	.....	606 25	.....	.....	1086 04
Chatham	Kent	71 96	444 50	14 25	1350 00	120 00	.....	2000 71
Clinton	Huron	68 10	775 50	.....	900 00	382 00	1000 00	3125 60
Cobourg	Northumberland	1157 01	2019 50	5 50	1900 00	1275 00	.....	6357 01
Colborne	do	308 81	407 50	27 59	203 75	.....	1225 30	2172 95
Collingwood	Simcoe	48 27	965 00	10 15	1082 50	7 00	2865 67	4978 59
Cornwall	Stormont	11 86	445 00	60 30	1601 10	264 50	180 00	2562 76
Drummondville	Welland	.....	443 50	17 50	221 75	182 50	955 00	1820 25
Dundas	Wentworth	681 28	685 50	.....	514 12	.....	29 66	1910 56
Dunnville	Haldimand	64 36	409 00	.....	804 50	.....	.....	1277 86
Elora	Wellington	.....	670 50	21 55	1324 73	.....	931 92	2948 70
Farmersville	Leeds	31 50	416 00	.....	300 00	18 00	998 00	1763 50
Fergus	Wellington	.....	414 00	6 20	677 04	.....	2 01	1099 25
Fonthill	Welland	.....	311 00	.....	.....	.....	closed.	311 00
Galt	Waterloo	.....	2482 00	30 00	3053 50	2851 50	12500 00	20917 00
Gananoque	Leeds	.....	613 50	12 00	1083 69	.....	32 50	1741 69
Goderich	Huron	523 25	771 00	15 38	1100 00	.....	.....	2409 63
Grimsby	Lincoln	226 45	478 50	13 00	450 00	.....	563 00	1730 95
Guelph	Wellington	13 23	488 00	.....	1941 01	.....	.....	2442 24
Hamilton	City	.....	4822 00	256 72	8800 60	1231 07	.....	15110 39
Hawkesbury	Prescott	.....	415 50	10 00	906 00	.....	.....	1331 50
Ingersoll	Oxford	.....	578 00	.....	1528 02	.....	.....	2106 22
Iroquois	Dundas	4 94	568 00	5 00	1200 00	115 00	277 00	2169 94
Kemptville	Grenville	.....	456 00	.....	728 00	.....	.....	1184 00
Kincardine	Bruce	554 89	601 00	12 00	800 00	.....	.....	1967 89
Kingston	City	.....	1639 00	56 00	873 75	1357 10	4769 12	8694 97
Lindsay	Victoria	.....	448 50	61 21	400 00	.....	1820 32	2730 03
Listowel	Perth	134 81	413 50	.....	413 50	2 00	156 27	1120 08
London	City	.....	1220 50	.....	3069 45	31 70	674 59	4996 19
Markham	York	.....	407 50	50 25	700 00	246 00	.....	1403 75
Mitchell	Perth	358 01	467 00	17 00	467 00	.....	351 75	1661 36
Morrisburgh	Dundas	.....	374 00	.....	400 00	.....	534 86	1308 86
Napanee	Lennox	09	930 00	30 00	2490 00	.....	.....	3450 09
Newburgh	Adlington	.....	478 00	.....	100 00	.....	700 45	1278 45
Newcastle	Durham	100 00	443 00	43 00	1071 83	.....	.....	1657 83
Newmarket	York	393 01	677 00	.....	6700 00	696 38	.....	8466 39
Niagara	Lincoln	2 83	410 50	.....	450 00	90 00	350 00	1303 33
Norwood	Peterborough	.....	414 50	.....	493 50	.....	187 94	1095 94
Oakville	Halton	.....	510 00	9 99	725 13	.....	500 00	1745 12
Oakwood	Victoria	.....	405 00	15 00	400 00	.....	56 00	876 00
Omemee	do	9 30	418 50	.....	400 00	.....	1462 46	2290 26
Orangeville	Wellington	1 87	434 50	.....	896 79	19 50	600 00	1952 66

igh Schools.

MONEYS. EXPENDITURE.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
Masters' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balance over.	Number of Pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
150 00	500 00	.....	17 20	667 20	56 26	29	Free.
1462 50	600 00	75 00	85 39	2222 89	156 38	92	Free.
1312 50	291 84	20 00	172 07	1796 41	74 07	42	Free.
1300 00	332 31	.....	142 21	1774 52	117 25	60	Free.
1956 25	71 47	23 64	202 87	2254 23	.....	42	$4 00.
1533 33	.....	.....	103 02	1636 35	288 59	66	Free.
2200 00	416 20	30 00	474 38	3120 58	.....	125	Free to residents; $4 non-de
2066 00	2103 92	112 53	5741 67	10024 12	487 82	91	Free.
2700 00	.....	.....	150 32	2850 32	.....	102	Free.
859 50	1348 70	.....	146 89	2355 09	.....	28	75 cts.
1593 73	46 61	.....	162 02	1802 36	180 50	75	Free.
4639 97	1842 51	345 58	1621 10	8449 16	.....	160	$2 50.
1223 34	17 50	.....	49 89	1290 73	182 69	47	Free.
1800 00	.....	.....	129 25	1929 25	.....	84	$4 50.
1438 88	3 25	.....	159 85	1601 98	230 54	50	Free.
850 00	154 49	50 45	33 76	1089 10	40	30	Free.
1250 00	82 22	32 35	227 70	1592 27	162 12	60	Free.
597 11	21 58	.....	66 80	685 49	400 55	52	Free.
1447 00	167 72	56 00	240 38	1911 10	89 61	48	$1 00.
1734 50	1000 00	.....	270 09	3004 59	121 01	72	$2 00.
4199 99	1548 78	11 00	327 71	6087 48	269 53	186	$3 50.
1345 00	25 17	55 18	412 05	1837 40	335 55	29	Free.
2347 50	40 52	20 30	2501 02	4909 34	69 25	161	Free.
1600 00	69 75	124 80	172 87	1967 42	595 34	43	$2 50 or $3
1060 50	109 96	35 00	432 16	1637 62	182 63	50	$2 50.
1700 00	.....	.....	.....	1700 00	210 56	96	Free.
1087 50	.....	15 80	109 05	1212 35	65 51	37	Free.
1105 00	.....	107 65	1145 58	2358 23	590 47	66	Free.
1385 00	.....	.....	245 73	1630 73	132 77	53	Free.
1000 00	18 00	12 40	68 85	1099 25	.....	46	Free.
311 00	.....	.....	.....	311 00	.....	46	$3 00.
7556 56	599 83	111 56	11856 69	20124 64	792 36	235	$5 00.
1592 55	.....	25 12	124 02	1741 69	.....	41	Free.
1590 00	18 77	30 76	152 72	1792 25	617 38	113	Free.
1467 00	1 25	26 00	61 09	1555 34	175 61	52	Free.
2000 00	25 96	.....	107 10	2133 06	309 18	79	Free.
11292 27	183 64	513 44	3121 04	5110 39	.....	503	20 cts. to $4 00.
1006 66	.....	20 00	304 84	1331 50	.....	64	Free.
1750 00	98 02	13 00	245 20	2106 22	.....	70	Free.
1707 37	10 25	10 00	214 84	1942 46	227 48	40	$1 00 to residents.
1100 00	10 40	.....	73 60	1184 00	.....	64	Free.
1590 00	104 68	24 00	120 26	1838 94	128 95	82	Free.
3669 33	4412 25	114 75	498 64	8694 97	.....	95	$5 25.
2200 00	31 10	230 34	268 59	2730 03	.....	65	Free.
800 00	9 90	.....	224 82	1034 72	85 36	51	Free.
4511 00	102 75	.....	382 36	4996 19	.....	220	$1 50 to those not paying City
1178 99	.....	100 50	89 42	1368 91	34 84	61	$2 00. [taxes
1208 00	43 63	34 00	268 10	1553 73	197 63	53	Free.
1262 50	40 00	.....	6 36	1308 86	.....	48	Free.
2800 00	.....	60 00	781 65	3441 65	8 44	121	Free.
986 63	20 24	.....	271 58	1278 45	.....	52	Free.
1023 00	.....	86 00	448 83	1557 83	100 00	36	Free.
1666 87	5346 43	.....	83 82	7097 12	1369 27	75	$4 00.
1031 00	.....	10 00	195 72	1236 72	66 61	29	$2 00.
724 50	239 50	.....	131 94	1095 94	.....	44	Free.
1450 00	61 06	19 98	214 08	1745 12	.....	37	Free.
775 00	.....	30 45	31 95	837 40	38 60	25	Free.
1199 47	606 48	.....	484 31	2290 26	.....	69	Free.
1150 00	616 95	.....	166 34	1933 29	19 37	65	Free.

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
		RECEIPTS.						
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*			
High Schools.	Counties.	Balance from 1875.	For Masters' Salaries.	For Maps, Prizes, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total Receipts.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Oshawa	Ontario	.....	638 00	25 67	1105 49	.....	319 00	2088 16
Ottawa	City	67 80	2045 00	40 00	6344 41	906 00	310 00	9713 21
Owen Sound	Grey	.....	1087 00	.....	621 05	.....	391 95	2100 00
Pakenham	Lanark	9 60	410 00	.....	205 00	.....	275 00	899 60
Paris	Brant	46 21	717 00	.....	1200 00	3 00	358 50	2324 71
Parkhill	Middlesex	3 74	516 00	.....	358 00	.....	652 61	1530 35
Pembroke	Renfrew	392 01	459 00	5 00	1700 00	.....	.....	2556 01
Perth	Lanark	118 82	905 50	.....	16341 00	112 00	8 06	17485 38
Peterborough	Peterborough	247 92	2213 50	31 77	2958 00	7 00	1204 40	6662 59
Picton	Prince Edward	244 21	599 00	.....	299 50	.....	400 00	1542 71
Port Dover	Norfolk	.....	410 50	25 60	330 00	.....	572 10	1338 20
Port Hope	Durham	24 61	1045 00	.....	1800 00	.....	.....	2869 61
Port Perry	Ontario	164 27	1233 00	3 75	616 50	.....	500 00	2517 52
Port Rowan	Norfolk	.....	405 00	.....	300 00	.....	194 58	899 58
Prescott	Grenville	32 87	464 00	15 00	1145 00	.....	.....	1656 87
Renfrew	Renfrew	.....	412 50	16 75	200 00	.....	1947 24	2576 49
Richmond Hill	York	374 95	482 50	.....	700 00	.....	100 00	1657 45
Sarnia	Lambton	.....	789 50	.....	1141 37	.....	.....	1930 87
Scotland	Brant	.....	167 00	.....	.....	.....	closed.	167 00
Simcoe	Norfolk	.....	501 00	5 00	1001 78	.....	240 00	1747 78
Smith's Falls	Lanark	.....	458 00	.....	651 15	112 00	.....	1221 15
Smithville	Lincoln	113 34	420 00	.....	1390 14	.....	57 45	1981 53
Stirling	Hastings	57 25	407 00	10 00	595 00	.....	10 00	1079 23
Stratford	Perth	379 71	687 00	31 00	1430 48	.....	1500 00	4028 19
Strathroy	Middlesex	39 73	660 50	40 00	1200 00	73 50	430 25	2443 98
Streetsville	Peel	294 55	407 50	33 50	510 00	.....	.....	1245 55
St. Catharines	City	.....	2805 00	.....	4938 32	1047 00	.....	8790 32
St. Mary's	Perth	1219 14	1116 00	20 00	2000 00	.....	5914 47	10269 61
St. Thomas	Elgin	.....	833 00	.....	1306 36	.....	500 00	2639 36
Sydenham	Frontenac	28 18	442 50	20 00	221 25	.....	1291 31	2003 24
Thorold	Welland	639 58	347 50	.....	1583 75	.....	.....	2570 83
Toronto	City	.....	2792 50	47 00	3993 78	4593 75	38 17	13465 20
Trenton	Hastings	25 61	452 00	.....	226 00	6 00	1000 00	1709 61
Uxbridge	Ontario	12 19	475 00	.....	1187 50	.....	.....	1674 69
Vankleek Hill	Prescott	146 23	482 50	11 00	300 00	.....	203 01	1142 74
Vienna	Elgin	.....	403 00	.....	780 00	.....	129 96	1312 96
Walkerton	Bruce	305 92	636 00	31 00	138 75	.....	2833 63	3945 30
Wardsville	Middlesex	31 87	448 00	33 00	863 53	.....	251 36	1627 76
Waterdown	Wentworth	281 30	765 50	12 00	574 12	237 00	.....	1869 92
Welland	Welland	134 60	480 00	.....	244 50	.....	750 00	1618 10
Weston	York	30 38	547 50	12 13	700 00	.....	480 00	1770 01
Whitby	Ontario	.....	1463 00	.....	1973 43	.....	.....	3436 43
Williamstown	Glengarry	645 60	409 50	.....	965 63	.....	28 50	2049 23
Windsor	Essex	.....	503 50	.....	1196 54	.....	.....	1700 04
Woodstock	Oxford	84 77	516 00	15 08	1458 00	217 00	.....	2290 85
Total for 1876		16001 92	76430 00	1567 07	139100 59	20122 57	67909 51	321131 66
Total for 1875		12366 62	76042 70	1793 19	160223 57	17990 22	79601 70	348018 00
Increase		3635 30	387 30	.....	.....	2132 35	.....	.....
Decrease		.....	.....	226 12	21122 98	.....	11692 19	26886 3

igh Schools.

MONEYS. EXPENDITURE.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
Masters' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balance over.	Number of Pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
1736 98	77 33	51 34	222 51	2088 16	.....	102	Free.
6300 01	1388 73	121 28	1898 77	9708 79	4 42	173	Pupils not passed, $5 00.
2100 00	.....	.....	.....	2100 00	.....	187	Free.
789 37	15 37	.....	80 50	885 24	14 36	36	Free.
1550 00	104 64	.....	360 26	2014 90	309 81	56	$3 00, non-residents.
1376 00	.....	.....	78 46	1454 46	75 89	47	Free.
1350 00	373 70	10 00	822 31	2556 01	.....	59	Free.
1650 00	13212 65	90 00	335 72	15288 37	2197 01	108	$4 00.
4920 50	616 00	63 54	1062 55	6662 59	.....	202	Free.
1337 50	26 40	14 75	118 31	1496 96	45 75	65	Free.
1192 50	50 45	53 22	42 03	1338 20	.....	28	Free.
2450 00	63 05	.....	286 87	2799 92	69 69	108	Free.
2164 00	.....	9 70	297 51	2371 21	146 31	122	Free.
744 71	.....	.....	154 87	899 58	.....	35	Free.
1362 50	.....	30 00	264 37	1656 87	.....	59	Free.
1200 00	1175 66	33 50	167 33	2576 49	.....	25	Free.
1150 00	44 65	.....	191 90	1386 55	270 90	56	Free.
1600 00	97 75	31 71	201 41	1930 87	.....	111	Free.
167 00	.....	.....	.....	167 00	.....	*42	Free.
1450 00	40 23	25 00	232 55	1747 78	.....	59	$3 00.
1175 00	.....	.....	46 15	1221 15	.....	74	75 cts.
1235 00	155 58	.....	506 64	1897 22	84 31	*60	Free.
980 00	21 68	20 00	56 76	1078 44	81	25	Free.
1900 88	.....	62 60	1876 00	3838 88	189 31	113	Free.
1980 00	64 50	80 00	233 25	2357 75	86 23	106	Free.
887 50	58 24	67 00	65 78	1078 52	167 03	22	Free.
7000 95	331 60	.....	948 17	8280 72	509 60	226	$3 00 to non-residents.
2400 00	1083 00	40 00	5802 56	9325 00	944 05	140	Free to residents.
2283 33	55 43	.....	300 60	2639 36	.....	162	Free.
1492 00	14 75	40 00	105 00	1651 75	351 49	53	Free.
1145 85	826 89	.....	220 79	2193 53	377 30	51	Free.
8418 75	1666 13	94 00	1234 87	11413 75	51 45	282	$5 00 or $4 00.
1300 00	87 00	.....	201 40	1588 40	121 21	65	$3 00.
1600 00	.....	.....	70 84	1670 84	3 85	63	Free.
643 00	34 00	22 00	93 96	792 96	349 78	52	Free.
1200 00	19 16	.....	93 80	1312 96	.....	50	Free.
1380 00	279 60	65 00	2220 70	3945 30	.....	78	Free.
1247 00	10 00	66 00	272 89	1595 89	31 87	41	Free.
1550 00	10 25	24 00	153 38	1737 63	132 29	81	$1 50.
1500 00	.....	.....	118 98	1618 98	.....	73	Free.
900 00	260 00	24 26	209 95	1694 11	75 90	67	Free.
2785 86	255 67	20 00	374 90	3436 43	.....	170	Free.
1515 50	.....	.....	131 00	1646 50	402 73	44	Free.
1700 04	.....	.....	.....	1700 04	.....	49	Free.
1750 00	.....	30 16	451 57	2231 73	59 12	65	$1 00.
195906 53	46216 08	3776 04	59049 96	304948 61	16183 05	8541	
184752 76	76586 36	4073 78	66600 46	332013 36	16004 64	8342	
11153 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 41	199	
.....	30370 28	297 74	7550 50	27064 75	.....	.....	

* Taken from last year's Report.

TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.								
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Recitation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.
Alexandria	.....	29	29	29	29	29	4	29	15
Almonte	.....	92	92	92	92	88	21	92	92
Arnprior	.....	42	42	42	42	.....	15	42	30
Aylmer	.....	60	60	60	60	60	12	60	60
Barrie	42	42	42	42	24	9	10	42	42
Beamsville	.....	66	12	66	18	22	5	66	16
Belleville	.....	125	125	125	125	109	37	125	125
Berlin	.....	91	91	91	61	6	39	90	89
Bowmanville	.....	102	102	102	102	.....	102	102	102
Bradford	.....	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	12	12
Brampton	75	75	75	75	75	.....	21	75	75
Brantford	.....	160	148	124	90	49	28	160	160
Brighton	.....	47	15	47	17	.....	4	47	47
Brockville	.....	84	84	84	84	.....	34	84	84
Caledonia	.....	50	50	50	50	.....	50	50	50
Campbellford	.....	30	30	30	30	10	20	30	12
Carleton Place	.....	60	60	60	60	.....	.....	60	60
Cayuga	.....	52	.....	52	.....	.....	11	52	30
Chatham	.....	48	48	48	48	.....	8	48	43
Clinton	72	72	72	72	50	.....	50	72	60
Cobourg	.....	186	150	160	75	25	24	186	160
Colborne	.....	29	29	29	29	.....	7	29	29
Collingwood	.....	161	161	161	161	29	50	161	161
Cornwall	.....	43	43	43	43	43	18	43	43
Drummondville	.....	50	50	50	50	20	20	50	50
Dundas	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Dunnville	.....	37	37	37	37	.....	20	37	16
Elora	.....	61	66	66	.....	.....	34	65	49
Farmersville	.....	53	53	53	53	53	12	53	43
Fergus	.....	46	46	46	46	5	10	46	46
Fonthill	46	46	46	46	12	46	30	46	40
Galt	.....	235	108	235	221	25	.....	235	122
Gananoque	.....	46	30	46	46	.....	20	46	20
Goderich	.....	113	113	113	60	.....	15	113	78
Grimsby	.....	52	30	52	52	.....	7	52	30
Guelph	.....	79	79	79	79	.....	40	79	79
Hamilton	.....	503	503	503	460	320	320	503	503
Hawkesbury	.....	64	64	64	64	.....	15	64	64
Ingersoll	.....	70	70	70	30	.....	20	70	70
Iroquois	.....	74	74	74	60	.....	10	74	65
Kemptville	.....	31	48	48	12	33	3	33	41
Kincardine	84	83	83	83	83	49	13	83	63
Kingston	95	95	95	45	72	20	40	95	95
Lindsay	.....	65	65	65	65	40	60	65	63
Listowel	.....	51	51	51	16	35	34	51	48
London	.....	220	220	220	220	.....	220	220	220
Markham	.....	61	61	59	40	2	10	59	46
Mitchell	.....	53	53	53	53	38	34	53	48
Morrisburgh	.....	48	48	48	48	.....	29	48	48
Napanee	.....	121	121	121	92	64	43	121	81
Newburgh	.....	52	52	52	46	.....	30	52	47
Newcastle	.....	36	36	36	36	.....	.....	36	29
Newmarket	.....	75	75	75	70	.....	15	75	60
Niagara	29	29	29	29	29	7	18	29	27
Norwood	.....	44	44	44	35	.....	30	44	43

igh Schools.

NSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.

In Geometry	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
14	.....	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
68	.....	1	1	91	92	3	14	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	34	8	.....
18	.....	.....	42	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	16	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	60	60	60	13	15	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	18	1	.....
42	.....	.....	42	42	42	5	15	16	.....	.....	20	.....	27	6	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	66	66	5	5	.....	5	.....	3	.....	4	2	.....
58	.....	.....	125	125	125	67	23	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	24	.....	38
89	.....	4	90	90	90	39	38	6	4	.....	24	18	30	6	.....
102	.....	7	102	102	102	45	10	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	32	12	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	1	.....
75	.....	3	30	75	75	21	21	.....	.....	75	30	.....	27	10	.....
160	.....	16	.....	160	160	25	27	6	6	.....	39	10	94	58	.....
10	.....	2	2	47	47	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	3	.....
38	.....	.....	84	84	84	30	30	.....	1	.....	27	3	33	1	.....
50	.....	.....	50	50	50	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	30	30	12	30	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	20	4	.....
60	.....	1	60	60	60	14	6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	21	2	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	52	52	18	18	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	15	.....	.....
43	.....	1	48	46	48	8	12	.....	.....	.....	16	2	12	2	.....
60	.....	5	60	72	72	60	60	.....	45	.....	46	12	18	7	.....
160	.....	6	35	75	84	20	22	.....	4	.....	33	8	150	92	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	29	29	1	10	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	23	5	.....
122	.....	8	1	161	161	41	41	.....	18	.....	56	11	45	19	.....
43	.....	.....	14	41	43	16	8	22	.....	.....	19	.....	25	5	.....
30	.....	.....	1	50	50	1	25	.....	20	.....	30	20	30	5	.....
96	.....	2	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	.....	22	1	22	3	.....
12	.....	.....	12	37	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	11	.....	.....
42	.....	.....	13	59	65	20	32	.....	4	.....	25	8	40	10	.....
20	.....	1	18	53	53	6	12	.....	15	.....	13	.....	20	1	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	46	46	10	10	.....	10	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	46	31	46	4	4	.....	6	.....	8	2	30	.....	.....
122	.....	20	36	109	235	60	34	38	31	.....	147	40	186	51	205
20	.....	10	12	46	46	16	20	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	14	5	.....
72	.....	1	113	113	113	18	13	.....	8	.....	42	.....	40	4	.....
20	.....	.....	6	52	52	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....
40	.....	.....	79	79	79	1	1	.....	.....	.....	35	10	37	8	.....
503	.....	48	503	503	503	165	209	56	56	.....	288	90	225	60	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	64	64	34	7	7	7	.....	17	.....	18	1	.....
70	.....	.....	50	70	70	40	20	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	25	6	.....
44	.....	.....	40	74	74	8	6	.....	5	.....	19	.....	40	11	.....
20	.....	.....	12	26	33	16	.....	17	.....	.....	11	.....	20	7	.....
47	.....	2	61	83	84	13	13	.....	13	.....	37	.....	31	10	.....
95	.....	.....	48	95	95	48	35	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	84	28	.....
57	.....	.....	23	65	65	9	12	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	18	8	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	51	51	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	23	8	.....
220	.....	5	220	220	220	40	40	.....	.....	.....	41	7	36	4	.....
26	.....	.....	46	41	58	11	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	26	7	.....
28	.....	.....	7	53	53	.....	28	14	18	.....	10	2	18	2	.....
48	.....	.....	48	48	48	17	25	10	10	.....	23	.....	8	.....	.....
38	.....	29	55	121	121	29	67	54	54	.....	23	.....	45	11	121
45	.....	1	52	52	52	10	12	.....	1	.....	10	.....	8	1	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	14	4	.....
60	.....	10	10	75	75	4	10	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	12	.....
29	.....	.....	6	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	9	2	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	41	41	13	20	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	29	.....	.....

TABLE H.—Th

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES O

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.								
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Recitation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.
Oakville	.....	37	37	37	37	.....	12	37	37
Oakwood	.....	10	16	10	.....	.....	2	20	14
Omemee	69	69	28	57	22	34	16	69	11
Orangeville	.....	65	65	65	65	.....	12	65	65
Oshawa	.....	102	102	102	102	.....	12	102	95
Ottawa	.....	173	173	173	173	20	38	173	173
Owen Sound	187	187	187	83	102	102	94	187	187
Pakenham	.....	36	36	36	36	.....	28	36	27
Paris	.....	56	56	56	56	.....	44	56	56
Parkhill	.....	47	47	47	23	.....	12	47	47
Pembroke	.....	57	57	57	59	.....	17	59	44
Perth	.....	108	108	108	108	4	30	108	108
Peterborough	.....	202	202	202	70	70	.....	202	202
Picton	.....	65	65	65	65	65	51	65	65
Port Dover	28	28	28	28	16	.....	14	28	20
Port Hope	.....	108	108	108	108	83	24	108	108
Port Perry	.....	122	122	122	84	64	76	122	122
Port Rowan	.....	35	35	35	35	.....	14	35	35
Prescott	.....	59	59	59	59	50	12	59	58
Renfrew	.....	25	25	25	25	10	15	25	25
Richmond Hill	.....	56	56	56	.....	.....	12	56	48
Sarnia	.....	111	111	111	71	111	111	111	111
Simcoe	.....	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
Smith's Falls	.....	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Smithville	.....	44	44	44	.....	.....	12	44	36
Stirling	.....	22	20	22	5	.....	20	22	22
Stratford	113	113	113	113	113	.....	113	113	113
Strathroy	106	106	106	106	106	30	45	106	69
Streetsville	.....	22	22	22	22	.....	8	22	16
St. Catharines	.....	226	226	226	114	179	160	226	226
St. Mary's	140	140	140	140	140	.....	140	140	140
St. Thomas	.....	162	162	162	90	.....	48	162	91
Sydenham	.....	53	53	53	53	.....	16	53	27
Thorold	.....	51	51	51	51	.....	12	51	51
Toronto	.....	282	282	282	258	160	174	282	282
Trenton	.....	65	65	65	65	65	36	65	64
Uxbridge	.....	63	63	63	63	42	21	63	63
Vankleek Hill	.....	52	52	52	52	52	16	52	40
Vienna	.....	50	50	50	50	50	35	50	50
Walkerton	.....	78	78	78	78	.....	35	78	78
Wardsville	.....	41	41	41	41	41	25	41	32
Waterdown	.....	81	81	81	81	25	22	81	81
Welland	.....	73	73	73	70	.....	35	73	73
Weston	.....	67	67	67	67	.....	7	67	35
Whitby	.....	170	170	170	140	25	55	170	170
Williamstown	.....	44	44	44	44	.....	44	44	39
Windsor	.....	49	49	49	49	.....	5	49	49
Woodstock	.....	65	65	65	27	.....	44	65	44
Total for 1876	1182	8457	8091	8249	6888	2747	3725	8452	7609
" 1875	1186	8130	7557	7949	6861	3201	3403	8146	7038
Increase	.....	327	534	300	27	.....	322	306	571
Decrease	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	454	.....	.....	.....

High Schools.

NSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.

In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
30	.....	1	.....	37	37	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	17	6	....
20	.....	.....	.....	20	20	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	....
11	.....	.....	11	57	57	11	28	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	11	4	....
20	.....	2	65	65	65	10	8	.....	20	.....	20	.....	8	3	....
80	.....	.....	.....	100	102	2	2	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	50	8	....
173	.....	12	173	173	173	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	15	170	53	....
187	.....	4	187	186	187	82	82	14	14	.....	34	12	73	11	....
14	.....	.....	36	30	30	6	.....	18	4	.....	5	.....	13	.....	....
56	.....	3	44	56	56	44	18	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	55	7	24
34	.....	2	47	47	47	40	23	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	15	6	....
33	.....	1	1	57	57	19	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	36	4	....
108	.....	7	7	108	108	7	3	14	2	.....	90	.....	104	4	....
202	.....	13	.....	202	202	6	11	.....	.....	.....	104	12	109	18	....
51	.....	11	20	65	65	11	18	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	25	.....	....
10	.....	.....	20	28	28	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	12	1	....
108	.....	7	.....	108	108	38	38	.....	.....	.....	66	6	46	10	....
122	.....	10	98	122	122	45	45	64	64	.....	36	.....	58	24	....
15	.....	.....	.....	35	35	3	.....	10	.....	.....	8	4	16	3	....
20	.....	1	59	56	56	4	4	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	10	1	....
15	.....	.....	25	25	25	10	17	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	3	....
33	.....	1	20	56	56	4	14	13	9	.....	17	.....	28	10	....
99	.....	.....	40	111	111	14	14	.....	10	.....	42	.....	26	4	....
20	.....	.....	24	59	59	8	59	59	59	.....	15	.....	20	7	....
74	.....	.....	41	74	74	5	74	74	.....	.....	9	.....	11	2	....
22	.....	2	2	44	44	4	3	2	2	.....	16	8	16	6	....
13	.....	.....	2	22	22	23	.....	6	.....	.....	7	.....	5	2	....
72	.....	.....	113	113	113	28	39	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	38	.....	....
49	.....	3	37	101	101	22	22	.....	100	.....	18	.....	27	4	....
17	.....	.....	.....	22	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8	4	....
226	.....	2	226	226	226	22	22	.....	22	.....	110	7	114	22	....
140	.....	.....	30	140	140	15	15	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	68	32	....
91	.....	.....	162	162	162	32	32	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	46	3	....
13	.....	.....	.....	29	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	1	....
51	.....	.....	30	51	51	30	.....	.....	30	.....	13	3	10	.....	....
172	.....	23	30	282	282	40	50	.....	80	.....	139	33	220	42	....
64	.....	.....	.....	65	65	1	12	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	30	7	....
63	.....	.....	30	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	37	6	....
52	8	2	52	52	52	8	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	....
18	.....	4	4	50	50	4	9	9	4	.....	22	.....	45	6	....
42	.....	.....	40	78	78	25	35	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	34	10	....
28	.....	.....	.....	41	41	8	10	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	20	1	....
42	.....	6	25	81	81	18	18	4	4	.....	28	.....	50	8	....
73	.....	.....	45	73	73	18	18	.....	36	.....	15	8	43	7	....
26	.....	.....	4	67	67	4	4	.....	2	.....	12	.....	15	6	....
140	.....	.....	102	170	170	12	61	12	12	.....	93	10	92	18	....
33	16	.....	17	44	44	44	44	20	44	.....	.....	.....	18	1	....
49	.....	.....	4	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	33	2	....
33	.....	.....	33	65	65	28	28	28	.....	.....	9	.....	18	4	....
6452	24	300	4365	8125	8318	1967	2093	689	955	75	3039	362	3789	905	388
4513	180	274	3301	7580	7866	2134	1924	2156	1792	35	2956	509	3864	875	536
1939	.....	26	1064	545	452	.....	169	.....	.....	40	83	.....	.....	30	....
.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	1467	837	.....	.....	147	75	....	148

TABLE I.—TH

MISCELLANEOU

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, stone or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when school was first opened.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library books, maps, and furniture.
					$					
Alexandria	Brick	1875	Freehold (partly)	1 1-5th acre	1600		1866	20		150
Almonte	Stone	1875	Rented	nearly an acre.	12000	1	1872	12	1	800
Arnprior	Brick	1875	Freehold	4½ acres	8000	1	1864	15	1	400
Aylmer	Brick	1876	Freehold	2-5ths acre	4000	1	1873	12		200
Barrie	Brick	1850	Freehold	3 acres	2500		1843	12	1	
Beamsville	Brick	1857	Freehold	2 "	4000	1	1850	25	2	200
Belleville	Brick	1872	Freehold	2 "	20000	1	1840	12	2	500
Berlin	Brick	1875	Freehold	3 "	6000		1855	10	1	500
Bowmanville	Brick		Freehold	2 "		1		61	5	
Bradford	Brick	1875	Freehold		2500		1860	6		
Brampton	Brick	1856–8	Freehold	1½ acres	8000		1856	36	2	200
Brantford	Brick	1874	Freehold	1 acre	13000		1851–2	50	1	600
Brighton	Brick	1860	Freehold	1 "	1500	1	1857	12	1	200
Brockville	Stone	1855	Freehold	½ "	16000	1	1818	83	2	300
Caledonia	Brick	1867	Freehold	1 "	5000	1	1851		1	400
Campbellford	Brick and stone	1872	Freehold	1¼ "	8000	1	1874	12	1	1100
Carleton Place	Stone	1870	Freehold	1 "	7000	1	1853	11	1	600
Cayuga	Brick	1872	Freehold	1 "	5000		1851	10		1300
Chatham	Brick	1855	Freehold	2 "	10000		1856	15	2	140
Clinton	Brick	1870	Rented	1 "	½ of P. S. Build'g. 2500		1866	12	2	
Cobourg	Brick	1874	Freehold	¼ "	5800		1820	20	2	400
Colborne	Brick	1857	Freehold	1 "	2000	1	1857	25	1	180
Collingwood	Brick	1874	Freehold	1 "	8000		1857	14	2	200
Cornwall	Brick		Freehold	1 "	2000		1809	25	1	
Drummondville	Frame	1833	Freehold	2 "	4000		1856	30	1	250
Dundas	Brick	1867	Freehold	2 "	10000	1	1855	24	2	150
Dunnville	Brick	1870	Freehold	¾ "	3000		1869	20		
Elora	Stone	1856	Rented	1 3-5ths acre	4000		1851	24	1	2000
Farmersville	Stone	1854	Freehold	½ acre	6000	1	1860	20	3	150
Fergus	Stone	1865	Freehold	1 "	3000	1	1865	10	1	120
Fonthill	Frame	1863	Rented	2 "			1864	20	2	600
Galt	Stone	1852	Freehold	7 "	25000		1852	55	8	1000
Gananoque	Stone	1859	Freehold	¾ "	6000	1	1845	14		500
Goderich	Brick	1874	Freehold	¾ "	6000		1841	12	2	250
Grimsby	Frame	1859	Freehold	1-16th acre	1000		1857	10	2	100
Guelph	Stone	1849	Freehold	4 acres	5000	1	1841	16	2	150
Hamilton	Stone	1866	Freehold	½ "	18000	1		38	4	3500
Hawkesbury	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 "	7000	1	1874	24	3	300
Ingersoll	Brick	1872	Freehold	2½ "	20000	1	1853		1	300
Iroquois	Stone	1846	Leased	1 "	3000		1846	15	2	300
Kemptville	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 "	8000	1	1842	22	3	500
Kincardine	Brick	1872	Freehold	2 "	8000	1		20	1	50
Kingston	Stone	1876	Freehold	1¾ "	6000		1791	15	2	650
Lindsay	Brick	1860	Freehold	5 "	10000	1		15	2	400
Listowel	Frame	1873	Freehold	½ "	2000		1873	22	1	
London	Brick	1849	Freehold	5 "	10000	1	1834	40	2	2750
Markham	Frame	1850	Freehold	1½ "	1500		1858	15	1	200

igh Schools.

FORMATION.

Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who passed intermediate examination during the year.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any university.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in preparatory department.	Number of Masters and Teachers engaged.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	John Graham, B.A., *McGill*
.....	1	7	.....	4	3	8	3	.....	2	P. C. McGregor, B.A., *Queen's*
.....	1	1	.....	3	3	3	4	.....	2	Wm. C. Middleton, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	2	E. M. Begg, M.A., *Toronto*
.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	5	11	.....	2	H. B. Spotton, M.A., *Toronto*
.....	1	.....	.....	9	2	8	8	.....	2	W. Malloy, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	5	.....	7	6	10	18	.....	3	R. Dawson, B.A., *Trinity, Dublin*
1	1	.....	1	5	4	4	16	.....	4	J. W. Connor, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	Wm. Oliver, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	J. R. Youmans, M.A., *Victoria*
.....	1	1	1	2	5	3	6	.....	2	Cortez Fessenden, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	35	4	4	5	8	.....	.....	6	James Mills, M.A., *Victoria*
.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	9	.....	1	Alexander Dawson, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	4	5	.....	2	W. H. Law, B.A., M.D., *Victoria*
.....	1	2	.....	7	8	12	4	.....	2	John King, M.A., *Trinity, Dublin*
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1	L. V. Bristow, B.A., *Univ. (London)*
.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	18	.....	2	Rev. F. F. Macnab, B.A., *Queen's*
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Alexander Crysler, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	1	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	2	D. S. Paterson, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	5	2	4	5	7	12	.....	2	James Turnbull, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	9	23	7	3	7	30	25	4	D. C. McHenry, M.A., *Victoria*
.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	30	2	Villeroi Switzer, B.A., *Victoria*
1	1	11	.....	2	3	37	20	.....	4	William Williams, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	1	1	2	4	.....	2	9	31	2	Jas. Smith, A.M., *Marischal, Aberdeen*
1	1	.....	1	10	10	5	10	6	2	Andrew McCulloch, M.A., *Queen's*
1	1	.....	1	5	2	2	1	.....	2	D. C. Sullivan, LL.B., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	R. W. Young, M.A., *Victoria*
1	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	7	10	1	G. Edgcumbe, B.A., *Victoria*
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	James A. Carman, B.A., Albert
.....	1	.....	.....	6	3	6	4	.....	2	Edward Poole, B.A., *Bishop's College*
1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	2	9	.....	2	Albert W. Reavley, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	11	Wm. Tassie, M.A., LL.D., *Toronto*
.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	E. L. Chamberlain, B.A., *Albert*
.....	1	8	.....	3	.....	15	.....	.....	2	Hugh J. Strang, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	2	1	8	4	.....	.....	2	Wm. Cruickshank, A.M., *Aberdeen*
.....	1	1	1	8	.....	5	3	.....	2	W. Tytler, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	21	13	52	8	10	60	.....	14	George Dickson, B.A. *Victoria*
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10	.....	2	J. Ar. Houston, B.A., *Trinity*
1	1	3	.....	5	4	.....	20	.....	2	T. M. Macintyre, M.A., *Albert*
1	1	.....	4	10	20	2	12	.....	2	W. A. Whitney, M.A., *Victoria*
.....	.....	.....	3	4	2	.....	.....	50	2	W. M. Elliott, B.A., M.A., *Victoria*
1	1	9	1	3	5	.....	23	.....	2	J. E. Burgess, B.A., *Queen's*
1	1	3	5	12	.....	5	.....	.....	4	A. P. Knight, M.A., *Queen's*
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	Robert Dobson, *Certificate*
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	9	.....	2	James Crozier, B.A , *Toronto*
1	1	4	3	17	2	6	18	.....	6	Ben. Bayley, A.B., *Trinity, Dublin*
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	Edward T. Crowie, M.A., *Giessen, Germany*
	4					49				

TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, stone or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when school was first opened.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library books, maps, and furniture.
					$					$
Mitchell	Brick	1873	Freehold	½ acre	4500	.....	1873	38	2	400
Morrisburgh	Brick	1875	Freehold	1¼ "	15000	1	1865	8	....	150
Napanee	Brick	1865	Freehold	2 "	15000	1	.....	23	2	1120
Newburgh	Stone	1854	Freehold	1½ "	5000	1	1844	15	1	500
Newcastle	Brick	1859	Freehold	1 "	6000	1	1859	12	1	500
Newmarket	Brick	1853	Freehold	1 "	1000	.....	.....	20	1	300
Niagara	Brick	1875	Freehold	½ "	3000	.....	1808	10	....	20
Norwood	Brick	1854	Freehold	1 "	4000	1	1853	4	1	.....
Oakville	Brick	1852	Freehold	⅝ "	6000	1	1854	20	3	2000
Oakwood	Brick	1875	Freehold	½ "	1300	.....	1860	1	....	200
Omemee	Frame	1860	Freehold	½ "	3000	1	1860	17	1	100
Orangeville	Brick	1875	Freehold	½ "	.....	.....	1864	25	1	.....
Oshawa	Brick	1865	Freehold	½ "	9000	1	1866	20	2	.....
Ottawa	Stone	1874	Freehold	3 "	35000	.....	1843	26	1	1000
Owen Sound	Stone	1859	Freehold	1 1-5th acre	10000	1	1857	30	3	1200
Pakenham	Frame	1874	Freehold	½ acre	700	1	1864	12	1	100
Paris	Brick	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	1	.....
Parkhill	Brick	1870	Freehold	1 acre	6500	1	1872	8	2	820
Pembroke	Brick	1875	Rented	1 1-5th acre	10500	1	1864	10	.....	.....
Perth	Brick	1876	Freehold	5¼ acres	16000	1	1818	12	2	800
Peterborough	Brick	1859	Freehold	2 "	20000	1	1829	20	2	2000
Picton	Brick	1871	Rented	1½ "	6000	.....	1846	12	2	80
Port Dover	Brick	1857	Freehold	2 "	2000	1	1857	20	2	290
Port Hope	Brick	1860	Freehold	⅓ "	3000	.....	1856	20	2	.....
Port Perry	Brick	1873	Freehold	2 "	14000	1	1868	20	2	600
Port Rowan	Brick	1874	Freehold	2⅔ "	6000	1	1866	18	1	400
Prescott	Brick	1867	Freehold	3 "	8000	1	1850	30	2	400
Renfrew	Brick	1874	Freehold	⅓ "	3500	1	1859	6	....	400
Richmond Hill	Brick	1872	Freehold	1 "	5000	1	1852	10	1	400
Sarnia	Brick	1856	Freehold	1¼ "	6000	1	1844	27	3	1000
Simcoe	Brick	1858	Freehold	2 "	10000	1	1835	24	2	500
Smith's Falls	Stone	1871	Freehold	⅓ "	10000	1	1853	13	3	500
Smithville	Frame	1861	Freehold	2½ "	1600	.....	1863	4	2	150
Stirling	Brick	1874	Freehold	1⅓ "	6500	1	1853	12	....	60
Stratford	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 "	7000	1	1852	20	1	750
Strathroy	Brick	1874	Freehold	1 "	3500	.....	1863	17	2	.....
Streetsville	Brick	1850	Freehold	½ "	1000	1	1851	11	2	150
St. Catharines	Brick	1828	Freehold	2 "	18500	.....	1828	48	1	900
St. Marys	Brick	1874	Freehold	2 "	12000	.....	1861	13	2	800
St. Thomas	Brick	1872	Freehold	1½ "	.....	1	1853	24	2	.....
Sydenham	Stone	1872	Freehold	1 "	8500	.....	1873	16	1	150
Thorold	Brick	1875	Freehold	2¼ "	9500	.....	1860	10	1	350
Toronto	Brick	1869	Freehold	2 "	35000	.....	1807	20	1	1500
Trenton	Brick	1874	Freehold	1 "	4000	1	1852	16	1	500
Uxbridge	Brick	1873	Freehold	2 "	10000	1	1857	22	1	300
Vankleekhill	Brick	1873	Freehold	¾ "	2700	.....	1845	10	2	50
Vienna	Brick	1862	Freehold	1 1-5th acre	2700	1	1850	28	2	425
Walkerton	Brick	1875	Rented	2½ acres	12000	.....	1872	15	1	300
Wardsville	Brick	1859	Freehold	1⅓ "	3500	1	1860	20	2	200
Waterdown	Stone	1854	Freehold	3½ "	5000	1	1857	14	1	300
Welland	Brick	1870	Freehold	1 "	1500	.....	1855	25	3	400

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who passed intermediate examination during the year.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any university.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in preparatory department.	Number of Masters and Teachers engaged.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
1	1	.....	1	6	2	1	2	.....	1	Henry B. Houghton. B.A., *Dublin*
.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	6	11	.....	2	Irwin Stuart, B.A., *Queen's*
.....	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	Robert Matheson, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	3	.....	3	4	8	.....	.....	2	P. D. Dorland, B.A., *Albert*
1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	John R. Wightman, M.A., *Toronto*
.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	2	J. Morrison, M.A., M.D., *Acadia*
1	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	3	10	2	A. Andrews, *Certificate*
.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	2	John Moore, M.A., LL.B.
1	1	3	2	1	1	3	4	.....	2	P. A. Switzer, M.A., *Victoria*
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	O. J. Brown, B.A., *Victoria*
1	1	.....	.....	12	7	6	10	.....	2	John Shaw, *Certificate*
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	James J. Craig, B.A., *Queen's*
1	1	1	.....	12	6	4	4	.....	2	W. W. Tamblyn, M.A., *Toronto*
1	1	6	5	15	3	10	12	45	7	J. Thorburn, M.A., *McGill*
1	1	9	2	12	12	4	40	.....	4	Henry De La Matter, *Certificate*
.....	1	.....	1	2	3	3	3	.....	2	J. S. Jamieson, B.A., *Victoria*
1	1	4	.....	8	3	3	12	.....	2	J. W. Acres, B.A., L.R.C.P., *Trin.*
.....	1	2	.....	2	2	1	10	.....	2	W. W. Rutherford, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	R. George Scott, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	2	2	5	6	3	4	.....	3	F. L. Mitchell, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	54	6	Jas. Frith Jeffers, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	.....	5	3	4	5	.....	2	J. A. Clarke, M.A., *Victoria*
.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	James Lumsden, M.A., *Aberdeen*
.....	1	5	1	4	3	4	10	.....	3	Adam Purslow, *Certificate*
.....	1	13	6	6	5	12	.....	.....	2	D. McBride, B.A., *Victoria*
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	2	.....	2	Alex. Carlyle, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	15	.....	1	M. McPherson, M.A., *Victoria*
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	14	2	Wm. J. Gibson, A.M., *Queen's*
1	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	8	.....	2	Jas. McMurchie, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	2	.....	12	5	7	28	.....	3	William Sinclair, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	2	10	.....	2	Rev. Geo. Grant, B.A , *Toronto*
1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	23	.....	2	W. Taylor Briggs, B.A., *Trinity*
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Joseph Reid, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	John N. Muir, B.A., *McGill*
1	1	.....	.....	6	3	.....	34	....	2	Charles J. Macgregor, M.A., *Toronto*
1	1	3	1	4	1	26	3	.....	2	D. A. McMichael, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	N. J. Wellwood, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	1	32	2	24	15	6	28	74	8	John Seath, B.A., *Queen's, Ireland.*
1	1	6	.....	10	5	5	1	.....	3	John E. Hodgson, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	2	.....	16	12	.....	28	....	3	John Millar, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Francis L. Checkley, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	1	.....	.....	7	2	.....	5	.....	2	J. H. Johnston, M.A., *Toronto*
1	1	25	2	48	4	15	31	75	9	Archd. MacMurchy, M.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	.....	2	2	7	14	50	2	H. M. Hicks, M.A., *Toronto*
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2	Fergus Black, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	1	1	1	4	.....	12	.....	2	Alex. D. Cruickshank, B.A., *Toronto*
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	2	L. G. Morgan, B.A., *Trinity*
1	1	2	1	2	.....	6	12	.....	2	Arnoldus Miller, *Certificate*
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	2	Thomas W. Crothers, B.A., *Albert*
.....	1	3	.....	5	6	10	4	.....	2	D. H. Hunter, B.A., *Toronto*
1	1	3	1	.....	4	12	7	75	2	James Murison Dunn, B.A., LL.B., *Toronto*

TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, stone or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when school was first opened.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library books, maps, and furniture.
					$					$
Weston	Brick	1875	Freehold	½ acre	3500		1857	10		124
Whitby	Brick	1873	Freehold	"	12000	1	1846	52		1600
Williamstown	Brick	1860	Freehold	"	3000	1	1842	33	1	500
Windsor	Brick	1871	Freehold			1		12	2	
Woodstock	Brick	1849	Freehold	1 acre	4500		1843	14	1	250
Total, 1876						60		2004	157	
" 1875						64		1938	145	
Increase								66	12	
Decrease						4				

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who passed intermediate examination during the year.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any university.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in preparatory department.	Number of Masters and Teachers engaged.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
.....	1	3	4	2	4	.....	3	.....	2	Geo. Wallace, B.A., *Trinity, Dublin*
.....	1	12	4	6	3	14	27	.....	6	Geo. H. Robinson, M.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	4	.....	2	J. Y. Cameron, A.M., *Queen's*
1	1	.....	1	3	1	1	1	.....	2	Angus Sinclair, M.A., *Toronto*
1	1	.....	1	2	.....	13	4	.....	2	George Strauchon, *Certificate*
55	90	325	126	495	300	427	857	776	266	
59	95	.....	100	454	278	326	586	.....	253	
.....	.....	.....	26	41	22	101	271	.....	13	
4	5	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Applicants for Admission.			Rejected.			Admitted.			Who had been Teachers before.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 53rd Session, inclusive	8330	4180	4150	787	390	397	7543	3790	3753	3653	2509	1144
Fifty-fourth Session	184	80	104	21	9	12	163	71	92	87	50	37
Grand Total	8514	4260	4254	808	399	409	7706	3861	3845	3740	2559	1181

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Who Attended Formerly.			Who Received Provincial Certificates Since the 51st Session Inclusive.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 53rd Session, inclusive	2616	1015	1601	279	120	159
Fifty-fourth Session	47	19	28	31	5	26
Grand Total	2663	1034	1629	*310	125	185

Note.—Of the whole number of admissions, a very large proportion have attended two or three Sessions—some even four and five—so as greatly to reduce the aggregate of individual attendance. And the same is true of the Provincial Certificates, of which a considerable number have lapsed by deaths and become otherwise unavailable by removals, and a still larger number have been superseded by subsequent Certificates. *2346 Students received Provincial Normal School Certificates up to the termination of the forty-fifth Session, and 420 received "Certificates of Standing in Class" from the Master before Provincial Certificates were issued. From the forty-sixth to the fiftieth Sessions, inclusive, Normal School Provincial Certificates were not issued, and the Students during that period obtained their II. and III. Class Certificates from the County Boards, and the I Class from the Council of Public Instruction. From the fifty-first Session, Normal School Provincial Certificates were again issued, and the 310 reported above show the total number of Students who received them since the return to the old system. First class Provincial Certificates are now issued by the Hon. Minister of Education, on recommendation of the Central Committee of Examiners.

TABLE K.—NORMAL SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Glengarry.			Stormont.			Dundas.			Prescott.			Russell.			Carleton.			Grenville.			Leeds.			Lanark.			Renfrew.			Frontenac.			Addington.			Lennox.			Prince Edward.			Hastings.			Northumberland.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 53rd Session, inclusive	46	19	27	46	28	18	34	25	9	28	16	12	22	15	7	95	81	14	59	37	22	93	54	39	113	98	15	21	19	2	67	28	39	42	30	12	32	18	14	161	130	31	121	89	32	119	69	50
Fifty-fourth Session							1		1													1	1																	5	1	4	9	5	4	4	2	2
Grand Total	46	19	27	46	28	18	35	25	10	28	16	12	22	15	7	95	81	14	59	37	22	94	54	40	113	98	15	21	19	2	67	28	39	42	30	12	32	18	14	166	131	35	130	91	36	123	71	52

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO SCHOOL.	Durham.			Peterborough.			Victoria.			Ontario.			York.[1]			Peel.			Simcoe.			Halton.			Wentworth.			Brant.			Lincoln.			Welland.			Haldimand.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 53rd Session, inclusive	321	194	127	69	42	27	82	47	35	324	184	140	2232	1492	740	216	150	66	173	119	54	69	43	26	417	294	123	165	99	66	135	69	66	169	76	93	110	58	52
Fifty-fourth Session	2		2	4		4	4	2	2	1	1		41	33	8	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	2		3	1	2	6	1	5	1		1				1		1
Grand Total	323	194	129	73	42	31	86	49	37	325	185	140	2273	1525	748	219	152	67	177	121	56	71	45	26	420	295	125	171	76	95	136	66	70	169	76	93	111	58	53

[1] York.

TABLE K.—NORMAL SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Norfolk.			Oxford.			Waterloo.			Wellington.			Grey.			Perth.			Huron.			Bruce.			Middlesex.			Elgin.			Kent.			Lambton.			Essex.			Parry Sound District.			Grand Total.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
From the 1st to the 53rd Session, inclusive	103	57	46	261	147	114	109	76	33	164	100	64	78	49	29	164	114	50	169	140	29	68	55	13	385	203	182	155	106	49	97	57	40	86	49	37	28	14	14	..	..	..	7543
Fifty-fourth Session	..	..	..	8	3	5	4	4	..	4	1	3	3	2	1	14	9	5	6	5	1	2	1	1	13	8	5	2	1	1	6	5	1	7	5	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	163
Grand Total	103	57	46	269	150	119	113	80	33	168	101	67	81	51	30	178	123	55	175	145	30	70	56	14	398	211	187	157	107	50	103	62	41	93	54	39	29	16	14	1	1	..	7706

ABSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.	Total Number of Students admitted.			Church of England.			Roman Catholic.			Presbyterian.			Methodist.			Baptist.			Congregationalist.			Lutheran.			Quaker.			Universalist.			Unitarian.			Disciple.			Other persuasions.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 53rd Session, inclusive	7543	3790	3753	1315	574	741	335	136	199	2201	1131	1070	2626	1386	1240	499	267	232	280	99	181	8	5	3	53	36	17	4	4	..	9	4	5	40	22	18	173	126	47
Fifty-fourth Session	163	71	92	26	8	18	12	7	5	47	23	24	56	26	30	9	2	7	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	4
Grand Total	7706	3861	3845	1341	582	759	347	143	204	2248	1154	1094	2682	1412	1270	508	269	239	284	99	185	8	5	3	53	36	17	4	4	..	9	4	5	40	22	18	182	131	51

THE SESSIONS OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.	APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.			REJECTED.			ADMITTED.			WHO HAD BEEN TEACHERS BEFORE.			WHO RECEIVED PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
First Session	84	37	47	.....	.....	.....	84	37	47	50	26	24	3	3	...

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL	Glengarry.			Stormont.			Dundas.			Prescott.			Russell.			Carleton.			Grenville.			Leeds.			Lanark.			Renfrew.			Frontenac.			Prince Edward.			Lennox.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
First Session	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	2	2	1	...	1	7	4	3	42	12	30	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.—*Continued.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL	Northumberland.			Victoria.			York.			Brant.			Norfolk.			Oxford.			Wellington.			Perth.			Huron.			Bruce.			Middlesex.			Lambton.			Quebec.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
First Session	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1

TABLE K.—NORMAL SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

SESSIONS OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.	Total number of Students admitted.			Church of England.			Roman Catholic.			Presbyterian.			Methodist.			Baptist.			Congregationalist.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
First Session.	84	37	47	23	10	13	6	1	5	25	10	15	21	12	9	6	2	4	3	....	3

TABLE L.—The other Educational Institutions of Ontario.

TOTALS.	COLLEGES.			ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income, excluding fees.	Number of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from fees.	Total number of Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from fees or Legislative aid.
			$ cts.					$ cts.			$ cts.
Total Counties, including Incorporated Villages				148	2544	9	156	31833 00	148	2544	31833 00
Cities	11	2000	160000 00	50	2651	12	221	82400 00	61	4651	242400 00
Towns	5	700	57000 00	99	2787	11	192	51718 00	104	3487	108718 00
Grand Total, 1876	16	700	217000 00	297	7982	10	569	165951 00	313	10682	382951 00

NOTE.—Owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate, or even approximate information, it has been determined to discontinue this table after the year 1876.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.			MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied.
			Local Appropriation.	Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Russell	Russell	No. 5 U. S. S.	20 00	20 00	40 00	51
Carleton	Osgoode	No. 8.	15 00	15 00	30 00	60
Grenville	Kemptville	U. S.	4 50	4 50	9 00	3
Leeds	Elizabethtown	No. 7.	82 65	82 65	165 30	199
	Leeds	No. 13	23 00	23 00	46 00	80
Renfrew	McNab	No. 13	5 00	5 00	10 00	30
	Stafford	No. 5.	20 17	20 17	40 34	80
Frontenac	Bedford	No. 12	10 00	10 00	20 00	42
	Loughborough	No. 8	10 00	10 00	20 00	38
	Olden and Kennebec	No. 1 U. S. S.	9 46	9 46	18 92	46
	Portland	No. 16	5 30	5 30	10 60	21
	Sydenham	H. S.	20 00	20 00	40 00	50
Addington	Amherst Island	No. 2	10 00	10 00	20 00	39
	Camden East	No. 21	5 25	5 25	10 50	30
	Denbigh	No. 1	10 00	10 00	20 00	38
Lennox	Richmond	No. 4	20 00	20 00	40 00	53
Prince Edward	Hillier	No. 3	27 00	27 00	54 00	88

TABLE M.—Statement No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—1876.—*Continued.*

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.			MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied.
			Local Appropriation.	Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Hastings	North Hastings Teachers' Asso'n	Madoc	29 00	29 00	58 00	66
	Cashel	No. 7	10 00	10 00	20 00	32
	Madoc	No. 1	6 75	6 75	13 50	19
	Sidney	No. 12	5 00	5 00	10 00	25
	Thurlow	No. 3	7 00	7 00	14 00	38
	Do	No. 11	7 00	7 00	14 00	28
	Do	No. 16	5 00	5 00	10 00	29
	Tyendinaga	No. 7	5 00	5 00	10 00	20
	Do	No. 14	5 00	5 00	10 00	29
	Do	No. 21	5 30	5 30	10 60	32
Durham	Cartwright	No. 9	15 00	15 00	30 00	56
	Cavan	No. 2	18 20	18 20	36 40	64
	Do	No. 4	15 00	15 00	30 00	68
	Clarke	No. 5	26 00	26 00	52 00	107
	Do	No. 12	50 00	50 00	100 00	124
	Darlington	No. 20	15 28	15 00	30 00	61
	Newcastle	H. S.	28 00	28 00	56 00	92
Victoria	Somerville and Verulam	No. 10 U. S. S.	10 25	10 25	20 50	42
Ontario	Oshawa	P. S.	5 1	5 51	11 02	3
	Pickering	No. 12	20 50	20 50	41 00	50
	Port Perry	U. S.	3 75	3 75	7 50	6
	Whitchurch	No. 2	25 60	25 00	50 00	73
York	Georgina	No. 5	8 00	8 00	16 00	40
	Holland Landing	P. S.	30 00	30 00	60 00	92
	King	No. 11	7 36	7 36	14 72	8
	Vaughan and Markham	No. 2 U. S. S.	26 69	26 69	53 38	60

Halton	Acton	P. S.	30 00	30 00	60 00	58
	Esquesing	No. 2	15 00	15 00	30 00	48
	Nelson	No. 12	15 00	15 00	30 00	49
	Trafalgar	No. 4	25 00	25 00	50 00	56
	Do	No. 13	31 17½	31 17½	62 35	77
	Do	No. 18	25 00	25 00	50 00	88
Brant	Brantford	No. 7	50 75	50 75	101 50	129
	Do	No. 9	8 25	8 25	16 50	7
	Do	No. 10	100 00	100 00	200 00	266
	Do	No. 12	96 41	96 41	192 82	224
	Do	No 17	74 50	74 50	149 00	193
	Do	No. 20	10 77½	10 77½	21 55	37
	Dumfries, South	No. 6	27 00	27 00	54 00	81
	Oakland	Nos. 1 and 2, U.S.S.	50 00	50 00	100 00	112
Welland	Chippewa	P.S.	43 55	43 55	87 10	155
	Drummondville	P.S.	70 00	70 00	140 00	188
	Stamford	No. 7	30 84	30 84	61 68	68
	Willoughby	No. 6	5 00	5 00	10 00	22
Waterloo	Waterloo	No. 7	8 00	8 00	16 00	45
Wellington	Garafraxa, East	No. 5	25 00	28 00	56 00	123
Grey	Bentinck	No. 2	89 70	89 70	179 40	274
	Glenelg	No. 4	11 00	11 00	22 00	78
	Do	No. 9	25 00	25 00	50 00	85
	Holland and Euphrasia	No. 1 U.S.S.	18 00	18 00	36 00	69
	Melancthon	No. 6	9 65	9 65	19 30	45
	Normanby	No. 12	11 00	11 00	22 00	58
	Sarawak	No. 3	5 00	5 00	10 00	22
	Sydenham	No. 6	50 00	50 00	100 00	177
Perth	County Teachers' Library		68 00	68 00	136 00	151
	Logan	No. 7	8 50	8 50	17 00	31
Bruce	Bruce and Kincardine	No. 1 U.S.S.	30 25	30 25	60 50	102
	Huron	No. 9	25 35	25 35	50 70	79

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—1876.—*Concluded.*

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.			MONEYS. Local Appropriation.	Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	Total number of Volumes supplied.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Middlesex	County Teachers' Association		28 00	28 00	56 00	82
	Caradoc	No. 5	84 00	84 00	168 00	220
	Lobo	No. 1	25 00	25 00	50 00	80
	Westminster	No. 5	55 30	55 30	110 60	185
	Williams West	No. 10	5 00	5 00	10 00	14
Elgin	Aylmer	P. S.	100 00	100 00	200 00	243
	Aldboro'	No. 5	20 00	20 00	40 00	88
	Bayham	No. 2	50 00	50 00	100 00	131
Districts	Algoma, Assignack	No. 2	5 00	5 00	10 00	35
Cities	Toronto	R. C. S. S.	23 68	23 68	47 36	50
	"	Normal School	81 70½	81 70½	163 41	181
	Ottawa	" "	142 31	142 31	284 62	229
	Kingston	P. S.	33 64	33 64	67 28	126
Towns	Barrie	R. C. S. S.	24 17	24 17	48 34	67
	Brantford	C. I.	20 00	20 00	40 00	26
	"	Blind Institution	44 89	44 89	89 78	48
	Belleville	P. S.	17 50	17 50	35 00	62
	Guelph	Agricultural College	18 91	18 91	37 82	51
	Napanee	H. S.	30 00	30 00	60 00	125
	Oakville	"	2 27½	2 27½	4 55	2
	Paris	R. C. S. S.	45 00	45 00	90 00	72
	Tilsonburgh	P. S.	25 00	25 00	50 00	69
	Woodstock	H. S.	5 08	5 08	10 16	13
			2,717 25	2,717 25	5,434 50	7796

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. — MONEYS.							OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.				TOTAL.	
								SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.		OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES		TOTAL SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.	
	Local Appropriation.	Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	Value of Books sent in former years.	Total Value of Books sent.	Number of Libraries exclusive of subdivisions.	Total number of Volumes in Libraries.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.								
Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	456 70	456 70	5	780	6	606	.....	.....	11	1386
Stormont	.....	.....	.....	601 22	601 22	4	1225	9	626	1	50	14	1901
Dundas	.....	.....	.....	854 00	854 00	6	1506	24	2425	.....	.....	30	3931
Prescott	.....	.....	.....	1031 06	1031 06	5	1988	12	1650	1	200	18	3838
Russell	20 00	20 00	40 00	806 37	846 37	7	1528	9	690	.....	.....	16	2218
Carleton	15 00	15 00	30 00	2062 02	2092 02	20	4212	33	1363	.....	.....	53	5575
Grenville	4 50	4 50	9 00	1088 00	1097 00	7	2089	30	1533	1	400	38	4022
Leeds	105 65	105 65	211 30	1688 56	1899 86	26	3348	34	2354	1	1000	61	6702
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	5822 24	5822 24	46	10824	32	2743	2	1400	80	14967
Renfrew	25 17	25 17	50 34	1699 52	1749 86	24	3301	36	1858	3	575	63	5734
Frontenac	54 76	54 76	109 52	1666 27	1775 79	21	2882	35	3476	1	488	57	6846
Addington	25 25	25 25	50 50	827 00	877 50	14	1496	28	3141	1	700	53	7225
Lennox	20 00	20 00	40 00	840 80	880 80	10	1888						
Prince Edward	27 00	27 00	54 00	2056 23	2110 23	27	3628	44	2867	.....	.....	71	6495
Hastings	85 05	85 05	170 10	3347 04	3517 14	50	6637	65	7037	.....	.....	115	13674
Northumberland	.....	.....	.....	4910 26	4910 26	38	9390	54	5577	2	1557	94	16524
Durham	167 20	167 20	334 40	2659 69	2994 09	56	5783	83	11920	3	255	142	17958
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	3393 56	3393 56	27	7672	29	4434	1	.....	57	12106
Victoria	10 25	10 25	20 50	786 42	806 92	49	3842	74	6805	3	780	126	11427
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	98	.....	.....	3	98
Ontario	54 76	54 76	109 52	6682 53	6792 05	39	11660	64	8754	5	2656	108	23080
York	72 05	72 05	144 10	10308 03	10452 13	88	18347	142	20078	16	7058	246	45483
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4723 76	4723 76	55	8269	67	10701	1	1400	123	20370
Simcoe	48 45	48 45	96 90	5123 83	5220 73	51	9320	94	10649	5	910	150	20879
Halton	141 17½	141 17½	282 35	3242 52	3524 87	32	4905	60	11865	1	50	93	16820
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	3242 30	3242 30	28	6218	70	12240	2	1600	100	20058
Brant	417 68½	417 68½	835 37	2140 84	2976 21	31	4768	31	6834	.....	.....	62	11602

TABLE M.—Statement No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

Counties.	The Free Public School Libraries supplied by the Education Department. Moneys. Local Appropriation.	Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	Value of Books sent in former years.	Total Value of Books sent.	Number of Libraries, exclusive of sub-divisions.	Total number of Volumes in Libraries.	Other Public Libraries. Sunday School Libraries. Libraries.	Volumes.	Other Public Libraries. Libraries.	Volumes.	Total. Total Schools and Public Libraries in Ontario. Libraries.	Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.								
Lincoln				2823 00	2823 00	26	4821	54	7990	1	1200	81	14011
Welland	149 39	149 39	298 78	1381 50	1680 28	21	3018	56	4807	3	1550	80	9375
Haldimand				3242 44	3342 44	35	5663	44	4783	2	1553	81	11999
Norfolk				1998 96	1998 96	28	3548	49	5492	1	400	78	9440
Oxford				5404 54	5404 54	49	11327	50	7251			99	18578
Waterloo	8 00	8 00	16 00	2563 61	2579 61	22	4777	30	4895	5	4720	57	14392
Wellington	28 00	28 00	56 00	6241 47	6297 47	66	10853	114	22538	6	6050	186	39441
Grey	219 35	219 35	438 70	4482 34	4921 04	54	8910	108	10737	2	530	164	20177
Perth	76 50	76 50	153 00	3519 02	3672 02	38	6553	40	4355	2	389	80	11288
Huron				6914 00	6914 00	62	11807	103	17814	6	1575	171	31196
Bruce	55 60	55 60	111 20	2331 82	2443 02	33	4273	90	11869	3	1950	126	18092
Middlesex	197 30	197 30	394 60	4927 74	5322 34	64	8833	82	7218	7	850	153	16901
Elgin	170 00	170 00	340 00	3179 34	3519 34	26	5655	52	8701	2	875	80	15231
Kent				4096 50	4096 50	39	7767	70	8992	3	627	112	17386
Lambton				4268 13	4268 13	35	5788	34	2180			69	7968
Essex				1839 00	1839 00	11	3242	30	2416	1	1200	42	6857
Districts	5 00	5 00	10 00	124 00	134 00	3	200	16	1914	1	161	20	2275
Totals	2203 09	2203 09	4406 18	131398 18	135804 36	1378	244541	2190	276275	95	44710	3663	565526
Total Counties and Incorporated Villages	2203 09	2203 09	4406 18	131398 18	135804 36	1378	244541	2190	276275	95	44710	3663	565526
Cities	281 33½	281 33½	562 67	14951 41	15514 08	17	21786	117	36430	18	54450	152	112666
Town	232 82½	232 82½	465 65	11680 77	12146 42	55	15259	225	75042	46	43794	326	134105
Grand Total	2717 25	2717 25	5434 50	158030 36	163464 86	1450	281586	2532	387747	159	142954	4141	812297

TABLE M.—Statement No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

The following is a Statement of the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Ontario Education Department, from 1853 to 1876 inclusive.

No. of Volumes sent out during the years :	Total Volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Geology.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches Practical Life.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library and Prize Books.
1853	21922	4158	1602	287	906	526	234	940	324	807	2694	1141	2917	5178	.....	208	.....	21922
1854	66711	10633	5532	1030	2172	1351	636	4780	950	3235	5764	4350	6393	19307	.....	578	.....	66711
1855	28659	5475	2053	318	558	663	200	1808	283	1452	3361	2926	3081	6049	.....	432	.....	28059
1856	13669	2498	652	118	397	287	77	660	86	418	1523	1019	1844	3832	.....	258	.....	13669
1857	29833	5295	1763	321	632	817	195	1729	201	1257	2391	2253	3516	9219	.....	244	2557	32390
1858	7587	1567	503	86	152	98	61	276	29	186	713	843	744	2245	.....	84	8045	15632
1859	9308	1670	551	136	209	192	130	432	105	300	1169	714	1127	2401	.....	172	12089	21397
1860	9072	1561	475	144	223	200	100	526	78	339	852	797	1115	2520	.....	142	20194	29266
1861	6488	1273	302	59	101	72	64	223	38	172	601	760	880	1826	.....	117	26931	33419
1862	5599	927	244	45	99	43	75	211	69	165	412	661	830	1706	.....	112	29760	35359
1863	6274	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	32	202	547	652	864	2286	.....	112	32890	39164
1864	3361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	87	321	290	451	1198	.....	57	33381	36742
1865	3882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	3	110	328	534	553	1225	.....	58	44601	48483
1866	6856	1144	217	56	125	81	55	282	45	291	652	776	784	2200	.....	148	58871	65727
1867	5426	1003	125	20	78	65	15	189	7	118	524	595	650	1971	.....	66	64103	69529
1868	6573	1106	214	39	86	51	42	195	26	132	554	979	736	2211	150	52	54715	61288
1869	6428	1148	268	51	96	91	36	198	37	162	499	1172	882	1237	491	60	54657	61085
1870	5024	865	162	28	68	64	36	156	14	159	367	527	610	1542	374	52	60655	65679
1871	4825	830	152	12	46	41	35	145	19	149	366	581	524	1591	297	37	60420	65245
1872	6015	866	235	49	90	64	57	188	18	132	540	850	566	1671	366	323	63721	69736
1873	5367	771	176	32	78	74	59	164	23	178	420	734	409	1727	171	351	71557	76924
1874	7167	1004	175	27	133	97	100	73	9	136	639	777	705	2271	550	471	67498	74665
1875	7744	983	188	34	166	58	46	119	39	126	767	795	721	2473	598	631	72810	80554
1876	7796	1127	244	24	182	51	42	124	25	110	982	1042	731	1834	882	396	66983	74779
Totals..	281586	47774	16445	2989	6803	5157	2416	13965	2467	10423	26986	25768	31633	79720	3879	5161	906438	1188024
Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools																		26447
Grand Total Library and Prize Books despatched up to 31st December, 1876																		1214471

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS, SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT TO COUNTIES INCLUDING VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNS DURING THE YEAR, 1876.

COUNTIES, INCLUDING VILLAGES.	Moneys.			Maps of										Apparatus.			Object Lessons.	Prize Books.	
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Single Hemispheres.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts and Maps.	Globes.	Sets of Apparatus.	Pieces.	Historical and other Lessons in Sheets.	Number of Volumes.	Value.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.																$ cts.
Glengarry	132 95	132 95	265 90	3	3	4	4	6	4	....	2	....	3	....	.....	...	124	553	145 85
Stormont	51 38	51 38	102 76	3	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	125	209	54 90
Dundas	80 60½	80 60½	161 21	4	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	.....	19	306	98 00
Prescott	97 56½	97 56½	195 13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	335	140 14
Russell	73 10	73 10	146 20	4	3	2	2	2	4	.....	2	2	10	3	.....	2	193	176	36 00
Carleton	425 20	425 20	850 40	8	13	9	6	13	11	8	16	5	6	.....	4	9	313	1664	461 60
Grenville	101 88	101 88	203 76	6	3	2	2	2	8	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	211	202	60 00
Leeds	421 43	421 43	842 86	15	15	11	11	15	20	4	8	4	3	.....	.....	1	209	1291	407 66
Lanark	429 15	429 15	858 30	8	6	7	6	3	13	3	8	...	4	.....	8	44	123	1640	557 90
Renfrew	255 50½	255 50½	511 01	1	11	9	6	7	8	3	12	4	12	1	.....	11	432	586	235 53
Frontenac	329 36	329 36	658 72	11	8	7	4	12	11	.....	.....	.....	10	7	4	53	1095	571	150 18
Addington	125 60	125 60	251 20	5	6	3	4	6	5	2	.....	.....	6	4	.....	6	169	411	94 00
Lennox	132 52	132 52	265 04	....	3	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	5	3	.....	5	171	446	201 04
Prince Edward	147 90	147 90	295 80	4	4	5	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	5	8	.....	8	288	276	140 00
Hastings	218 23	218 23	436 46	5	4	3	2	8	8	1	4	.....	8	3	1	12	288	637	207 18
Northumberland	441 67	441 67	883 34	7	9	9	7	6	8	8	2	2	12	1	5	546	337	1866	502 99
Durham	527 56	527 56	1055 12	5	8	5	2	10	5	2	.....	.....	9	2	1	9	320	1396	857 84
Peterborough	180 93	180 93	361 86	13	10	2	3	2	11	3	.....	2	23	8	1	16	499	164	40 00
Haliburton	30 50	30 50	61 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	145	29 80
Victoria	317 54	317 54	635 08	12	6	3	1	4	11	5	2	1	6	2	1	6	468	1142	384 85
Ontario	767 82½	767 82½	1535 65	10	14	12	9	17	13	8	6	8	23	9	3	28	1619	2514	905 09
York	1236 88	1236 88	2473 76	16	18	17	15	15	21	11	6	3	30	7	4	18	938	4613	1545 74
Peel	499 10½	499 10½	998 21	10	9	7	8	8	13	10	4	6	38	5	3	23	641	1144	456 91
Simcoe	796 40	796 40	1592 80	11	9	10	7	14	26	4	6	2	15	5	2	11	1120	3415	986 44
Halton	358 29	358 29	716 58	4	6	5	6	9	9	5	8	2	14	5	13	59	486	805	214 29
Wentworth	396 90	396 90	793 80	3	3	4	3	3	7	2	2	....	4	6	7	52	379	1513	519 35
Brant	256 05	256 05	512 10	2	2	5	5	3	7	1	.....	2	15	4	3	11	19	855	320 05
Lincoln	255 81	255 81	511 62	8	4	6	5	5	8	1	.....	.....	6	6	.....	5	147	1027	286 52
Welland	307 23	307 23	614 46	8	11	10	7	11	5	5	10	11	7	3	1	11	69	1387	339 73
Norfolk	307 85	307 85	615 70	5	7	6	5	7	7	3	6	3	9	3	.....	11	69	1387	339 73
Haldimand	140 15	140 15	280 30	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	4	2	.....	3	69	1387	339 73

Haldimand	365	88½	531	77	2	4	1	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	....	2	7	99	1156	402	42	336	73
Norfolk	340	95	681	90	3	9	7	6	7	8	6	....	7	1	....	4	4	8	80	1402	396	90	396	90
Oxford	571	42	1142	84	6	7	6	6	9	6	9	....	16	4	....	3	....	3	346	2587	894	00	894	00
Waterloo	294	42	588	84	3	7	2	3	6	8	3	3	17	7	4	2	....	26	707	2303	612	10	289	94
Wellington	638	67	1277	34	6	15	10	13	13	19	13	11	39	7	2	2	....	21	511	2303	711	08	711	08
Grey	701	22	1402	44	6	14	10	9	9	14	8	4	34	8	2	9	....	25	1526	2738	758	05	758	05
Perth	637	74½	1275	49	7	18	13	13	14	18	6	10	18	6	2	2	....	18	773	3592	965	73	965	73
Huron	790	49½	1580	99	7	13	11	9	8	22	10	10	40	9	3	3	....	26	472	3858	527	81	2331	81
Bruce	575	45	1150	90	13	20	13	15	19	17	8	14	21	8	8	1	....	9	614	2331	1197	68	527	68
Middlesex	810	99	1621	98	6	9	6	5	7	12	6	4	12	2	2	2	....	18	350	3808	172	00	1197	68
Elgin	239	45	478	90	4	6	6	7	8	5	6	4	10	2	2	2	....	6	100	616	305	99	172	00
Kent	437	99½	875	99	11	16	15	13	21	18	10	14	19	3	2	1	....	9	541	1022	767	80	305	99
Lambton	484	90	969	80	....	5	4	....	4	5	6	6	9	3	....	....	....	8	448	2240	609	163	81	767	80
Essex	205	78	411	56	8	6	5	5	7	7	2	8	11	1	....	1	....	4	208	609	163	81	205	78
Districts	151	24	302	48	6	....	....	....	3	6	....	2	6	....	....	....	....	9	496	360	110	76	151	24
Cities	2981	52½	5963	05	19	27	16	18	18	17	17	10	21	86	7	82	625	576	3296	2347	23			
Towns	2046	71½	4093	43	21	23	16	15	25	31	8	5	7	60	13	70	841	1079	4766	1931	47			
Total 1876	21642	41½	43284	83	318	396	301	280	376	461	214	207	116	705	178	965	2694	19798	66983	22935	35			
Total 1875	23057	29	46114	58	333	426	332	306	387	526	232	208	128	752	219	174	2547	21048	72810	25165	97			
Increase	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91	177	....	....	....			
Decrease	1414	87½	2829	75	15	30	31	26	11	65	18	1	12	47	41	....	....	1250	5827	2230	62			

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF MAPS, APPARATUS, AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, FROM 1855 TO 1876, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	Moneys.			Maps of										Apparatus.			Object Lessons.	Prize Books.
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Appropriation.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain & Ireland	Single Hemispheres.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts & Maps.	Globes.	Sets of Apparatus.	Pieces.	Historical and other Lessons in Sheets.	No. of Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.															
From 1855 to 1875 inclusive ...	249516 88½	249516 88½	499033 77	4075	5901	4717	4329	5141	6247	4788	3861	3375	8607	3004	875	24282	273510	839455
1876	21642 41½	21642 41½	43284 83	318	396	301	280	376	461	214	207	116	765	178	265	2694	19798	66983
Grand Total from 1855 to 1876..	271159 30	271159 30	542318 60	4393	6297	5018	4609	5517	6708	5002	4068	3491	9312	3182	1140	26975	293308	906438

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

TABLE showing the value of articles sent out from the Education Depository during the years 1851 to 1876 inclusive.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of library, prize and school books, maps and apparatus despatched.
	Public school library books.	Maps, apparatus and prize books.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1851	.....	.....	1414 00	1414 00
1852	.....	.....	2981 00	2981 00
1853	.....	.....	4233 00	4233 00
1854	51376 00	.....	5514 00	56890 00
1855	9947 00	4655 00	4389 00	18991 00
1856	7205 00	9320 00	5726 00	22251 00
1857	16200 00	18118 00	6452 00	40770 00
1858	3982 00	11810 00	6972 00.	22764 00
1859	5805 00	11905 00	6679 00	24389 00
1860	5289 00	16832 00	5416 00	27537 00
1861	4084 00	16251 00	4894 00	25229 00
1862	3273 00	16194 00	4844 00	24311 00
1863	4022 00	15887 00	3461 00	23370 00
1864	1931 00	17260 00	4454 00	23645 90
1865	2400 00	20224 00	3818 00	26442 00
1866	4375 00	27114 00	4172 00	35661 00
1867	3404 00	28270 00	7419 00	39093 00
1868	4420 00	25923 00	4793 00	35136 00
1869	4655 00	24175 00	5678 00	34808 00
1870	3396 00	28810 00	6175 00	38381 00
1871	3300 00	30076 00	8138 00	41514 00
1872	4421 00	42265 00	10481 00	57167 00
1873	3834 00	42902 00	7010 00	53746 00
1874	5337 00	44631 00	8547 00	58515 00
1875	5610 00	46114 00	10445 00	62169 00
1876	5434 00	43284 00	12116 00	60834 00

BOOKS IMPORTED INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEARS.	Value of books entered at ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of books entered at ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1850	101880 00	141700 00	243580 00	84 00
1851	120700 00	171732 00	292432 00	3296 00
1852	141176 00	159268 00	300444 00	1288 00
1853	158700 00	254280 00	412980 00	22764 00
1854	171452 00	307808 00	479260 00	44060 00
1855	194356 00	338792 00	533148 00	25624 00
1856	208636 00	427992 00	636628 00	10208 00
1857	224100 00	309172 00	533272 00	16028 00
1858	171255 00	191942 00	363197 00	10692 00
1859	139057 00	184304 00	323361 00	5308 00
1860	155604 00	252504 00	408108 00	8846 00
1861	185612 00	344621 00	530233 00	7782 00
1862	183087 00	249234 00	433221 00	7800 00
1863	184652 00	276673 00	461325 00	4085 00
1858	93308 00	127233 00	220541 00	4668 00
½ of 1864	189386 00	200304 00	389690 00	9522 00
1864–5	222559 00	247749 00	470308 00	14749 00
1865–6	233837 00	273615 00	507452 00	20743 00
1866–7	224582 00	254048 00	478630 00	12374 00
1867–8	278914 00	373758 00	652672 00	11874 00
1868–9	220371 00	351171 00	571542 00	13019 00
1869–70	146435 00	411518 00	557953 00	13078 00
1870–1	212644 00	477581 00	690225 00	20315 00
1871–2	221978 00	540143 00	762121 00	16597 00
1872–3	246926 00	530434 00	777360 00	16789 00
1873–4	246828 00	579970 00	826798 00	22970 00
1874–5	210196 00	489777 00	699973 00	17895 00
1875–6				

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
11	Thomas J. Graffe	69	18	108 00	104 00
13	James Benton	80	25	150 00	146 00
19	Peter Stewart	93	22	132 00	128 00
42	W. R. Thornhill	78	22	132 00	128 00
47	John Nowlan	85	24	144 00	140 00
49	George Reynolds	81	28 4/12	171 00	167 00
55	John Donald	77	20 4/12	123 00	119 00
56	Angus McDonell	81	33 4/12	201 00	197 00
57	James Forde	74	18	108 00	104 00
60	Gideon Gibson	91	19	114 00	110 00
63	Donald McDougall	76	14	84 00	80 00
71	Thomas White	86	23 4/12	142 00	138 50
72	Rev. Joshua Webster	82	22	132 00	128 00
73	Norman McLeod	84	16	96 00	92 00
78	William Foster	76	22	132 00	128 00
79	William Glasford	66	18 4/12	111 00	107 00
82	John Vert	66	21 4/12	129 00	125 00
83	William Benson	79	23	138 00	134 00
84	William Kearns	84	25	150 00	146 00
86	James Leys	84	17	102 00	98 00
87	John Healy	87	26	156 00	152 00
88	Hector McRae	80	20	120 00	116 00
92	Emily Cozens	71	27	162 00	158 00
93	William Dermott	78	13	78 00	74 00
96	Walter Hick	88	25	150 00	146 00
107	Daniel Wing	73	26	156 00	152 00
114	Alexander Jenkins	82	18	108 00	104 00
115	Isabella Kennedy	74	22	132 00	128 00
120	William Corry	86	17	102 00	98 00
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	84	23	138 00	134 00
126	James Kehoe	76	19	114 00	110 00
128	James McQueen	69	22 4/12	135 00	131 00
129	John Miskelly	78	12 4/12	75 00	71 00
132	Nicholas Fagan	82	13	78 00	74 00
135	Andrew Power	58	17	102 00	98 00
137	Catherine Snyder	67	18	108 00	104 00
139	John Tucker	83	21	126 00	122 00
140	John Brown	78	26	156 00	152 00
141	John Monaghan	72	15	90 00	86 00
142	Richard Youmans	72	20	120 00	116 00
144	William Ferguson	76	24	144 00	140 00
149	Daniel S. Sheehan	92	20	120 00	116 00
155	Alexander Middleton	77	20	120 00	116 00
157	Jeremiah O'Leary	76	28	168 00	164 00
159	Archibald McCormick	79	16	96 00	92 00
161	Thomas Baldwin	78	13	78 00	74 00
162	James Bodfish	73	20	120 00	116 00
165	E. Redmond	76	32 4/12	195 00	191 00
166	William Hildyard	70	19	114 00	110 00
169	Mary Richards	81	33	198 00	194 00
170	W. B. P. Williams	72	9	54 00	50 00
171	Julius Ansley	72	18	108 00	104 00
173	Thomas Buchanan	71	20	120 00	116 00
174	Matthew M. Hutchins	69	22	132 00	128 00

The pensioners are subject to a deduction, before payment, of $4 for annual subscription, required by law.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.– *Con.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
178	Helen McLaren	67	21	126 00	122 00
179	Ralph McCallum	67	23	138 00	134 00
184	John Dods	71	21	126 00	122 00
186	P. G. Mulhern	76	30	174 00	170 00
188	Thomas Sanders	84	30	180 00	176 00
190	George Weston	78	22½	135 00	131 00
193	Robert Hamilton	83	16	96 00	92 00
196	Joseph D. Thomson	67	14	84 00	80 00
198	Henry Bartley	69	23	138 00	134 00
200	Melinda Clarke	66	15⅔	93 00	89 00
201	James Brown	71	27⅓	165 00	161 00
202	Daniel Callaghan	79	30	180 00	176 00
206	James Robinson	61	18	108 00	104 00
207	John Tyndall	72	21	126 00	122 00
208	William Bell	75	11	66 00	62 00
209	William Brown	63	13	78 00	74 00
210	James Armstrong	63	25	150 00	146 00
211	Caroline F. Mozier	67	27	162 00	158 00
212	Eliza Barber	58	18½	111 00	107 00
214	James McFarlane	70	27	162 00	158 00
215	James McKay	66	33	198 00	194 00
216	J. C. Van Every	73	20	120 00	116 00
217	Benjamin Woods	76	29	174 00	170 00
218	John Younghusband	81	33⅔	201 00	197 00
219	William Irvine	78	36	216 00	212 00
221	Richard Campbell	76	31	186 00	182 00
222	James Mahon	66	20	120 00	116 00
224	Duncan Calder	78	25	150 00	146 00
228	John Douglass	81	22	132 00	128 00
229	Daniel McGill	71	30	180 00	253 32
230	John Lenaten	81	12	72 00	68 00
231	Anna McKay	73	18	108 00	104 00
234	Robert Jordan	81	28	168 00	164 00
235	David Kee	61	17	102 00	98 00
237	Thomas Dorothey	65	34	204 00	200 00
238	Thomas Whitfield	67	32½	195 00	191 00
246	John Robinson	75	17	102 00	98 00
241	Archibald C. Boyd	51	19½	117 00	113 00
242	James Briggs	65	37	222 00	218 00
244	Adam Gillespie	78	24	144 00	140 00
245	John Graydon	72	30	180 00	176 00
246	Charles Judge	66	17	102 00	98 00
247	John Ross	66	22	132 00	128 00
248	John Roberts	75	16	96 00	92 00
251	Mary Crawford	56	15	90 00	86 00
252	William Lewis	59	22½	135 00	131 00
253	John Russell	71	30	180 00	176 00
254	George Wilson	77	20	120 00	116 00
255	W. T. McGrane	83	33¾	201 00	197 00
258	Benjamin Meeds	67	23½	141 00	137 00
259	J. A. G. Williamson	57	17	102 00	98 00
261	Thomas Howatson	77	10	60 00	56 00
262	Thomas McNeillie	79	16½	99 00	95 00
263	Alexander MacLeod	72	48	288 00	284 00
264	William Moore	56	23	138 00	134
265	Thomas C. Smyth	73	15	90 00	86 00
266	George Wilken	68	25	150 00	146 00
267	Michael Gallagher	56	29	174 00	170 00

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.—*Con.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
268	Robert Futhey	70	32	192 00	188 00
269	John McNaughton	57	29	174 00	170 00
270	Alexander McIntyre	57	24	144 00	140 00
271	Frederick Rimmington	44	12	72 00	68 00
272	Hugh Duff	63	23	138 00	134 00
273	James W. McBain	43	20	120 00	116 00
274	John Quin	55	31	186 00	182 00
275	Adam Robinson	70	16½	99 00	95 00
276	Mary Blount Thorn	53	14	84 00	80 00
278	William Trenholm	59	23	138 00	134 00
279	John Ferguson	45	16	96 00	92 00
280	Patrick Jordan	57	25	150 00	137 00
282	Ephraim Rosevear	42	22	132 00	128 00
283	Adam Scott	71	21½	129 00	125 00
284	James Banks	70	16	96 00	92 00
285	Matthew D. Canfield	66	29½	177 00	173 00
286	Richard Coe	48	12½	75 00	71 00
287	William Curry	46	16	96 00	92 00
288	John Jamieson	59	25	150 00	146 00
289	Mary Jane Haight	55	22	135 00	131 00
290	William Thorn	67	16	96 00	92 00
291	Edwin Bates	57	8	48 00	44 00
292	John Burke	64	22	132 00	128 00
293	Henry Buckland	50	18½	111 00	107 00
295	James Milner	62	32½	195 00	191 00
296	Patience S. Courtney	52	17	102 00	98 00
297	William Armstrong	65	45	270 00	266 00
298	Joseph D. Booth	51	21	126 00	122 00
299	Michael Brennan	66	16	96 00	92 00
300	Henry Beuglet	56	21	126 00	122 00
301	Patrick Donovan	64	28	168 00	164 00
302	John Fraser	75	16	96 00	92 00
303	John Isbister	75	15½	93 00	89 00
304	Barbara A. Irvine	42	22	132 00	128 00
305	Robert Marlin	62	26	156 00	152 00
306	Archibald McSween	64	20	120 00	116 00
307	Daniel McRae	68	24	144 00	140 00
308	Timothy J. Newman	60	23	155 00	151 00
309	Robert Power	55	23½	141 00	137 00
310	James Quin	72	18	108 00	104 00
311	James Scott	61	14	84 00	80 00
312	James Simpson	68	10	60 00	56 00
313	Thomas Chaplin	43	17	102 00	98 00
314	James Cooke	43	16	96 00	92 00
315	Frances Johnson	51	19	114 00	110 00
316	Robert Rooney	49	23	138 00	134 00
317	John Gibbs	62	18	108 00	104 00
318	Robert Kerr	64	28	168 00	164 00
320	Samuel J. Trew	54	24	144 00	140 00
322	John Chapman	35	10	60 00	56 00
323	William Clifford	26	3	18 00	14 00
324	James Elliott	52	22½	135 00	131 00
325	Rebecca A. Johnson	42	15	90 00	86 00
326	Luke D. Maxwell	59	24	144 00	140 00
327	Charles McLennan	50	17	102 00	98 00
328	Timothy McQueen	48	22	132 00	128 00
329	Francis Reynolds	48	14	84 00	80 00
330	Bernard Boyd	71	18	108 00	9 00

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.—*Con.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
332	Robert Dickson	58	18	108 00	104 00
333	Matthew Elder	86	28	168 00	164 00
334	William Gorman	52	26¼	159 00	155 00
335	John Lawson	70	44	264 00	260 00
336	Joseph Leighton	68	6½	39 00	35 00
337	George McGill	54	26	156 00	152 00
338	Luke Morris	63	19	114 00	110 00
339	Dawson Reid	54	13	78 00	74 00
340	Annie Russell	27	8	48 00	44 00
342	William Gilmer	72	10	60 00	56 00
344	Elizabeth Greerson	66	27	162 00	136 00
345	Levi T. Hyde	40	17	116 00	112 00
346	Michael McAuliffe	66	23	138 00	134 00
348	Jacob Tyndall	72	20	120 00	116 00
349	Charles F. Russell	41	19	114 00	110 00
350	Robert H. Wickham	61	23	138 00	134 00
351	William Watson	58	24	147 50	143 50
352	William Bradley	70	28	168 00	164 00
353	John Bruce	68	27	162 00	158 00
354	Benjamin Burkholder	62	28	171 00	167 00
355	Asahel B. Clark	40	17	117 50	113 50
356	James C. Clark	55	26	156 00	152 00
358	Robert Graham	66	25	150 00	146 00
359	Henry Greer	69	26	156 00	152 00
360	James Irvine	72	31	186 00	182 00
361	W. T. Janson	60	28½	171 00	167 00
362	John S. Kingston	64	8½	51 00	95 50
363	A. B. C. McConnell	65	9	54 00	50 00
364	John McMahon	38	17	102 00	98 00
366	William J. Ridley	60	20	120 00	116 00
367	Samson Roberts	52	28	185 00	181 00
368	William R. Rodway	65	16	96 00	92 00
369	Edward Rothwell	67	40	240 00	236 00
370	Solomon P. Smith	62	35	210 00	206 00
371	James Spence	70	17½	103 50	99 50
372	Daniel Sullivan	49	22½	135 00	131 00
373	Alexander Best	53	15	90 00	86 00
374	Nathan Bicknell	53	13¼	81 00	20 00
375	Alexander Canning	51	14	84 00	80 00
376	Jane S. Chadwick	48	18½	111 00	107 00
377	Margaret Cozens	66	15	90 00	86 00
378	William Earngey	56	16	96 00	92 00
379	James Hodgson	65	18	126 00	122 00
380	William Johnston	74	18	108 00	104 00
381	James Joyce	71	13	78 00	74 00
382	Elizabeth Murray	59	24	161 00	167 00
383	John McAdam	56	30	180 00	176 00
384	John McIntyre	64	14	84 00	80 00
385	John Ovens	61	23	138 00	134 00
386	John Paul	74	14	84 00	80 00
387	John Beaton	65	19	114 00	112 50
388	James Devlin	47	25	150 00	126 00
389	John B. Diamond	46	12	72 00	33 00
390	Henry Dugdale	56	25	150 00	150 00
391	John Fraser	69	24	144 00	124 00
392	W. A. Gordon	50	18	112 00	105 50

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.—*Con.*

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension.	Amount of Cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
393	James B. Hilton	64	30	180 00	136 00
394	Joseph Hugill	66	26	156 00	116 00
395	James Kelley	49	28	171 50	143 50
396	Allan Kennedy	75	14	84 00	11 00
397	John Mitchell	45	19	130 00	122 00
398	Wm. D. O'Mara	94	7	42 00	10 00
399	Alex. Rodgers	53	27	162 00	122 00
400	J. G. Bothwell	66	36	216 00	58 00
401	William Russell	53	22¼	135 00	131 00
402	William Spotton	71	37	222 00	156 00
403	E. G. Woodward	46	19	114 00	90 00
404	John Bremner	59	22	132 00	134 00
405	Anthony Elmlinger	64	24½	147 00	41 00
406	Christianna Hayes	32	12	72 00	68 00
407	Patrick J. Moran	53	12½	75 00	79 75
408	John G. McGregor	76	18	126 00	122 00
409	Andrew McKenzie	66	10	60 00	32 00
410	James Scott	65	24	144 00	125 00
411	Adam S. Stephen	61	33	198 00	148 00
412	Matthew Wellhauser	62	21	126 00	23 00
413	Huldah L. Whitcomb	51	24	160 00	144 00
414	John Blackley	70	29	174 00	86 00
415	John Conn	52	25½	76 50	62 50
416	Arthur Hollis	66	11	66 00	62 00
417	Duncan C. Herne	70	27	81 00	59 00
418	Thomas E. Jackson	43	13	78 00	74 00
419	William Kerr	54	27	162 00	114 00
420	James Leonard	64	11	66 00	62 00
421	James Moriarty	61	27	183 00	155 00
422	William McKerrow	67	18	108 00	22 00
423	Adam Simpson	70	13½	81 00	23 00
424	Jno. A. B. Thomson	53	24½	168 00	152 00
425	Wm. Davidson	60	14½	87 00	43 00
426	Alex. Kennedy	61	30	180 00	120 00
429	Alex. Weldon	70	20	120 00	60 00
431	James De Cantillon	50	20½	159 00	129 00
432	Wm. Davidson	69	16½	99 00	53 00
433	Thos. W. Garland	56	28	168 00	122 00
434	Elizabeth Hopkins	60	24½	75 75	61 75
435	J. W. Poole	53	24½	73 50	35 50
436	James C. Stewart	60	20	120 00	118 00
					31768 82

In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

During 1876, $1252.83 were returned to subscribers withdrawing from the Fund.

The amount paid to new pensioners for the first year is affected by the amount of arrears of subscriptions they have respectively paid in.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS APPLIED.			
Glengarry	21	Halton	3
Stormont	15	Wentworth	10
Dundas	13	Brant	3
Prescott	6	Lincoln	10
Carleton	21	Welland	7
Grenville	16	Haldimand	2
Leeds	24	Norfolk	6
Lanark	27	Oxford	5
Renfrew	4	Waterloo	4
Frontenac	14	Wellington	18
Lennox and Addington	11	Grey	10
Prince Edward	7	Perth	8
Hastings	11	Huron	12
Northumberland	15	Bruce	6
Durham	6	Middlesex	14
Peterborough	13	Elgin	6
Victoria	9	Kent	7
Ontario	9	Lambton	1
York	22	Essex	6
Peel	14	Manitoba	2
Simcoe	18		
Total	436		

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	
Church of England	125
Presbyterian	116
Methodist	75
Roman Catholic	70
Baptist	16
Congregationalist	14
"Protestant"	3
Universalist	2
Society of Friends	2
Christian Disciple	1
Second Advent	1
United Brethren	1
Not given	10
Total	436

NATIVES OF	
Dominion of Canada	54
Ireland	198
Scotland	104
England	58
Other British Colonies	4
France	1
United States	15
Wurtemburg	1
Switzerland	1
Total	436

Of the 436 Teachers admitted to the Fund, 170 either died during or before 1876, were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund.

Of the remaining 266, the average length of service as Public School Teachers in Ontario, was 22 years.

The average age of the Pensioners was 63 years.

Of the 436 Teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 408 males and 28 females.

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Public Schools.			High Schools.			Other Institutions.			Grand Total.		
	Number of Public Schools.	Number of Public School Pupils.	Amount expended for Public School purposes.	Number of High School Pupils.	Amount expended for High School purposes.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Number of their Pupils.	Amounts received by other Educational Institutions.	Total number of Educational Institutions.	Total number of pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Educational purposes.	Total amount available for Educational purposes.
			$ cts.		$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	73	5145	17915 16	73	2813 70	3	34	68 00	78	5252	20296 86	22793 27
Stormont	78	5481	23423 31	43	1907 42	4	65	450 00	83	5589	25840 73	28071 38
Dundas	89	5812	23132 37	88	3251 32	3	95	300 00	94	5995	26683 69	30311 17
Prescott	65	3715	15611 42	116	2124 46	2	26	220 00	69	3857	15955 88	18479 90
Russell	59	3889	17345 78						59	3889	17345 78	18893 47
Carleton	125	9483	49604 13			3	57	330 00	128	9540	49923 13	55486 69
Grenville	84	6507	41852 47	123	2840 87	1	20	180 00	87	6650	44883 34	49713 37
Leeds	158	10549	62443 11	178	5301 67	6	85	1000 00	167	10812	68744 78	75560 93
Lanark	124	9100	53178 57	370	12209 72	2	25	250 00	131	9495	74078 29	83342 75
Renfrew	119	8284	50698 71	126	6928 91				123	8330	57627 62	65511 74
Frontenac	132	7513	42318 19	53	1651 75	1	10	10 00	134	7576	43979 94	48748 03
Lennox and Addington	115	7680	40654 37	173	4720 10	4	59	470 00	121	7912	45844 47	50146 66
Prince Edward	85	5689	32241 14	65	1496 96				86	5754	40738 10	46808 68
Hastings	163	13491	74335 63	215	5787 42	7	94	1140 00	173	13800	81330 05	89117 64
Northumberland	109	10627	61200 56	292	10304 71	7	263	6660 00	120	11122	78165 27	86894 21
Durham	103	10576	64134 59	246	7208 07	11	187	1695 00	117	11006	73097 36	78217 50
Peterborough	84	7553	46698 00	246	7758 53	3	60	500 00	89	7859	54456 53	60058 17
Victoria	141	10773	68274 23	159	5857 69	1	8	100 00	145	10940	74231 92	82631 04
Haliburton	30	984	6664 90						30	984	6664 90	8896 49
Ontario	121	14060	88240 61	479	9566 64	1	136	1400 00	120	14714	99207 25	106400 34
York	161	17990	100658 44	259	11546 69	13	167	500 00	178	18116	112705 13	127229 07
Peel	80	7654	49123 18	97	2880 88	5	73	572 00	87	7804	52576 06	58705 36
Simcoe	223	21891	114759 76	231	9518 66	12	213	1521 00	238	22295	125569 42	139485 31
Muskoka	24	1479	9884 40	4	236 14	1	14	100 00	26	1693	10220 54	11358 94
Grey	225	21432	129114 00	302	12436 14	4	86	1000 00	229	21818	142550 14	158389 04
Bruce	197	19212	119119 40	284	6261 13	4	106	1000 00	201	19318	126380 53	140422 81

Lincoln	73	6140	38049 45	4	207	5425 41	3	105	618 00	85	6305	44059 86	3180 12	35236 58	
Welland	97	8052	46318 60	4	220	5761 13	4	299	15897 00	105	8571	67976 73	12545 01	80521 74	
Haldimand	85	7258	35827 84	3	139	3499 82	7	94	250 00	95	7491	39577 66	5764 52	45342 18	
Norfolk	102	10133	54148 49	3	122	3985 56	6	85	160 00	111	10340	58294 05	8754 79	67048 84	
Oxford	122	13725	85600 35	2	105	4337 95	9	333	10500 00	133	14163	100438 30	10989 33	111427 63	
Waterloo	96	11637	81442 01	2	326	30148 76	11	345	2010 00	109	12308	113600 77	15453 08	129053 85	
Wellington	206	20455	122125 08	4	256	7523 83	14	202	2516 00	224	20913	132164 91	13047 89	145212 80	
Grey	224	21151	96637 17	1	187	2100 00	8	142	1188 00	233	21480	99925 17	21187 78	121112 95	
Perth	123	15726	92577 42	4	357	15754 33	8	162	365 00	135	16245	108696 75	12790 20	121486 95	
Huron	189	23232	121634 51	2	185	4796 84	10	165	1030 00	201	23582	127461 35	12137 52	139598 87	
Brnce	176	18550	112024 77	2	160	5784 24	9	180	1250 00	187	18890	119059 01	11763 45	130822 46	
Middlesex	206	19673	113804 50	3	194	5408 10	9	251	1864 00	218	20118	121076 60	10397 45	131474 05	
Elgin	112	10874	57806 79	3	272	5726 84	4	246	844 00	119	11392	64377 63	6025 05	70402 68	
Kent	119	13705	88470 48	1	48	1974 10	6	85	700 00	126	13838	91144 58	15434 07	106578 65	
Lambton	149	13381	71283 05	1	111	1930 87	5	66	500 00	155	13552	73713 92	10571 64	84285 56	
Essex	107	10233	64906 93	1	49	1700 04	6	144	1624 00	114	10426	68230 97	4534 82	72765 79	
Districts	22	1892	13927 07							22	1892	13927 07	1432 95	15360 02	
Hamilton	19	6897	50755 18	1	503	15110 39	16	880	65000 00	36	8200	130865 57	745 08	131610 65	
Kingston	11	3269	15229 42	1	95	8694 97	8	650	51900 00	20	4014	75824 39	3023 30	78847 69	
London	13	5053	21261 59	1	220	4926 19	10	645	42500 00	24	5918	68757 78	10226 35	78984 13	
Ottawa	7	5378	45646 87	1	173	9708 79	12	726	20031 00	20	6277	75386 66	33534 61	108921 27	
St. Catharines	11	2593	18455 40	1	226	8280 72	4	80	2000 00	16	2899	28736 12	973 20	29709 32	
Toronto	32	13159	139296 00	1	282	11413 75	31	2775	126000 00	64	16216	276709 75	26569 93	303279 68	
Normal and Model Schools							4	900	40744 35	4	900	40744 35		40744 35	
Public School Inspection and County Examinations			60618 44									60618 44		60618 44	
High School Inspection						8565 12						8565 12		8565 12	
Superannuated Teachers			31768 82									31768 82		31768 82	
Other Institutions									448 64			448 64		448 64	
Grand Total 1876	5042	490537	3098843 47	104	8541	313513 73	321	11662	426143 99	5467	510740	3838501 19	403382 62	4241883 81	
" " 1875	4834	474241	3076929 92	108	8342	338268 97	316	11482	408783 14	5258	494065	3823982 03	388378 30	4212360 33	
Increase	208	16296	21913 55		199		5	180	17360 85	209	16675	14519 16	15004 32	29523 48	
Decrease				4		24755 24									

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, High, Public, Normal, and Model Schools, from the year 1842 to 1876 inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
1	Population of Ontario	486055						
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	141143		183539	202913	204580	230975	241102
3	Colleges in operation	5		5	5	5	6	6
4	County High Schools	25		25	31	32	32	33
5	Academies and Private Schools reported	44		60	65	80	96	117
6	Normal and Model Schools for Ontario						2	2
7	Total Public Schools in operation as reported	1721		2610	2736	2589	2727	2800
8	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools							
9	Free Schools reported in operation (included in No. 7, above)	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
10	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Ontario	1795		2700	2837	2706	2863	2958
11	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	700	740
12	Total Pupils attending County High Schools	"		"	"	"	1000	1115
13	Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools	"		"	"	"	1831	2345
14	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	"		"	"	"		256
15	Total Pupils attending the Public Schools of Ontario	65978		96756	110002	101912	124829	130739
16	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools							
17	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, High, Private, Normal, Model, and Public Schools	65978		96756	110002	101912	128360	135195
18	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers in Ontario	$166000		$206856	$286056	$271624	$310396	$344276
19	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c	No Reports.		No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.	No Reports.
20	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repair of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus	"		"	"	"	"	"
21	Total amount paid for High School Masters' Salaries	"		"	"	"	"	"
22	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School Houses	"		"	"	"	"	"
23	Amount received for other Educational Institutions, &c	"		"	"	"	"	"
24	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario	"		"	"	"	"	"
25	Total Public School Teachers in Ontario				2860	2925	3028	3177
26	Total Male do do						2365	2507
27	Total Female do do						663	670
28	Average number of months each Public School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays			$7\frac{3}{4}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9

No Reports for this year were received in consequence of a change in the School Law.

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &c.

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &c.

No.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
1			950351										1396091
2	253364	259258	258607	262755	268957	277922	297623	311316	324888	360578	362085	373589	684980
3	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	13
4	39	57	54	60	64	64	65	61	72	75	81	88	86
5	157	224	175	181	186	206	307	267	276	301	321	305	337
6	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
7	2871	3059	2985	2992	3093	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772	3848	3854	3910
8			16	18	32	44	41	81	100	94	105	115	109
9	No Reports.	252	855	901	1052	1117	1211	1263	1707	1936	2315	2602	2903
10	3076	3349	3239	3262	3386	3526	3710	3815	4094	4258	4372	4379	4459
11	773	684	632	751	756	806	1100	1335	1335	1335	1373	1379	1373
12	1120	2070	2191	2343	3221	4287	2726	3386	4073	4459	4381	4546	4765
13	3648	4663	4557	5684	4440	5473	7584	6220	6523	6372	6182	6408	7361
14	400	370	356	645	735	622	743	722	746	777	718	700	700
15	138467	151891	168159	179587	194736	204168	222079	243935	262673	383692	288598	301104	316287
16							4885	7210	9964	9991	12994	14708	13631
17	144106	159678	175895	189010	203888	215356	240917	262858	285314	306626	314246	328839	344117
18	$353912	$358716	$391308	$428948	$489764	$578868	$680108	$779680	$860232	$777616	$859325	$895591	$918113
19	No Reports.	$56756	$77336	$100366	$128072	$175472	$219194	$294428	$351926	$265519	$250721	$264183	$273305
20	"	$410472	$468644	$523314	$617836	$754340	$898272	$1078108	$1212158	$1043135	$1110046	$1159774	$1191418
21	"	No Reports.	Included in other Educational Institutions.				$46255	$47659	$47552	$52940	$61564	$642005	$71034
22	"	"					$5711	$8311	$10708	$2868	$7930	$6037	$4234
23	"	"	$131336	$147956	$150104	$174016	$204754	$192014	$214849	$229979	$2120042	$218632	$209421
24	"	"	$509980	$677270	$767940	$928356	$1155992	$1326092	$1495667	$1318922	$1389582	$1448448	$1476107
25	3209	3476	3277	3388	3539	3539	3565	3689	4083	4202	4235	4281	4336
26	2505	2697	2551	2541	2601	2508	2568	2622	2787	2965	3115	3100	3031
27	704	779	726	847	938	1031	997	1067	1296	1238	1120	1181	1305
28	9 1/20	9 1/17	9⅛	9⅕	9⅓	9⅜	9⅜	10	10	10⅓	10½	10½	10¾

TABLE Q.—A general Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &c.

No.	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1620851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	403302	412367	424565	426757	431815	447726	464315	470400	483966	489615	495756	504869	511603	501083	502250
3	13	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
4	91	95	35	104	104	102	101	101	101	102	104	108	108	108	104
5	342	340	257	260	298	312	282	279	284	285	258	265	280	297	297
6	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
7	3995	4013	4077	4151	4222	4261	4318	4359	4403	4438	4490	4562	4592	4678	4875
8	109	120	147	152	157	161	102	165	163	160	171	170	166	156	167
9	3111	3228	3459	3595	3741	3838	3986	4134	4244	*	*	*	*	*	*
10	4554	4587	4595	4686	4800	4855	4882	4923	4970	5004	5042	5124	5165	5258	5467
11	1373	1820	1820	1820	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700
12	4982	5352	5589	5754	5179	5696	5649	6608	7351	7490	7968	8437	7874	8342	8541
13	6784	6653	5718	5965	6462	6743	6655	6392	6562	6511	6670	7758	8443	7982	7982
14	700	700	700	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	900
15	329033	344949	354330	365552	372320	382719	399305	411746	421866	425126	433256	458911	441261	451568	465243
16	14700	15859	17365	18101	18575	18924	20594	20684	20652	21200	21406	22073	22786	22673	25294
17	357572	375333	385522	397992	405266	416812	434933	448160	459161	463057	472800	480679	483861	494065	510740
18	$959776	$987555	$996956	$1041052	$1066880	$1093516	$1146543	$1175166	$1222681	$1191476	$1371594	$1520123	$1647750	$1758100	$1838321
19	$272217	$266892	$288362	$314827	$320353	$379672	$4418?1	$449730	$489380	$611818	$835770	$1084403	$1217582	$1234980	$1168135
20	$1231993	$1251447	$1285318	$1355879	$1387233	$1473188	$1588434	$1624896	$1712061	$1803294	$2207364	$2604526	$2865332	$2993080	$3006456
21	$73211	$76121	$75854	$81562	$87055	$94820	$95848	$97009	$105153	$113862	$141812	$165358	$179946	$184752	$1959?6
22	$7502	$3470	$6139	$5251	$17653	$19190	$10267	$7378	$20390	$24164	$31360	$32939	$63684	$76586	$46216
23	$222534	$287768	$269668	$274514	$328065	$332825	$332650	$330500	$336107	$356374	$439690	$455302	$478989	$569564	$589923
24	$1535240	$1621806	$1636979	$1717206	$1820006	$1920023	$2027199	$2059783	$2173711	$2297694	$2820226	$3258125	$3587951	$3823982	$3838501
25	4486	4504	4625	4721	4789	4890	4996	5054	5165	5306	5476	5642	5736	6018	6185
26	3115	3094	3011	2930	2925	2849	2777	2775	2753	2641	2626	2581	2601	2645	2780
27	1291	1410	1614	1791	1864	2041	2219	2279	2412	2665	2850	3061	3135	3373	3405
28	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{10}$	$11\frac{1}{10}$	$11\frac{1}{10}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—Balances due but not collected, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total (24) the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of $4,241,883 for Educational purposes during 1876, and for 1875, $4,212,360, the increase in 1876 being $29,523.

NOTE.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning, from the Public School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding the latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions—Primary, Intermediate, and Superior.

* The Public Schools are now all free by law.

PART III

APPENDICES.

1876.

APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL,

HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

APPENDIX A.

EPORT AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1876, BY THE INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

on. A. Crooks,
Minister of Education.

SIR.—Having already placed in your hands detailed reports of our visits of inspection uring 1876, we have now the honour to submit some observations respecting the High chools of a more general character

The number of Collegiate Institutes remains as before, namely, eight. The number of her High Schools is ninety-seven. A High School has been established at Orillia, with od prospects of efficiency and success. The Schools at Oakwood and Port Rowan, which d been previously reported as in a moribund condition, have, we are glad to say, exhibited arked symptoms of vitality. New school-houses have been erected, the salaries of the mas- rs have been raised, and the character of the work now being done in these Schools en- urages the hope that they will be centres of knowledge and culture to their respective ighbourhoods. The School at Alexandria, which had been closed for some time, has been -opened; it is not, however, properly equipped, nor is there any assistant teacher. No good ason seems to exist why this School should not be put in a position fully to carry out the rescribed programme. Of the other High Schools, Campbellford, Dunnville, and Streets- lle stand alone in employing no assistant. Streetsville, however, is erecting a new School- ouse, and is understood to have decided, when it is finished, to comply with the law in this spect. Dunnville has, so far, been unsuccessful in obtaining a supply of pupils from its ublic School, and the prospects are that, unless this feeder be placed in an efficient state, e High School will, ere long, perish of atrophy. The people of Campbellford have ex- nded a considerable amount of late upon their School buildings, and the Board are, there- re, anxious to try the experiment of the one-teacher plan in the High School a little longer. he results of the trial, so far, are not encouraging; the interests of this important district

demand a thoroughly equipped High School at its *chef-lieu*, and the increased outlay would be abundantly justified by the improved educational facilities which would be afforded.

New School-houses have been built, or are now in course of erection, at Alexandria, Almonte, Arnprior, Aylmer, Brampton, Clinton, Cornwall, Hawkesbury, Kingston, Listowel, London, Newmarket, Oakwood, Omemee, Perth, Port Rowan, Streetsville, and Thorold. Many of these structures are costly, elegant, and well-planned, and will be lasting monuments of the intelligence and public spirit of the communities that have reared them. We have to report that suitable accommodation needs to be provided at Barrie, Carleton Place, Colborne, Dunnville, Grimsby, Owen Sound, Picton, Stratford, and Wardsville. Stirling and Fonthill not having complied with the requirements of the law, are not entitled to any share of the Legislative grant.

The distinguishing feature of the year in the educational annals of the High Schools has been the putting into operation of the System of Payment by Results (approved by the Council of Public Instruction, 4th May, 1875), and of the Revised Programme and Intermediate Examination connected therewith. This solution of a vexed question of long standing which we ventured to recommend to the Council, has now had a year's trial, and we submit that, on the whole, the effect has been beneficial in a very marked degree, not only in distributing the Legislative apportionment in a more equitable manner as regards the merits of the several Schools, but in imparting a stimulus to higher education throughout the Province, and in making that education better suited to the wants of the general community. Alarm was expressed lest rural and feeble Schools should be extinguished; the effect has been exactly opposite. The local authorities in general have been induced to make greater exertions, their constituents have willingly co-operated with them in securing more efficient teachers and better buildings; and the High Schools of to-day are, as a rule, and not, as formerly, in exceptional cases, the objects of as much popular interest and concern as the Public Schools have for many years enjoyed. It was predicted that any attempt to establish uniform entrance examinations would deplete the High Schools. Here again the prophets have been at fault. The High School attendance shows a steady increase; and the answers of the candidates for admission have, for the most part, improved both in style and accuracy. Many of the smaller High Schools which previously stood low as training institutions, are now doing first-rate work, and are sending up pupils who can compete successfully for honours at examinations; while not a few of the larger ones are rapidly assuming the rank of Gymnasia which would be an honour to any country. The increasing number of honour matriculants at the University is a gratifying evidence of the work of the school; but we do not lay so much stress upon this class of distinctions as upon the fact that the *average work* of the School in the lower and middle classes is, on the whole, better than it has ever been. We invite your attention to the accompanying comparative view of the payments to High Schools in 1875 and 1876 (Add. No. 1.) and to the detailed statement of the apportionment, and of the heads under which the Legislative grant has been apportioned in the latter year (Add. No. 2.), viz.: Total average attendance, Upper School, Fixed Grant, Inspection, and Collegiate Institute Grant. Without attempting to give a full analysis of these tables, we submit that the following facts revealed by them are not unworthy of notice:—

a. The tendency to absorb a disproportionate share of the grant on the part of a few populous Schools, on the basis of mere numbers, has been checked.

b. The feebler Schools are not in a worse, but often in a better position, financially, than before.

c. There is gradually rising from the ranks of the feebler Schools, a vigorous and energetic family of *middle class* Schools, in which the programme is efficiently carried out by a staff of three or more teachers, each with his own department. Not a few of these expect, and apparently with good reason, to become, at no distant period, Collegiate Institutes.

d. There is a constantly increasing class of pupils who have passed the Intermediate Examination, otherwise called "Upper School" pupils. These remain at School after passing, to pursue the higher branches, and help to give tone and character as well as financial aid to their several Schools.

Some misapprehension has obtained amongst certain School Boards with regard to the allotment under the head of "Results of Inspection"; and some excellent head-masters whose work in the School-room would, taken alone, entitle the School to a much higher rank, have felt chagrin and disappointment at the smallness of this sum. It must not, however

forgotten that the building, its grounds and equipment, are not less essential facto in estimate than the teaching and discipline. Objections are sometimes heard as regards cost to Local Boards of conducting the Intermediate Examinations, and when the num- of successful candidates is very small, the net pecuniary gain to the School resulting from ir attendance is trifling. It might be well for trustees to make arrangements for didates, when it seems advisable, to attend the examination at some other School than ir own. The expense of such a joint examination would then be borne by several Boards, t would not be felt excessive.

The expense to the Province at large, attending the administration of the High School nch of the educational system under the present *régime*, has been animadverted upon, with ecial reference to the results of the intermediate examinations. We believe that the provement that education generally in the Province has received, mainly in consequence of se examinations, has been so great as amply to justify the additional expenditure. The ncipal desideratum now appears to be the utilizing of them, in some more direct and gible way, to the successful candidate. An important step in this direction has been taken the present year (1877), by accepting the intermediate as equivalent to a second class non- fessional certificate ; and we trust that steps may be taken to obtain from the authorities the incorporated professional Societies, and from the Universities, a recognition of the ermediate examination *pro tanto*, in their own matriculations.

The Reports of the sub-examiners for December, 1876 and June, 1877, are herewith sub- tted (Add. No. 3.)

A natural question no doubt often arises in the popular mind,—Is it a barren educa- n that you are giving in your High Schools? Is it one remote from the practice of t busy, working, every-day life which the bulk of the boys and girls of Ontario expect enter on when they leave school? Or is it, on the contrary, an education well adapted to fit m for their future career? In view of the universal interest felt in the subject, and the gener- s expenditure sanctioned by the Legislature, the municipalities, and the local school authori- s in behalf of the Provincial Schools, it is not unreasonable to expect that the youth of the mmunity shall receive in the superior schools the elements of a broad and liberal culture,—a iture based upon proper foundations, directed to proper objects, and well-adapted to promote life-work of self-education. An average pupil of say fifteen years of age, leaving the High hool with an intermediate certificate, should be able to read with intelligence and taste, and express his ideas in writing with clearness and precision, should have a taste for books and me knowledge of our literature, possess accurate and available attainments in elementary thematics, be an expert arithmetician, have correct notions of physical science, so as to be le to account for the common phenomena of the outer world, should be able to draw common jects with ease and correctness, and have a fair knowledge of general and physical geography, d of the history, government, and constitution of the British Empire and the Dominion. addition to this, he should have been trained not only to use aright the faculties of the nd, but also to have just views of his duties as a member of a Christian community. It is t unreasonable to have this expectation. The ideal here indicated cannot justly be said to ve been reached: in many cases it has not even been approached. Education has been too ig a matter of traditional instruments and methods and prejudices, to be readily disencum- red of its trammels. The prospect, however, we think, is a cheering one. The schools are, a whole, working with much earnestness, with well-directed aims, in rational ways. Many them are on a sufficiently large basis to admit youths in course of preparation for e university, side by side with those who leave earlier, and to do justice to both. The pro- rtion of school lessons applicable to both classes of pupils, is steadily on the increase ; and e education given is of real value as far as it goes.

In former Reports we have had occasion to dwell on weak points in the teaching which ve come under our notice. Some of these are referred to in the Reports of the sub-examiners, me are becoming less common. We beg leave to submit a few observations on some of these bjects.

Reading.—Pupils too often enter the High Schools with bad habits of reading inveter- ely fixed; and as, unfortunately, the subject cannot very easily be made to tell at the termediate examination, this important branch receives in general inadequate attention. is rare indeed to find, even in our superior High Schools, any considerable number of vanced pupils who read with judgment, feeling, and expression. Not unfrequently, as a

consequence of slovenly and inattentive and unappreciative reading, the point and force of a fine passage of Scott or Gray are altogether missed, and an exercise which ought to be a source of recreation and positive delight, is degraded into a tedious task, fruitful of nothing but weariness. We are persuaded that better reading is needed before we can reasonably expect much discernment or enjoyment of the literary beauties that stud the pages of the English classics now read in the schools. We should like to see more stress made upon the discrimination of the nice shades of meaning of words; to have the full force and bearing of fine passages brought out and expatiated upon; and it would be of great advantage were pupils required to give in their own language the substance of a pregnant or recondite expression; and to analyse and describe the rhetorical and poetical beauties or blemishes which occur in the author. There is reason for complaint that the study of the English literature lesson is too often permitted to degenerate into an exercise in mere syntactical or logical analysis. Surely any process more likely to kill out any nascent taste for literature it is hard to imagine. We note with pleasure that in many places the study of English philology is pursued with success, and is made of real disciplinal value.

Composition.—More attention is paid to this than formerly, and the Sub-Examiners have been able to report favourably on many of the specimens that came under their notice. There has been a vast improvement effected in spelling, throughout all the schools; and it may now be fairly characterized as good. Improvement in general intelligence is evinced by the comparative infrequency of vacuity of thought, and the occasional originality and felicity of idea or expression. The systematic discussion of a given subject is rarely attempted. The old practice of theme-writing, with its divisions of statement, argument, illustration, parallel, and conclusion, to which we were accustomed in our school-boy days, has gone out of fashion. It was not without advantages, though no doubt it was often abused; and pupils might be profitably required to treat a given topic in some such methodical way, especially under judicious criticism.

Learning by Heart and Recitation.—The few instances of this accomplishment that have come under our notice, have been of very fair excellence,—some were decidedly superior. We do not think this practice has its right place, as yet, in our schools. Its value is very great, not only in strengthening the memory, refining the taste, enlarging the vocabulary, and storing the mind with fine images, but also in giving a pure and elevating pleasure to others. We hope the time is not far distant when the reading-books used in the Public and High Schools, will be so constructed as to furnish models and standards of literary excellence, both in substance and style, such as can be perused again and again with increasing pleasure, and laid up permanently among the treasures of the mind.

Latin and French Composition.—These departments are not in general taught with much skill or success; and the specimens produced at the Intermediate are for the most part not a little discouraging. The process of reciprocal conversion of Latin or French into English, and back again, is a most valuable exercise, and one that once practised, no wise teacher will willingly relinquish. The proficiency in ancient and modern languages so often acquired in the German schools, may be traced in great measure to the practice of carrying on translation and re-translation *pari passu*, and to the fact that large portions of the authors are committed to memory. Language-study among ourselves cannot be said to be, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. After years of poring over grammar and lexicon, how few are there that care, after leaving school, to take up their language studies again, or who can trace an advantage derived from them at all commensurate with the time and pains bestowed! It is only fair to state, on the other side, that some of the papers presented at the Intermediate, display accurate and elegant translation, and no small command of the language; but such cases are few.

Music and Drawing.—Many pupils in our High Schools are receiving instruction in instrumental music, a piano forming a part of the School equipment. The teaching of singing to classes is very rare, owing partly to supposed want of time, partly to the want of qualified teachers, and, in some degree, to a lack of adequate appreciation of the importance of the subject. Until a supply of thoroughly trained teachers of music can be obtained from the Normal Schools, the Schools must continue to suffer, and the instruction will be precarious and intermittent. We beg leave to ask your special attention to the necessity of providing a supply of teachers competent to handle this subject.

The above remarks will apply in a great measure, *mutatis mutandis*, to drawing. It is

ight, however, to mention that we have been able to report to you several Schools where considerable attention is paid to drawing, and where the performances of the pupils show a high degree of merit. The principles of perspective are skilfully taught at Sarnia, Port Perry, and a few other places; many of the pupils at Cobourg, Belleville and Niagara display considerable skill in the use of pencil.

Female Education.—It may not be altogether out of place in this Report to refer to a prominent feature of late years in our educational annals, viz.: the multiplication of institutions for the higher education of girls. Collegiate Schools with this object have been established in London, Belleville, Brantford, Woodstock, Hamilton, Pickering, Whitby, Ottawa, Oshawa, Toronto. Such establishments are a natural concomitant of the growing wealth and intelligence of the Province, and must be heartily welcomed as valuable auxiliaries to other Schools. They appear to fulfil the design of their founders in these respects: (1) They seek to impart to the young women of their respective communions a tone in harmony with their several religious views. (2) They provide the supervision of study, and the uninterrupted attention to study which cannot be secured at home. (3) They provide superior facilities for acquiring what are called "accomplishments." The support which these institutions receive is an index of the favour in which they stand with the various religious bodies they are connected with; they are doubtless exercising an important influence. The University has, through its Chancellor, announced that female candidates will be welcome to its examinations, and in the matriculation lists of May last two female pupils from Collegiate Institutes were classed in honours. Some of the best papers at the Intermediate are presented by girls; the number of female teachers of a high class is rapidly on the increase. Under all these circumstances it is a matter of sincere satisfaction to learn that the University has determined to increase the facilities for female education, by holding local examinations for women. The institutions referred to above will now have an opportunity of applying a uniform and independent test to their teachers' work, and many ladies who, from various causes, are unable to avail themselves of the Normal Schools, will be anxious to obtain that recognized status in the educational ranks which the certificate of the University Senate will confer.

High Schools as Training Institutions.—The High Schools have now been formally recognised as the instruments for the literary and scientific education of candidates for second-class certificates, and pupils of this description are already to be found in most of them. This arrangement will help to promote sympathy between the High and Public School branches of the system; association in the School-room will foster a friendly feeling, and the intending Public School teacher will see the true place designed for each class of Schools.

Candidates for higher certificates, placed for a lengthened period in constant contact with a cultivated understanding such as most of our High School head-masters possess, and breathing the intellectual atmosphere of a well-organized and well-taught High School, can hardly fail, when they step into their own proper arena, to carry with them a juster and loftier conception of their work, and better methods of doing it than they could otherwise have obtained.

The best security for the continued prosperity of the High Schools is popular sympathy. No one who recalls the condition of affairs in this respect ten years ago, and who contemplates the hearty support these institutions now receive, can fail to recognise the greatness of the change. Their quickening effect is felt throughout Ontario; while carrying forward and developing the teaching begun in the Public School, they are pouring back into the Public School a stream of cultivated intelligence and practical acquaintance with good teaching, which, when supplemented by the professional training of the Normal School, must beyond question tell powerfully on the education of the Province.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

J. A. McLellan,
J. M. Buchan,
S. Arthur Marling.

Toronto, November 20th, 1877.

ADDENDUM No. 1.—Apportionment of the High School Grant, 1875, 1876.

*** *Note.*—In the columns for 1876, the *total* includes the Collegiate Institute Grant.

NAME.	Former half of 1875.	Latter half of 1875.	Total for 1875.	Former half of 1876.	Latter half of 1876.	Total for 1876.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alexandria	.....	.....	.....	.....	207 00	207 00
Almonte	382 50	345 00	727 50	293 00	467 00	760 00
Arnprior	200 00	200 00	400 00	277 50	259 00	536 50
Aylmer	202 50	197 50	400 00	249 00	239 00	488 00
Barrie	262 50	202 50	465 00	400 50	405 50	806 00
Beamsville	292 50	240 00	532 50	253 50	212 50	466 00
Belleville	352 50	412 50	765 00	303 00	466 50	769 50
Berlin	210 00	270 00	480 00	441 50	437 50	879 00
Bowmanville	412 50	330 00	742 50	580 00	621 75	1201 75
Bradford	200 00	200 00	400 00	202 50	203 50	406 00
Brampton	307 50	330 00	637 50	258 50	324 50	583 00
Brantford	840 00	765 00	605 00 750 00	1483 00	1469 63	2952 63
Brighton	200 00	200 00	400 00	211 50	257 50	469 00
Brockville	292 50	270 00	562 50	358 00	314 00	672 00
Caledonia	375 00	322 50	697 50	324 00	296 50	620 50
Campbellford	200 00	200 00	400 00	213 00	209 00	422 00
Carleton Place	225 00	225 00	450 00	221 00	218 50	439 50
Cayuga	200 00	200 00	400 00	212 50	225 50	438 00
Chatham	200 00	200 00	400 00	244 50	253 00	497 50
Clinton	307 50	270 00	577 50	505 50	415 50	921 00
Cobourg	922 50	690 00	1612 50 750 00	954 50	1150 50	2105 00
Colborne	200 00	200 00	400 00	207 50	207 00	414 50
Collingwood	375 00	322 50	697 50	642 50	788 50	1431 00
Cornwall	200 00	200 00	400 00	245 00	208 50	453 50
Drummondville	200 00	200 00	400 00	243 50	232 50	476 00
Dundas	412 50	390 00	802 50	295 50	273 50	569 00
Dunnville	200 00	200 00	400 00	209 00	205 50	414 50
Elora	270 00	315 00	585 00	355 50	403 50	759 00
Farmersville	200 00	200 00	400 00	216 00	237 00	453 00
Fergus	200 00	200 00	400 00	214 00	306 00	520 00
Fonthill	200 00	100 00	300 00	211 00	206 50	417 50
Galt	1005 00	727 50	1732 50 750 00	1004 50	1027 63	2032 13
Gananoque	345 00	262 50	607 50	351 00	333 00	684 00
Goderich	315 00	375 00	690 00	396 00	459 50	855 50
Grimsby	200 00	200 00	400 00	278 50	260 50	539 00
Guelph	200 00	200 00	400 00	288 00	391 00	679 00
Hamilton	2437 50	2460 00	4897 50 750 00	1612 00	1659 13	3271 13
Hawkesbury	200 00	200 00	400 00	215 50	218 00	433 50
Ingersoll	352 50	255 00	607 50	323 00	308 50	631 50
Iroquois	450 00	307 50	757 50	260 50	263 00	523 50
Kemptville	210 00	232 50	442 50	223 50	215 75	439 25
Kincardine	427 50	270 00	697 50	331 00	429 50	760 50
Kingston	562 50	435 00	997 50 750 00	829 00	765 50	1594 50
Lindsay	277 50	195 00	472 50	253 50	241 50	495 00
Listowel	200 00	200 00	400 00	213 50	241 00	454 50
London	697 50	712 50	1410 00	508 00	585 00	1193 00
Markham	285 00	127 50	412 50	280 00	282 00	562 00
Mitchell	225 00	217 50	442 50	249 50	280 00	529 50
Morrisburgh	240 00	160 00	400 00	214 00	235 00	449 00
Napanee	645 00	510 00	1155 00	420 00	467 50	887 50
Newburgh	200 00	200 00	400 00	278 00	279 00	557 00
Newcastle	200 00	200 00	400 00	243 00	209 50	452 50
Newmarket	217 50	240 00	457 50	437 00	371 00	808 00
Niagara	200 00	200 00	400 00	210 50	206 50	417 00
Norwood	232 50	167 50	400 00	247 00	238 00	485 00
Oakwood	200 00	200 00	400 00	205 00	206 00	411 00
Oakville	202 50	197 50	400 00	312 50	255 00	567 50
Omemee	262 50	202 50	465 00	216 00	211 00	427 00

ADDENDUM No. 1.—*Continued.*

NAME.	Former half of 1875.	Latter half of 1875.	Total for 1875.	Former half of 1876.	Latter half of 1876.	Total for 1876.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Orangeville	240 00	187 50	427 50	247 00	240 50	487 50
Orillia	252 50	307 50	560 00	330 50	411 50	742 00
Oshawa	457 50	652 50	1110 00	1017 50	967 13	1984 63
Ottawa	690 00	570 00	1260 00	517 00	402 50	919 50
Owen Sound	200 00	200 00	400 00	210 00	208 50	418 50
Pakenham	262 50	247 50	510 00	469 50	327 00	796 50
Paris	200 00	200 00	400 00	316 00	293 00	609 00
Parkhill	217 50	210 00	27 50	249 00	270 50	519 50
Pembroke	525 00	540 00	1065 00	365 50	395 50	761 00
Perth	1035 00	982 50	2017 50 750 00	856 00	903 50	1759 50
Peterborough	450 00	345 00	795 00	254 00	241 00	495 00
Picton	200 00	200 00	400 00	210 50	233 50	434 00
Port Dover	532 50	525 00	1057 50	520 00	555 50	1075 50
Port Hope	517 50	480 00	997 50	753 00	659 50	1412 50
Port Perry	200 00	200 00	400 00	205 00	204 50	409 50
Port Rowan	277 50	210 00	487 50	254 00	236 00	490 00
Prescott	200 00	200 00	400 00	212 50	210 00	422 50
Renfrew	200 00	200 00	400 00	282 50	251 00	533 50
Richmond Hill	382 50	457 50	840 00	332 00	256 00	588 00
Sarnia	200 00	167 00	367 00			
Scotland	247 50	217 50	465 00	283 50	239 50	523 00
Simcoe	210 00	240 00	450 00	218 00	215 50	433 50
Smith's Falls	200 00	200 00	400 00	220 00	307 50	527 50
Smithville	200 00	200 00	400 00	207 00	205 00	412 00
Stirling	435 00	390 00	825 00	297 00	344 00	641 00
Stratford	345 00	292 50	637 50	368 00	414 50	782 50
Strathroy	200 00	200 00	400 00	207 50	203 50	411 00
Streetsville	1237 50	1035 00	2272 50 750 00	1395 00	1337 63	2732 63
St. Catharines	487 50	555 00	1042 50	561 00	594 50	1155 50
St. Mary's	450 00	457 50	907 50	375 50	469 00	844 50
St. Thomas	200 00	200 00	400 00	242 50	235 00	477 50
Sydenham	200 00	100 00	300 00	247 50	235 00	482 50
Thorold	1192 50	1230 00	2432 50 750 00	1187 50	1213 63	2401 13
Toronto	225 00	202 50	427 50	249 50	262 50	512 00
Trenton	367 50	255 00	622 50	220 00	275 00	495 00
Uxbridge	200 00	200 00	400 00	282 50	265 00	547 50
Vankleek Hill	210 00	190 00	400 00	213 00	211 50	424 50
Vienna	315 00	277 50	592 50	358 50	326 00	684 50
Walkerton	200 00	200 00	400 00	248 00	283 50	531 50
Wardsville	345 00	375 00	720 00	390 50	432 00	822 50
Waterdown	247 50	200 00	447 50	289 00	337 50	626 50
Welland	200 00	200 00	400 00	347 50	295 50	643 00
Weston	750 00	690 00	1440 00	773 00	656 00	1429 00
Whitby	225 00	195 00	420 00	214 50	235 00	449 50
Williamstown	232 50	255 00	487 50	248 50	238 50	487 00
Windsor	345 00	232 50	577 50	283 50	306 50	590 00
Woodstock						

ADDENDUM No. 2.

STATEMENT showing in detail the amounts apportioned to High Schools for 1876.

HIGH SCHOOLS.	FIRST HALF, 1876.								SECOND HALF, 1876.							
	Average attendance.		Fixed.	On total average. Rate, 50 cts.	On Inspection.	On Upper School average. Rate, $33.	Collegiate Institute Grant.	Total amount apportioned.	Average attendance.		Fixed.	On total average. Rate, 50 cts.	On Inspection.	On Upper School average. Rate, $24.	Collegiate Institute Grant.	Total amount apportioned.
	Total.	Upper.							Total.	Upper.						
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alexandria			200 00						14		200 00	7 00				207 00
Almonte	52		200 00	26 00	67 00			293 00	66	7	200 00	33 00	66 00	168 00		467 00
Arnprior	22	1	200 00	11 00	33 50	33 00		277 50	8	1	200 00	9 00	26 00	24 00		259 00
Aylmer	31		200 00	15 50	33 50			249 00	56		200 00	13 00	26 00			239 00
Barrie	34	2	200 00	17 00	117 50	66 00		400 50	23	4½	200 00	11 50	92 00	102 00		405 50
Beamsville	40		200 00	20 00	33 50			253 50	25		200 00	12 50				212 50
Belleville	72		200 00	36 00	67 00			303 00	65	4½	200 00	32 50	66 00	108 00		406 50
Berlin	50	3	200 00	25 00	117 50	99 00		441 50	47	4	200 00	23 50	118 00	96 00		437 50
Bowmanville	63	7	200 00	31 50	117 50	231 00		580 00	43½	11½	200 00	21 75	118 00	282 00		621 75
Brantford	126	20	200 00	63 00	185 00	660 00	375 00	1483 00	119	28	200 00	59 50	163 13	672 00	375 00	1469 63
Brighton	23		200 00	11 50				211 50	19	2	200 00	9 50		48 00		257 50
Brockville	50	2	200 00	25 00	67 00	66 00		358 00	28	2	200 00	14 00	52 00	48 00		314 00
Caledonia	49	2	200 00	24 50	33 50	66 00		324 00	45	2	200 00	22 50	26 00	48 00		296 50
Campbellford	26		200 00	13 00				213 00	18		200 00	9 00				209 00
Bradford	5		200 00	2 50				202 50	7		200 00	3 50				203 50
Brampton	50		200 00	25 00	33 50			258 50	45	1½	200 00	22 50	66 00	36 00		324 50
Carleton Place	42		200 00	21 00				221 00	37		200 00	18 50				218 50
Cayuga	25		200 00	12 50				212 50	15	½	200 00	7 50		18 00		225 50
Chatham	23	1	200 00	11 50		33 00		244 50	22	1½	200 00	11 00		42 00		253 00
Clinton	46	5	200 00	23 00	117 50	165 00		505 50	39	3½	200 00	19 50	118 00	78 00		415 50
Cobourg	97	8	200 00	48 50	67 00	264 00	375 00	954 50	87	17½	200 00	43 50	118 00	414 00	375 00	1150 50
Colborne	15		200 00	7 50				207 50	14		200 00	7 00				207 00
Collingwood	91	10	200 00	45 50	67 00	330 00		642 50	65	18½	200 00	32 50	118 00	438 00		788 50
Cornwall	24	1	200 00	12 00		33 00		245 00	17		200 00	8 50				208 50
Drummondville	20		200 00	10 00	33 50			243 50	13		200 00	6 50	26 00			232 50
Dundas	57		200 00	28 50	67 00			295 50	43		200 00	21 50	52 00			273 50
Dunnville	18		200 00	9 00				209 00	11		200 00	5 50				205 50
Elora	45	2	200 00	22 50	67 00	66 00		355 50	35	5	200 00	17 50	66 00	120 00		403 50
Farmersville	32		200 00	16 00				216 00	26	1	200 00	13 00		24 00		237 00
Fergus	28		200 00	14 00				214 00	20	4	200 00	10 00		96 00		306 00

Fonthill	2		200 00	11 00					211 00	13			200 00	6 50					206 50	
Galt	9	6	200 00	46 50	185 00	198 00	375 00		1004 50	75	10¼		200 00	37 50	163 13	252 00	375 00		1027 63	
Gananoque	38	4	200 00	19 00		132 00			351 00	31	3¾		200 00	17 00	26 00	90 00			333 00	
Goderich	60	3	200 00	30 00	67 00	99 00			396 00	51	7		200 00	25 50	66 00	168 00			159 50	
Grimsby	23		200 00	11 50	67 00				278 50	17			200 00	8 50	52 00				260 50	
Guelph	43	1	200 00	21 50	33 50	33 00			288 00	52	5¼		200 00	26 00	39 00	126 00			391 00	
Hamilton	384	20	200 00	192 00	185 00	660 00	375 00		1612 00	318	31¾		200 00	159 00	163 13	762 00	375 00		1659 13	
Hawkesbury	31		200 00	15 50					215 50	36			200 00	18 00					218 00	
Ingersoll	47	2	200 00	23 50	33 50	66 00			323 00	37	1		200 00	18 50	66 00	24 00			308 50	
Iroquois	54		200 00	27 00	33 50				260 50	26	1		200 00	13 00	26 00	24 00			263 00	
Kemptville	47		200 00	23 50					223 50	31½			200 00	15 75					215 75	
Kincardine	62	1	200 00	31 00	67 00	33 00			331 00	39	6		200 00	19 50	66 00	144 00			429 50	
Kingston	72	1	200 00	36 00	185 00	33 00	375 00		829 00	61	1¾		200 00	30 50	118 00	42 00	375 00		765 50	
Lindsay	40		200 00	20 00	33 50				253 50	31			200 00	15 50	26 00				241 50	
Listowel	27		200 00	13 50					213 50	30			200 00	15 00	26 00				241 00	
London	117	4	200 00	58 50	117 50	132 00			508 00	126	8½		200 00	63 00	118 00	204 00			585 00	
Markham	27	1	200 00	13 50	33 50	33 00			280 00	26	1½		200 00	13 00	39 00	30 00			282 00	
Mitchell	32		200 00	16 00	33 50				249 50	24	1½		200 00	12 00	26 00	42 00			280 00	
Morrisburgh	28		200 00	14 00					214 00	18			200 00	9 00	26 00				235 00	
Napanee	73	2	200 00	36 50	117 50	66 00			420 00	63	6		200 00	31 50	92 00	144 00			467 50	
Newburgh	24	2	200 00	12 00		66 00			278 00	22	1¾		200 00	11 00	26 00	42 00			279 00	
Newcastle	20	1	200 00	10 00		33 00			243 00	19			200 00	9 50					209 50	
Newmarket	41	3	200 00	20 50	117 50	99 00			437 00	26	2¾		200 00	13 00	92 00	66 00			371 00	
Niagara	21		200 00	10 50					210 50	13			200 00	6 50					206 50	
Norwood	28	1	200 00	14 00		33 00			247 00	24			200 00	12 00	26 00				238 00	
Oakville	26	2	200 00	13 00	33 50	66 00			312 50	22	3		200 00	11 00	26 00	18 00			255 00	
Oakwood	10		200 00	5 00					205 00				200 00	6 00					206 00	
Omemee	32		200 00	16 00					216 00				200 00	11 00					211 00	
Orangeville	28	1	200 00	14 00		33 00			247 00	21	1¼		200 00	10 50		30 00			240 50	
Oshawa	61	1	200 00	30 50	67 00	33 00			330 50	51	5		200 00	25 50	66 00	120 00			411 50	
Ottawa	119	6	200 00	59 50	185 00	198 00	375 00		1017 50	98	7½		200 00	49 00	163 13	180 00	375 00		967 13	
Owen Sound	104	6	200 00	52 00	67 00	198 00			517 00	81	4		200 00	40 50	66 00	96 00			402 50	
Pakenham	20		200 00	10 00					210 00	17			200 00	8 50					208 50	
Paris	40	4	200 00	20 00	117 50	132 00			469 50	22	1		200 00	11 00	92 00	24 00			327 00	
Parkhill	33	2	200 00	16 50	33 50	66 00			316 00	24	1¾		200 00	12 00	39 00	42 00			293 00	
Pembroke	31		200 00	15 50	33 50				249 00	41	1		200 00	20 50	26 00	24 00			270 50	
Perth	65	5	200 00	32 50	67 00	66 00			365 50	67	4		200 00	33 50	66 00	96 00			395 50	
Peterborough	129	3	200 00	64 50	117 50	99 00	375 00		856 00	109	6½		200 00	54 50	118 00	156 00	375 00		903 50	
Picton	41		200 00	20 50	33 50				254 00	30			200 00	15 00	26 00				241 00	
Port Dover	21		200 00	10 50					210 50	15			200 00	7 50	26 00				233 50	
Port Rowan	10		200 00	5 00					205 00	9			200 00	4 50					204 50	
Port Perry	79	12	200 00	39 50	117 50	396 00			753 00	67	13		200 00	29 50	118 00	312 00			659 50	
Port Hope	75	5	200 00	37 50	117 50	165 00			520 00	67	8¾		200 00	33 50	118 00	204 00			555 50	
Prescott	41		200 00	20 50	33 50				254 00	20			200 00	10 00	26 00				236 00	
Renfrew	25		200 00	12 50					212 50	20			200 00	10 00					210 00	
Richmond Hill	32	1	200 00	16 00	33 50	33 00			282 50	24			200 00	12 00	39 00				251 00	
Sarnia	65	2	200 00	32 50	33 50	66 00			332 00	60			200 00	30 00	26 00				256 00	
Simcoe	33		200 00	16 50	67 00				283 50	27			200 00	13 50	26 00				239 50	
Smith's Falls	36		200 00	18 00					218 00	31			200 00	15 50					215 50	
Smithville	40		200 00	20 00					220 00	31	2¾		200 00	15 50	26 00	66 00			307 50	
Stirling	14		200 00	7 00					207 00	10			200 00	5 00					205 00	

ADDENDUM No. 2.—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT showing in detail the amounts apportioned to High Schools for 1876.

HIGH SCHOOLS.	FIRST HALF, 1876.								SECOND HALF, 1876.							
	Average attendance.		Fixed.	On total average, Rate, 50 cts.	On Inspection.	On Upper School average, Rate, $33.	Collegiate Institute Grant.	Total amount apportioned.	Average attendance.		Fixed.	On total average, Rate, 50 cts.	On Inspection.	On Upper School average, Rate, $24.	Collegiate Institute Grant.	Total amount apportioned.
	Total.	Upper.							Total.	Upper.						
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Stratford	60	.....	200 00	30 00	67 00	.....	.....	297 00	60	2	200 00	30 00	66 00	48 00	.....	344 00
Strathroy	70	2	200 00	35 00	67 00	66 00	.....	368 00	45	5½	200 00	22 50	66 00	126 00	.....	414 50
Streetsville	15	.....	200 00	7 50	.....	.....	.....	207 50	7	.....	200 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	203 50
St. Catharines	148	17	200 00	74 00	185 00	561 00	375 00	1395 00	107	22¾	200 00	53 50	163 13	546 00	375 00	1337 63
St. Mary's	91	6	200 00	45 50	117 50	198 00	.....	561 00	85	9¾	200 00	42 50	118 00	234 00	.....	594 50
St. Thomas	85	2	200 00	42 50	67 00	66 00	.....	375 50	74	4¾	200 00	37 00	118 00	114 00	.....	469 00
Sydenham	18	.....	200 00	9 00	33 50	.....	.....	242 50	18	.....	200 00	9 00	26 00	.....	.....	235 00
Thorold	28	.....	200 00	14 00	33 50	.....	.....	247 50	18	.....	200 00	9 00	26 00	.....	.....	235 00
Toronto	198	12	200 00	99 00	117 50	396 00	375 00	1187 50	147	16¾	200 00	73 50	163 13	402 00	375 00	1213 63
Trenton	32	.....	200 00	16 00	33 50	.....	.....	249 50	25	1	200 00	12 50	26 00	24 00	.....	262 50
Uxbridge	40	.....	200 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	220 00	18	2¾	200 00	9 00	.....	66 00	.....	275 00
Vankleek Hill	32	1	200 00	16 00	33 50	33 00	.....	282 50	26	.....	200 00	13 00	52 00	.....	.....	265 00
Vienna	26	.....	200 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....	213 00	23	.....	200 00	11 50	.....	.....	.....	211 50
Walkerton	51	2	200 00	25 50	67 00	66 00	.....	358 50	48	1½	200 00	24 00	66 00	36 00	.....	326 00
Wardsville	30	1	200 00	15 00	.....	33 00	.....	248 00	19	2	200 00	9 50	26 00	48 00	.....	283 50
Waterdown	49	3	200 00	24 50	67 00	99 00	.....	390 50	44	6	200 00	22 00	66 00	144 00	.....	432 00
Welland	44	.....	200 00	22 00	67 00	.....	.....	289 00	35	2¼	200 00	17 50	66 00	54 00	.....	337 50
Weston	30	3	200 00	15 00	33 50	99 00	.....	347 50	31	2¾	200 00	15 50	26 00	54 00	.....	295 50
Whitby	119	12	200 00	59 50	117 50	396 00	.....	773 00	100	12	200 00	50 00	118 00	288 00	.....	656 00
Williamstown	29	.....	200 00	14 50	.....	.....	.....	214 50	18	.....	200 00	9 00	26 00	.....	.....	235 00
Windsor	30	.....	200 00	15 00	33 50	.....	.....	248 50	25	.....	200 00	12 50	26 00	.....	.....	238 50
Woodstock	33	.....	200 00	16 50	77 00	.....	.....	283 50	33	1	200 00	16 50	66 00	24 00	.....	306 50
Total	5178	224	20400 00	2589 00	4999 50	7392 00	3375 00	38755 50	4261	358¼	20600 00	2130 50	5002 78	8598 00	3375 00	39706 28

ADDENDUM No. 3.

THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1876.

Report of the Sub-examiners on the general character of the papers.

To the Inspectors of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes for Ontario:

The Committee of the Sub-examiners appointed to assist in examining the papers of candidates at the late Intermediate Examination begs leave to report as follows:—

Although the total number of candidates was less than at the examination held in June last, yet owing to the "grouping system" the amount of work to be done was very much greater, and therefore your Committee could not finish its labours in less than double the time it was engaged at last examination.

Mathematics.—The paper in algebra offered few difficulties to candidates. That in arithmetic, however, afforded an excellent test, and your Committee desires to say that it felt the greatest pleasure in reading the papers of the candidates in this subject, that the power of analysis evinced by many pupils was astonishing, and that very great improvement has evidently been made in the schools during the last half-year. In Euclid a fair knowledge of book work was shown; the solution of geometrical problems, other than book work, was not frequently attempted.

Dictation, Composition, and English Grammar.—The spelling both in the set pieces and in the papers generally was exceptionally good. The compositions were fair; in Grammar the analysis and parsing were in general good. On the other hand the Greek and Latin roots of English words were seldom correctly given, and the criticism of sentences of ambiguous or doubtful construction was scarcely attempted. Punctuation with many candidates seems to have been entirely neglected.

History, Geography, and English Literature.—This was one of the most satisfactory groups your Committee examined. In history the questions demanded of the candidates not only a knowledge of particular facts, but a power of generalization, a conception of method, and a faculty of arranging disjointed details (as given in the text-books) in one comprehensive answer. These requirements were evidently possessed by many candidates. In Geography there has been considerable improvement on last year. Some of the maps were drawn with remarkable fidelity. In Literature your Committee met with results which testified in the strongest manner to the wisdom of the Department in substituting the study of particular works of authors for a general acquaintance with the subject. The answers to questions bearing on the works of Scott and Grey were remarkably good. The candidates had evidently carefully studied these works and caught their spirit and meaning. But when answers were attempted having reference to authors not read in the schools, numerous and egregious blunders occurred.

Optional Subjects.—It seems to have been thought by some candidates that to pass in these subjects was not obligatory. At all events the papers in this set were not so good as in the others. But few attempts at translating English into Latin were made. The French was not nearly so good as last year's. The translation from De Fivas was in general very badly done, and the accidence not more than passable. The questions in chemistry were not of a character to enable your Committee to determine whether candidates had been accustomed to experiments. Most succeeded in passing in natural philosophy. The answering in book-keeping was bad, owing possibly to the essentially practical character of the subject which makes it a difficult one to teach in schools.

In conclusion, your Committee desires to speak in terms of the warmest commenda-

tion of the answering as a whole, the improvement on last June being such as to evoke frequent expressions of astonishment from the examiners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

ALFRED BAKER, B.A.,
GEORGE B. SPARLING, B.A.

Toronto, Jan. 15, 1877.

THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1877.

To the Inspectors of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for Ontario.

Your Committee of Sub-examiners appointed to read the papers of candidates at the recent Intermediate Examination, beg leave to report as follows:—

A. (*a*) In Arithmetic the tendency to work by formulas has diminished; but of those who succeeded in passing this subject, a greater number than last year obtained high marks.

(*b*) In Algebra candidates showed little knowledge of theory, in particular the attempts to answer the question relating to Indices indicated ignorance of that subject. The Equations as a rule were well solved, but the answers generally evinced but little acquaintance with what may be called mathematical style.

(*c*) In Euclid the book-work was well done, but the attempts to solve the problems showed little appreciation of the spirit of geometrical reasoning. However, it is but fair to add that some candidates did remarkably well.

B. (*a*) The Spelling was not so good as at the last examination, many of the papers manifesting great carelessness in the writing of ordinary words.

(*b*) The Composition was very creditable.

(*c*) In English Grammar the analysis of the selection was well done, the parsing was poor, while the criticisms on the sentences proposed, were as a rule incorrect and pointless.

C. (*a*) In English Literature candidates seemed to show considerable familiarity with the selected poems, and evidently appreciated the spirit of the authors.

(*b*) Map-drawing and political geography were very poor, while map geography was very good.

(*c*) In History candidates exhibited considerable knowledge of facts, but those questions requiring a faculty for generalization and inference were either misunderstood or imperfectly answered.

D. (*a*) In Latin the translation and parsing were very good, the prosody defective, while the re-translation into Latin was extremely bad.

(*b*) In French the translation of the passage from Voltaire was good, while that from De Fivas was very poor. The answers to the grammatical questions were very fair, but the translation from English into French was anything but good.

(*c*) In the group consisting of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Book-keeping, a marked improvement was shown over last year, although candidates did not seem familiar with practical work in Chemistry.

It should be added that the groups were read in the order in which they are announced in the departmental regulations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

WILLIAM DALE, M.A.
JOHN E. BRYANT, B.A.

Toronto, 1st August, 1877.

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES, &C., FOR THE YEAR 1876.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Rev. William Ferguson. A.M.—This year has opened with several schools vacant, and no means of even temporary supply.

The years 1875 and 1876 saw a sudden and very unexpected change in the sex of those who were found qualified to hold third-class certificates. For example, in 1873, 25 female candidates were successful and only 13 males passed. In 1874, certificates were awarded to the very large number of 36 female candidates, while only 10 males were found qualified. In 1875 there was only one female candidate successful, and eight males took their certificates. In July, last year, only two female candidates and nine males were found entitled to the certificate they sought. If all the female holders of certificates had remained in the profession our schools would have been abundantly supplied.

In 1876, out of 37 female candidates, there was only *one* who was successful in obtaining a certificate. Yet the general average of standing was not by any means discreditable.

The introduction of a less exacting standard for a lower yet permanent grade of second class certificate, would perhaps add to the assurance that we would at length be provided with a class of teachers possessed of qualifications ever maturing by experience, and of acquirements ever enlarging by the demands of an advancing scholarship.

We cannot hope that the majority of our teachers will reach the higher second class standard for several years, and we must, therefore, in some such mode as indicated, seek to elevate the passing class of teachers and secure the permanency of those who are zealous, intelligent, and efficient.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Rev. Thomas Garrett.—The most serious difficulty I have experienced in my efforts to organize the schools of this Division on a proper basis has been the abnormal state of school buildings. In 1871, I found only 49 schools for which I was entitled by law to receive pay. Only three of these were in any sense suitably furnished for the conduct of a school, according to regulations. Many of the so-called schools were held in hired apartments, and the great majority were confined in old dingy structures situated on the road side, or on sites otherwise undefined. Though the schools have numerically increased from 49 to 60, there are yet a large proportion of them poor, and in a sickly ineffective condition, bordering on absolute stagnancy. This abnormal state of things arises out of the present system of division and control, more than from any other cause within my knowledge. Hence I believe the time is opportune for the introduction of—Township Boards of Trustees.

Whatever may be said in favour of our Triumvirate Boards as a convenience suited to the exigencies of primitive times, experience proves that the centralization of power is the modern secret to success in merchandise, science, art, politics and religion; why not in education as well? I am of opinion that the existing system of placing a school under the control of three men, chosen I may say indiscriminately, should be regarded as tentative; its advancing years only prove how unwieldy it is, being old and ready to vanish in favour of Township Boards with larger and more disinterested philanthropy, composed of men with more varied experience, and capable of a more intelligent exercise of the functions of their office. By such change very much of the present waste of time, energy, money and talent might and would be obviated.

I think it would be advisable to define clearly the indispensable qualifications of a candidate for the Township Board, lest the popular candidate should prove a failure.

In respect to the organization and discipline of schools by teachers; the last two years have been characterized by a marked improvement. But yet I regret to say, that

a large number are incapable of mastering the subject. The number of special licenses is 16, being very small in comparison with past years. There are at present 42 Third-class Certificates, and one Second A, and one First B, Normal School, Toronto. The number of candidates for certificates in July last, was in excess of that of former years. The quality of the answers was decidedly an improvement on the past. A few of our present staff have attended the Normal School of Ottawa, and many are in direct communication with that Institution, so that we have already tasted of the first fruits, and the flavour is so generally delicious, that "a little leaven" bids fair to leaven the whole.

In regard to Religious instruction, the provision of the Law might be pronounced a dead letter in this County. In all my experience I never heard a teacher giving instruction in the Decalogue but once, though the majority profess better. Here again I think we might hope better things from authority removed from local prejudice. It is sad to observe so many teachers, who somehow produce testimonials of moral character, afraid or ashamed to perform a christian duty imposed by Law for their protection.

Under the head of school accommodation I have briefly to state, that 27 school-houses have been erected since 1871, five of these within the last year. Four are now in course of erection, and five Sections contemplate building at an early date. There is scarcely a Section that has not done something in the way of extension, besides almost all are suitably supplied with maps &c.

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Rev. George Blair, M.A.—It is now nearly six years since the great improvement in our school law was effected which established the present order of things; and whatever may be the case with regard to other counties, I think I can safely say that in the County of Grenville at least, a surprising revolution has taken place in the matter of school-houses. Almost all the old log buildings have disappeared, and I am now very often congratulated on the vast improvement in this respect which has taken place. Of this there can be no doubt whatever. It attracts the attention even of passing observers, and is the one point in our new and improved school system which makes itself obvious to the eye of even the most careless and indifferent.

So far well; but now the question arises—Does the inner and invisible life of our school system keep pace with these outward marks of improvement? Is it merely in the school-houses that progress has been accomplished? Is there any corresponding improvement in the teachers? Do the scholars show signs of higher attainment, or are they making more rapid advances in knowledge?

I fear that a satisfactory answer cannot yet be given to these questions. The school-houses generally are much improved; the teachers are generally better instructed in grammar and in some other subjects formerly neglected; but still the majority of them are very deficient, not only in that general knowledge which constitutes intelligence, but also in the special art of teaching. The grand point now to be aimed at is the higher instruction of the teachers. I do not refer to their mere initiation in the knowledge of those branches which are essential to passing an examination for a third, or even a second class certificate. I refer to something beyond this in which there is still a sad deficiency—a knowledge of the art of teaching, and a training and disciplining of the teacher's own mind to habits of thought and reflection, which shall shew themselves in accuracy of expression, and in clear and effective elucidation. It is the almost total absence of this which constitutes the weakest point of our rural schools as training institutions at present. The majority of them, being chiefly in charge of young female teachers, are mere seminaries for teaching by rote. Even grammar is taught ungrammatically. Arithmetic is taught mechanically by rule, not as a mental exercise. The reading is generally in that soul or spirit. The blackboard is very much neglected. The exercises are almost all formal, or purely mechanical. The memory is exercised; the mind is not improved.

I anticipate, however, with much pleasure, an early and important improvement in these particulars from some of the provisions of the new and amended School Act which the Minister of Education has lately succeeded in passing. The increased facilities which it provides for attending the Normal School, and the encouragement which it gives to Teachers' Associations, are, I think, well-advised steps in the right direction; and from

ese and other improvements leading towards the same result, which are still needed, d will not be long delayed, I think we shall soon be able to boast a marked advance the internal efficiency of our schools equal, if not even superior to the improvement in eir external appearance.

County of Leeds.

Robert Kinney, Esq., M.D.—During the year five new school-houses were completed—ur of them are built of brick, and contain class-rooms, and one is a frame building with-it a class-room, making thirty new school-buildings erected in this part of the country nce 1871. Most of the school sites contain at least half an acre of land, and are suita-y enclosed. The improvements are not limited to school-houses and school-premises, as e following statistics show :—

		In 1875.		In 1876.
Number of pupils attending school	less than 20 days	415	.....	401
" " "	20 to 50 "	849	.....	828
" " "	50 to 100 "	1,051	.....	986
" " "	100 to 150 "	833	.....	970
" " "	209 to 200 "	560	.....	724
" " "	over 200 "	110	.....	110

This exhibits a very marked increase in the number of pupils attending from 100 to 00 days, and a diminution of the number attending less than 100 days during the year. n 1875, there were 51 children between the ages of 7 and 12 years not attending school ccording to law. In 1876, the number not attending was 42, showing a decrease of nine.

Total number, average attendance and percentage of pupils attending school in :—

	Total.	Average attendance.	Per cent.
1874	3,906	1,497	38
1875	3,818	1,556	40
1876	4,019	1,664	41

In reference to this apparently low percentage a word of explanation is necessary. In ural schools there are, generally speaking, two sets of scholars which may be described as ummer and winter pupils. There are, also, some poor sections in which the school is ept open only from six to eight months during the year. It is gratifying, however, to see hat the percentage is steadily increasing.

Amount paid for teachers' salaries in :—

			Highest salaries.
1874	$14,385.00	.....	$450
1875	$16,259.31	.....	$500
1876	$15,774.46	.....	$500

This item also shows a yearly increase.

Amount paid for all public school purposes in :—

1874	$24,083.90
1875	28,791.71
1876	28,115.25

There is yet one very important particular in which satisfactory improvement is not being made. I refer to the small number of Third-class teachers who succeed in obtaining a highest grade of certificate. While it is true, that for the most part they are doing their work well, it is, nevertheless true that third-class work, no matter how well done, is not such as is required in the majority of our schools.

We have no doubt but the various amendments of the School Law will, if adopted, have a tendency to increase the number of those holding Provincial Certificates, and, at

the same time, provide a way by which teachers just entering the profession may be bette able to qualify themselves for the proper discharge of the practical duties of the school room.

County of Lanark.

H. L. Slack, Esq., M. A.—I find the introduction of reports a difficult matter. Severa have commenced and then dropped them. Trustees generally think the money spent in procuring them wasted.

Examinations are held generally, and are tolerably well attended in July and December.

The giving of prizes is on the increase—but they are often given *not* on the "merit card" system.

The general principles of the School-law are universally recognized and carried out but many minor points are neglected. Proper classification is an established fact now.

The Programme and Limit Tables are not *strictly* followed in many schools. *Object* lessons, *Drawing*, and music are generally omitted, and *History*, and all extra subjects in the fourth class. I cannot encourage or scarcely countenance the introduction of these subjects into the school programme, where there is so much to be done in the rudimentary and *essential* branches of a Public School education. The answer to this question must be taken in most cases with this general qualification.

There are few Libraries now existing in the county that are worthy of the name. The municipality of Dalhousie, N. Sherbrooke and Lavant (united), and also that of Ramsay seem to have been well-supplied at one time, but they have not been kept up. I am aware of only *one* small Library (S. S. No. 5 Pakenham), having been purchased during the last six years.

There is no such thing as a "private room" for the teacher in the county.

I may state that I have succeeded very well in getting commodious and well-arranged school-houses erected, and there are but two or three more badly needed. The outside premises are far behind what they should be. I turn my attention to them next.

County of Renfrew.

Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M.A.—Including the various departments of Incorporated Village Schools and the Roman Catholic Separate Schools there were 130 schools in operation during the past year, showing an increase of five schools. The number of Rural Schools in operation during the year was 108.

The number of schools in which prizes are reported to have been given to encourage meritorious pupils is constantly increasing. These prizes have been attended with the most gratifying results. Prizes are by no means rewards which always fall into the grasp of talent, but they are the sure rewards of industry and perseverance. The boy of average capacity is greatly encouraged to persevere, and the hard-working and plodding pupil wins. The testimony of trustees and teachers is strongly in favour of competitive examinations and a system of rewards. In this County, through the liberality of the County Council, the Inspector has been enabled to give the system a fair trial, with the most gratifying results.

The practice of holding quarterly examinations has not been generally followed in this County; but at present in nearly every school the quarterly examinations are regularly held, and the pupils in a great many schools have to undergo a thorough written examination once a week. There is no agency which will more promote thoroughness and accuracy in the work performed, or which will excite greater emulation amongst pupils. The amount of labour entailed upon the teachers thereby is immense, but the results have justified the time and labour so expended. Not only has there been a very marked improvement in the penmanship, spelling, arrangement and neatness of the work presented, but there has also been a very perceptible improvement in the habit of accurate thinking.

In former reports I have given prominence to the subject of school visitation, and have pointed out how necessary it is that the schools should be regularly visited by those who feel an interest in education. Yet I regret to state that I find this duty much neglected by parents, trustees, and, very unfortunately, by teachers themselves.

It is lamentable to notice the indifference of the great majority of trustees to the provisions of the Act which requires them to provide a library for each Section. The Government has made very liberal provision to encourage sections in establishing libraries, and I am glad to find that the Minister of Education has lately issued a circular calling the attention of trustees to this important matter. The youth of our land, unless they are encouraged to form a taste for literature whilst at school, are in danger in after years of becoming utterly indifferent as to any mental improvement. This plan of supplying each school section with a library must largely contribute to the improvement of the schools themselves, and to the intellectual and social improvement of the county. I think a beginning might be made in this respect in almost every section by instituting a series of "penny readings," which whilst affording a pleasant entertainment during the long winter evenings, would at the same time enable trustees to form the nucleus of a library, growing larger from year to year.

It gives me very great pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the zealous, energetic, and faithful manner in which the great majority of our school teachers conduct their schools. It is true that here and there the work of education is retarded by inefficient and unprogressive teachers, but considered as a body they are characterised by intense earnestness and enthusiasm in the work. The great want of our county is, to have a number of trained and experienced Normal School teachers scattered here and there over the county, whose schools might become centres of educational influence and models of efficiency. To have a supply of such teachers will of course be a work of time, but it is satisfactory to know that from year to year the qualifications and efficiency of teachers are improving in an ever increasing ratio. The fact that no more "licenses" will be granted to teachers in the county, except in new and remote townships which come under the provisions of the 112th clause and 28th chap., will have a great effect in inducing those who wish to join the profession to qualify themselves so as to obtain the necessary certificate.

The loss by frequent changes is great, and yet this, in rural sections, is the rule and not the exception. By changing the teacher every term, valuable time is lost before the new occupant of the position can understand the wants or the attainments of his pupils. A good teacher is worth more to the section the second term than a new one of equal ability. It abundantly pays every section to keep a good teacher. This frequent change of teachers is one of the great evils under which our public schools labour. The substitution of Township Boards of Trustees for the Boards of Trustees as now constituted by law would, I believe, greatly tend to give permanence and stability to the teaching profession. This question has been amply discussed in the press, and I am convinced the advantages of such a system would far more than counterbalance the disadvantages. Legislation on this important matter would, I believe, be joyfully accepted by all friends of education as another impetus to the cause of education, and another step in advance.

A most marked and gratifying improvement is made every year in the accommodation and conveniences of our public schools. New school houses of a superior character are now replacing in all the townships the rude structures of other days. Having ample opportunities to know the circumstances of the ratepayers in rural sections, and that to bring any pressure to bear, in the way of building new school houses and other needed improvements, would, in the depressed financial state of affairs in the county, be really injurious to the cause of education, consequently I have refrained from issuing any instructions to trustees on the matter of improved accommodation; yet notwithstanding these facts, five excellent school houses were built during the year.

It is very unsatisfactory to find that notwithstanding the very large sums of money expended by means of Government aid and local taxes for the maintenance of our public schools, so large a proportion of children of school age fail to reap, to the extent they might, the benefits of education. The average attendance of pupils still continues unsatisfactory, and that there are comparatively few who avail themselves of the full number of teaching days, but as yet I find no general disposition, either in towns, villages, or rural sections, to enforce the compulsory provisions of the Act. It is a remarkable fact that in those instances where trustees have resorted to this compulsory power no public feeling has been evoked against them. This may be taken as evidence that public opinion is enlisted in favour of compulsory education. I am persuaded that it is hopeless to attempt any wide extension of education, or to improve the tone and efficiency of our educational

system, without the exercise of compulsory powers. And I am convinced that compulsory education might be made general without any revulsion of public feeling or committing acts of injustice. There is no adequate reason why a farmer in a rural district, any more than the man who lives in a town, should be allowed to bring up his children in ignorance.

In former reports I have felt it my duty to urge with earnestness the importance of making some provision for higher education in the various municipalities of the county. Our public schools need the help of High, Superior, and Model Schools as objects towards which to direct the aspirations of ambitious boys and girls. If we aim at nothing beyond a public school education, our educational interests must move forward at a slow rate and the intellectual condition of the people will be at a stand still. If, on the contrary, our pupils can see the doors of a higher educational institution open before them, they will be stimulated to greater exertions.

I do not deem it necessary to increase the number of High Schools in the county, or to disturb the location of those now in existence; but I do consider it a matter of educational necessity that "superior schools" should be established at the following points in the county, viz.: Brudenell Corners, Eganville, Douglas, and Beachburgh. The genius of our educational system is to provide higher education for every child in the land who has the ambition to advance and to avail himself of these improved facilities. The system of public instruction which would be adopted at "district schools" would not only give a superior English education to the more advanced pupils of Public Schools, but it would also exert a powerful influence on the schools of the district.

County of Prince Edward.

G. D. Platt Esq., B.A.—Attendance of Pupils.—The number of pupils registered in the Public Schools of the County, not including Picton, during the year was 4,968. Of these 373 are reported as having attended less than 20 days—900 attended from 20 to 50 days—1,278 from 50 to 100 days, and only 170 attended 200 days or over! 2,556 or more than half the number enrolled, were thus in school less than 100 days during the year, which contained 218 teaching days.

The average attendance for the County was nearly 45 per cent. of the number registered—that is, it would require the attendance actually credited to 100 children to make 45 regular attendances. This, however is an improvement of two per cent. over 1875.

Ameliasburgh township is again far ahead in this respect, showing 54 per cent.; South Marysburgh, 47; North Marysburgh, 43½; Wellington, 43; Hallowell, 42½; Sophiasburgh, 42; Hillier, 41; and Athol only 38½ per cent.

The City of Toronto, according to the Inspector's Report of 1874, showed an average of 57 per cent., while Hamilton, according to similar authority, was nearly 65 per cent. Of course, a higher average is to be expected of towns and cities than rural districts! The average attendance for the County of Halton, as reported in 1874, by the Inspector, was 43½ per cent. North York, in 1875, nearly 39 per cent., and Lennox and Addington, in the same year not quite 40 per cent. These are the only Counties from which I have the necessary information, and it will be seen that Prince Edward does not suffer by comparison in this respect.

The evil of irregular attendance—the greatest with which we have to contend—is to be accounted for chiefly by the indifference, first of parents; secondly of teachers; and lastly of trustees. A correct estimate of the necessity of a thorough education for the young, on the part of the parent—a proper system of instruction with a fair degree of enthusiasm on the part of the teacher—and a thorough oversight in providing attractive school premises, and some attention to delinquent parents and guardians, by the trustees, would reduce this evil of irregular attendance to a minimum. The wholesome influence of good teachers is indicated by the fact that while Ameliasburgh shows a much higher average than any other Township, it had six teachers with Provincial certificates, out of sixteen employed in the County. Another very beneficial influence on attendance, is the apportionment of large grants of money to the schools of a Township, according to the average attendance of pupils. In addition to the usual half-yearly grants, Ameliasburgh and N. and S. Marysburgh are well provided for in this respect, distributing yearly on an average, $50 to each of their schools from this extra source. Athol and Sophiasburgh

have much smaller grants of this kind, while Hallowell and Hillier have unfortunately, none at all. The want of such aids, exercises a depressing influence upon the interests of education generally, and is greatly to be regretted.

The last school census taken shows the number of pupils between the ages of 7 and 12 who did not attend school for four months of 1876, as 239. There would thus seem to be need of the enforcement by trustees of the compulsory clause of the School Act to which I have frequently had occasion to direct their attention.

Teachers.—The number of teachers employed was 85, of whom 16 held Provincial certificates; 4 held First-class old county Board; 55 Third class, and ten special certificates, or permits. The average salary for male teachers was $375, and of females $245. In Ameliasburgh the average was $410 and $242 respectively; Athol, $344 and $272; Hallowell, $399 and $237; Hillier, $381 and $256; N. Marysburgh, $356 and $224; S. Marysburgh, $348 and $234; and Sophiasburgh, 382 and $245.

There were 28 changes of teachers during the year. Ameliasburgh had three changes to 15 schools, Athol, 5 to 8 schools; Hallowell, 5 to 15 schools; Hillier, 4 to 11 schools; N. Marysburgh, 6 to 9 schools; S. Marysburgh, none to 9 schools; Sophiasburgh, 4 to 13 schools, and Wellington, 1 change to 1 school. Only 21 teachers had held their situations more than one year, and of these, 6 were in Ameliasburgh, 5 in Hallowell, and none in Athol.

The average term for which schools were kept open, including holidays and vacations, was 11 months and 5 days, a very creditable record.

School Premises.—These have nearly been brought into conformity with the law. Three excellent school houses were built during the year, two brick and one frame, and seven were thoroughly repaired. An improved pattern of seats and desks was placed in all the new houses and five others. Two good houses were mysteriously burned since my last report, but are already being replaced by better ones.

Eleven school sites were enlarged, and the same number enclosed during the year. Three new wells were provided on school premises, but a large majority of the Sections are still unsupplied with them. An opposition exists on the part of many trustees to providing wells on the school lot, but a little consideration and care in their construction would destroy the force of the objections urged. While this provision is in the school law, it must certainly be complied with.

Many yards are also without shade trees, although I am able to report that something has been done in this direction. It is to be hoped that delinquent trustees will attend to this important matter at once. There are few better investments than adding to the attractiveness of school premises.

Miscellaneous.—Only 16 P. S. Libraries are reported, of which 9 are credited to Ameliasburgh, and none each to S. Marysburgh and Wellington. This is certainly not an agreeable item of information. There is just this excuse to offer, however, why this has not been pressed upon the attention of trustees more thoroughly; because it was considered better to insist first upon compliance with the more essential requirements relating to school accommodation and equipment, but I trust there will be marked progress in this direction at an early date. Nearly every school is well supplied with maps, and there are 51 globes and 18 clocks.

The following classification is given as an approximation to the comparative standing of the schools of the County. 14 First-class, 47 Second do., and 20 Third-class; Ameliasburgh, 4 First, 7 Second, and 4 Third-class; Athol, 1, 4 and 4 respectively; Hallowell, 3, 10 and 2; Hillier, 2, 6 and 3; N. Marysburgh, 1, 5 and 3; S. Marysburgh, 1, 6 and 2; Sophiasburgh, 2, 8 and 3.

Fourteen pupils passed the entrance examination to the High School during the year, Ameliasburgh sent 1, Hallowell, 5; Hillier, 4; N. Marysburgh, 1; Sophiasburgh, 2 and Wellington 1. This examination is held twice a year, and furnishes a very good means of testing the comparative standing of senior classes as far as the pupils may be induced to avail themselves of it. The highest number of marks at the June examination was taken by a pupil of section 12, Hallowell.

A Township competitive examination was held in Ameliasburgh in July last, at which books to the value of $120 were distributed as prizes. These were obtained from the Educational Depository, at the usual discount, with funds provided by the Township

Council, half from the Municipality, and half in the form of private subscriptions, by the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, Councillors Johnson and Bonter, and W. Delong and J. Sprague, Esqs. It would be well if this very liberal example were followed in other townships. Considerable interest was manifested in this examination, at which about 100 pupils engaged in the competition.

An improved method of holding Teacher's Institutes has been adopted in this County, at my suggestion, with excellent effect. The plan is this: On the two days in each half year which the law allows for the purpose of visiting other schools, the teachers of a township having previously arranged, meet at some central school which is kept in operation, for the purpose of mutual improvement. The classes of this school are taught the usual branches by the senior teachers in attendance, and there is thus an excellent opportunity of comparing and criticising the various modes of instruction. The plan is found to work well, and is very highly commended by the teachers. It is especially beneficial to the younger members of the profession.

In addition to this we have had for the past ten years, a County Teachers' Association, holding semi-annual meetings of two days each, and in connection with it a Teachers' Library of about 300 volumes.

A standing grievance in the operations of our Conventions, is the frequent absence of the younger teachers—the very class most in need of assistance. I think it would be well to have, at least an approach to compulsory attendance, in this part of our school economy. "A little knowledge" seems, indeed, to afford an immense amount of self-satisfaction.

Our County was honoured in October last by an official visit from the Hon. Minister of Education. The day appointed having proved quite unfavourable, the attendance of teachers and others at the convention was not large, but the able address delivered by Mr. Crooks, and the deep interest manifested by him in the discussions that followed, were satisfactory evidence that our educational interests are in able hands.

This has been further proved by the Legislation of the last Session of our local Assembly, wherein several important amendments have been made to the school law. We would especially refer to the provision made for the training of third-class teachers before they are fully authorized to assume the direction of a Public School. The want of this has been seriously felt in every County of Ontario, and the worst results have been realized in very many instances. Prosperous schools, given in charge of raw youths by careless trustees, have been so stunted and disorganized that they have been long recovering from the injury. Of course there is much of justification for such trustees, that in some instances the choice lay between an inexperienced teacher and none at all, but this only adds to the objectionable character of the system. Other amendments to which there is not space to refer, will it is hoped, prove important aids to progress in education.

County of Haliburton.

Rev. Frederick Burt.—1. *The Extension of Education.*—It it a gratifying fact that since my last Report there have been erected 5 new school-houses,—one in Stanhope, one in Cardiff, two in Lutterworth, and one in Glamorgan. All these are in operation, and provide means for 150 more pupils than heretofore. Of these new provisions 100 children have availed themselves by attending school. One new Department, also, has been added to Minden Village School, with a certificated teacher in charge. There have been also 202 more scholars attending our schools than in the preceding year; and 140 passed and were present at the Inspector's visit. The number of *six months* schools have been brought down to only six.

2. *The Teachers.*— At the last session of the Board of Examiners for this County, there appeared 19 candidates. Of these, 11 were successful in obtaining the required marks for Third-class Certificates for three years, being an increase of 8 over the preceding year; and 4 others were permitted by the Board to teach for one year, or for a shorter period. This gives the county at least ten additional authorized teachers. All these are doing fairly in the exercise of their profession: and so, with the 7 good teachers in the county previously, our staff of educators felt a sensible augmentation. Of our teachers' certificates the following table shows their kind and value:—Old County Board, 2; New

ounty Board, 19 ; Permits, 2 ; (remote schools) Special Certificates, 5 ; Provincial Second lass, 2.

3. *The Scholars.*—The children of school age in this County number 1,100, being an ncrease of 200 over last year. Of these, nearly 900 are from five to sixteen years of age, nd 600 are from seven to twelve years. These latter are obliged to submit to despolia- ion of their statutory right, for 145 failed to attend school the required *four months.* The prevailing excuses made were, distance from school-house ; dangerous, lonely roads ; vant of fit clothing ; and, let me add, the lack of nerve in the case of trustees to enforce he law. Two hundred and two scholars attended school more than in the year 1875 ; nd there were 140 more passed before the Inspector during the year than previously. The County has *gained* in the subject of *reading* and in *writing*, both most useful accom- plishments and needful comforts, and, let us hope, *saving* to the character of the individuals s well as to the community at large. In *composition*, also, there is a gain in 7 townships, o that *writing* can be really utilized, and scholars enabled to correspond with parents and riends. In more than one-third of the school sections the people evince great interest in he quarterly examinations, and the presence of the Inspector is looked upon as a desider- atum ; and then occur conversations on school matters that manifest earnestness for the welfare of youth.

4. *School Expenditure.*—The amount expended in teachers' salaries was $2,935, of which $835 was special aid from the Poor School Fund, considerately apportioned by the Education Department to our struggling sections in different parts of the country, and most gratefully received. The scarcity of wheat and other grains subsequent to the last harvest, threw many sections into well-nigh despair when school-rates were mentioned at the juncture when the teachers' salaries fell due, and the Poor School Grant was as a GOD-SEND to such. The year of 1876 closed witnessing much anxiety in money matters, making trustees resolve upon lowering the salaries of the teachers, a step much to be deprecated. Again, $800 have been spent upon building and repairs of school-houses, but only $70 for maps and books. During the whole year, as a rule, prizes and libraries have been forced into the back-ground.

Expenditure on the Fabric.—In several instances money has been well spent on the school-houses and furniture, and the necessary accompaniments of the school-yard have been provided. Thus the proper offices are supplied, though slowly ; yet it is surprising that at this date, fathers of families, when serving as trustees, do not supply proper appendages to their school-grounds, so needed by all, but more so by children. Nature frowns upon them for their remissness and niggardliness, when a few dollars would add a look of civilization and of comfort to the premises over which they are stewards, and the ends of morality be served. And this is the case, too, of their own children.

5. CONCLUSION. *Inspectors' Visits.*—My own visits in inspecting the schools of the County have been regularly made, and slightly in excess of the legal requirement. One source of regret is the continued inability of our sections to procure libraries and prize books ; and if prognostications be true this poverty will continue for a time : for now that lumbering has ceased in these localities, and with it the handling of ready money, a severe and new trial has succeeded the failure of the grain crops.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

James McBrien, Esq.—School Accommodation.—A revolution has been gradually and voluntarily effected in this matter. Old things have passed away and all things have become new. Eleven out of fourteen municipalities have risen up to the high and intelligent standard of the law. The new school-houses erected are, indeed, the people's colleges, and monuments to their intelligence and liberality.

Teachers.—There are 145 certificated teachers; seven first and thirty-eight second class Provincial, twelve Old County Board, eighty-five third-class New County Board ;—that is to say, about two-thirds of the teachers are third-class. The machinery of our education system possesses a very high degree of perfection, but we stand in sore need of trained, experienced and skilful men to run the machine, so as to accomplish the grand object for which the system was founded. Without training, experience or adaptation, many embark in the profession, and, having neither compass nor rudder to guide them,

they steer for no particular harbour; or, in other words, they have no rational end in view, and use no means to attain such an end.

This leakage can only be stopped by paying teachers an adequate price for their time, talents and experience. I am more than glad the Honourable Minister of Education is about to remedy this gigantic evil by establishing Teacher's Institutes.

Salaries.—The average salaries paid to male teachers was only $407. Any one except the avaricious can see at a glance that this amount is inadequate to support a man with a family, and therefore men of talent are continually quitting the profession.

County of York—South.

James Hodgson, Esq.—A greater amount of interest has been taken in 1876 by trustees and parents in general, and a healthful spirit of emulation, and greater earnestness in school work has been produced amongst both teachers and pupils. If, in my half-yearly visits of inspection and examination, I have found remissness, and a reasonable lack of thoroughness in the various classes, or carelessness in the writing, I have unhesitatingly informed both teacher and scholars, that if the fault was not remedied at my next visit, the school would be lowered in its standing. By this means, coupled with thoroughness in looking into the manner in which the groundwork is being laid in each school, I have experienced great pleasure in the general progress of the schools.

In 1875, there were 32 schools of the highest class. No. 1 A; 37 schools of the second class, No. 1; and 10 schools of the third class, No. 2. In 1876, there were 36 schools of the first-class, 35 schools of the second class, and 10 schools of the third class.

During the last year all the schools in the first class maintained their standing well, excepting Nos. 57 and 18, York, and U. S. S. No. 4, Markham, and Vaughan, which fell into the second class. No. 3 York, and Nos. 4, 18 and 23, Markham, and No. 2 Scarborough, and No. 3 Etobicoke rose from the second class into the first. Nos. 19 and 23 York rose from the third class into the second; but Nos. 8 and 14, Markham, fell from the second class into the third.

School Accommodation.—During the last six years great advances have been made in school accommodation in South York, 22 new school-houses having been erected, and 9 enlarged. Of these, 8 were erected in the Township of York, and 4 enlarged. In Markham 4 erected, and 3 enlarged. In Etobicoke, 6 erected; in Scarborough, 3 erected, and 2 enlarged, in Vaughan, 1 erected and two enlarged, and in Yorkville 2 additional departments were erected. Another new school-house is being built in Yorkville at the present time, to contain 2 departments, and 2 others are expected to be built in rural sections.

To the trustees in general for the deep interest taken in our Public Schools, the need of praise is justly due, and is willingly and heartily given.

Receipts.

The total amount of receipts for all purposes, and from all sources for 1876 was	$55,012.31½
Payments	$48,570.10½
Balance in Trustees' hands	$6,442.21
Amount unpaid on buildings and sites	$8,702.32

Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications.

Highest salaries paid male teachers in an incorporated village	$800
In a rural section	650
Average salary of male	420
Highest salary of female	350
Average salary including assistants	241.50

27	Teachers have attended a Normal School.			
5	"	"	Provincial Certificates, I. Class.	
24	"	"	" " II.	"
21	"	"	Old County Board	I. "
1	"	"	" " "	II. "
38	"	"	New " "	III. "
8	"	"	Interim Certificates, (Assistants).	

Attendance of Pupils, &c.

The total attendance for the first half year was.....					383,414 pupils.
Daily average.....					3,183 "
Second half year, total, ...					282.923 "
" " " average,.....					2,867 "
Total number of registered pupils.....					8,496 "
130 children between 7 and 12 years non-attending.					
2,248	"		50	days, or 10 school weeks.	
2,151	"	from	50	" to 100 or 20 school weeks.	
1,912	"	"	100	" " 150 " 30 " "	
1,636	"	"	150	" " 200 " 40 " "	
549	"	"	200	" " whole school year.	
8,496					

Change of Teachers.—As in previous years, a change of teachers for a time retarded the progress of some of the schools. This evil is, perhaps, to a great extent, unavoidable; but should, however, be limited as far as possible. I regret very much that at the commencement of the current year (1877), 26 changes were made,—9 in York, 7 in Markham, 5 in Scarborough, 1 in Etobicoke, and 4 in Vaughan. At the present time there are only 11 sections in South York where no change of teachers has been made since 1871:—S. Sections Nos. 1 and 3 in Scarborough; Nos. 4 and 13 in York; No. 9 in Etobicoke; Nos. 2, 10, 11, 13, and 20, Markham; and No. 12, Vaughan. All these schools rank in the highest class No. 1 A, except one. So much for the greater permanency of teachers.

School Libraries.—As the expenditure for school buildings and the necessary appliances for official school work will, for some years to come, be comparatively small, the time has arrived when a new impulse should be given to the improvement of old libraries, and to the establishment of new ones when there have been none in the past. I hope hereafter to be able to report favourably in reference to this important means for the furtherance of education, not only during the period of school life, but afterwards, in the home circle and in the pursuits of business. Education embraces the full period of man's probation. In youth, the manner *how* should be acquired by the joint discipline of the school and parental teaching and example; and afterwards, when the habit of self-improvement has become fixed, every facility in the way of reading, etc., should be afforded. I have no doubt whatever but that the Trustees of South York will readily co-operate in this desirable means of furthering a sound education.

Trained Teachers.—A great deal has been said, and written too, and no doubt with a measure of justice, in reference to Normal School training; and I have no desire whatever to detract from its *real* merits. I think, however, that it has been unduly magnified, and should be received *cum grano salis.* Attendance at a Normal School for a session or so has its advantages: and teaching occasionally in a Model School, say for ten days in a session of nine months, under the eye of an efficient teacher, will be productive of some benefit. It affords, however, little or no opportunity of practical organization or classification or discipline or methods of teaching, and cannot for a moment compare with the advantages of practical teaching in a school, when for three years a teacher is left to his own resources, and is free to carry out the result of observation extended over a period of some five or six years in a well-conducted public school.

The result of my experience as a Public School Inspector, is that those young teachers who have been students for years in efficiently conducted Public or High Schools, and who

of necessity are perfectly familiar with classification, organization, and good discipline thereof, other things being equal, make the most successful teachers. Whilst hailing with pleasure the establishment of additional Normal Schools, I must confess that I look more to our High Schools and efficiently conducted Public Schools for training up successful teachers in the future, than to Normal Schools, unless greatly multiplied in number and placed more easily within the reach of candidates for the profession of Public School teachers.

County of York—North.

David Fotheringham, Esq.—After the full comparative statement of the condition of educational matters in 1871 and 1875, it will be unnecessary to do more, in the Department of Statistics, than state that average attendance has increased encouragingly; that a larger number was found in attendance at times of inspection and more cordiality and less fear of examination exhibited than formerly; that the salaries of teachers, both male and female, have reached an average of $3.00 more than in the previous year; and that school accommodation has been increased by the erection of two new buildings. It is thus apparent that steady progress is being made from year to year in most departments of school work here.

In looking into the results of school examinations and records, the evils connected with our present system, somewhat fully alluded to last year, are still apparent, and in one or two respects more clearly so. In particular, the schools are more than ever in the hands of untrained teachers—60 holding only certificates of the lowest grade acting as teachers and assistants, while those holding provincial certificates are falling off in number.

Change of teachers is also apparently on the increase, more than half the number employed having been engaged in new situations and many of these for the first time. In no year have the evil effects of inexperience and change of teachers been more felt in the examination of schools, so that the time of the inspector was often occupied in reorganizing classes instead of testing steady work. In this respect the year has been exceptional, and it is to be hoped that along with steady improvement in appliances, in attendance, and in remuneration of teachers, increased facilities for their training will be largely provided and patronized by them and encouraged by trustees.

The Teachers' Association has helped in some degree to supply the absence of such systematic drill, and continues to hold quarterly meetings of interest and advantage to those who attend; though, owing to the extent of the Division and lack of facilities of travel, some teachers seem unable to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the Association and its library.

County of Brant.

M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D.—The progress of elementary education still continues to be satisfactory in this county. The people generally are alive to the importance of the subject, and the school and municipal authorities have always manifested an intelligent interest in it. As my demands have been moderate they have been willingly and invariably granted. *Festina lente* is a safe injunction to heed in school matters, in the end, leads often to the best results.

During the year the teachers have, as a rule, diligently and faithfully discharged their important and responsible duties, and the trustees have not been unmindful of the trust committed to them. While this general statement is true, it needs, like almost every other similar statement, some qualification. It would be marvellous, indeed, if there were not occasional faults of administration, if there were not, instead of advancement, retrogression in some of our school sections. And two of the causes of this undesirable condition of things are sufficiently obvious: (1.) The lack of material—the children of the section having grown beyond school age and left, and there being no others of the same families to take their places; (2.) The employment of inefficient teachers or the election of incompetent and inefficient trustees. The first evil manifests itself in the apathy of men of property who, having no longer any personal interest in the school, oppose the employment of good teachers in order to keep down the taxes. It is an evil, however, which time and more enlarged and liberal views will ultimately cure.

The second admits of obvious remedy, the administration of which rests with the people themselves. It affords me pleasure to state, however, that the trustees of the schools in the county of Brant are, as a body, diligent in the discharge of their duty, and solicitous for the welfare of their schools. This will, I consider, be clearly demonstrated by the evidences of improvement detailed further on in this report.

The greatest harmony has characterized the management of the schools during the past year; complaints have been rare from parents, teachers, or trustees. Unusual interest has been manifested, especially in the township of Brantford, in the proper furnishing and equipment of the schools; entertainments in furtherance of these objects have been numerous and have generally been very successful. I trust to see a similar spirit soon exhibited in the township of Burford, where there is most need of it.

The question of the establishment of Township Boards of Trustees is exciting considerable discussion now among trustees and people, and if the change should prove acceptable to the majority I believe it would work a great improvement in our schools.

The County Teachers' Institute.—The Teachers' Institute organized here five years ago is still in active operation, and meeting quarterly, is doing its work well. Most of the teachers in Brantford and throughout the county take an active part in its proceedings and much valuable assistance has been rendered by the Rector, the Mathematical Master and other members of the staff of our excellent Collegiate Institute, where the meetings are held. At our regular meeting in October we were honored by a visit from the Minister of Education who with the Mayor of the town, Dr. Digby, the members of the Board of Trustees and others, visited and inspected one of the Ward schools, the Central and Separate schools, the Collegiate Institute, the Brantford Young Ladies' College and the Asylum for the Blind. The visit was made while the regular work was in progress so that an opportunity was afforded of witnessing the every day order and management of the various educational establishments of the town. In the afternoon there was a very large assembly in Wyckliffe Hall, when an address of welcome was presented to the Minister from the Board of Public School Trustees similar to those presented at an earlier hour of the day by the authorities of the Separate School Collegiate Institute and the Ladies' College, and all of which received suitable replies. The practical and excellent address delivered by the Minister of Education on that occasion afforded much pleasure as well as information to those who heard it and I am sure had an effect for good on all.

Teachers' Certificates, Salaries, &c.—At the examination for certificates in July, twenty-two candidates presented themselves for second class certificates, six gentlemen and sixteen ladies. Of these, three ladies obtained second-class certificates, grade "B," five ladies were awarded third-class certificates and three of the gentlemen. Eighteen out of a total of thirty-eight of the third-class candidates obtained certificates. The classification of the teachers of the county in active employment during the year is as follows:—

		TOWNSHIPS.				
		Oakland.	Onondaga.	S. Dumfries.	Brantford.	Burford.
Provincial,	first-class				5	
Do	second-class	2	1	6	4	7
Old Co. Board,	first-class		2	3	2	5
New Co. Board,	third-class	2	2	4	12	15
Old Co. Board,	second-class			1		
		4	5	14	23	27

From this it will be seen that five teachers held Provincial certificates of the first-class, twenty Provincial certificates of the second-class, twelve old county Board certificates of the first-class, thirty five new county Board certificates of third-class and one old county Board second-class; twenty-three had attended a Normal School; seventy-three teachers were employed during the year, thirty-eight males and thirty-five females, distributed as follows:—Oakland, 2 males, 3 females; Onondaga, 3 males, 3 females; South Dumfries, 11 males, 4 females; Brantford, 11 males, 12 females; Burford, 11 males, 13 females.

The salaries of teachers have been steadily increasing in this county since 1871. There is a disposition on the part of trustees, when they have secured the services of an efficient teacher, to pay a fair remuneration for them. The following table will serve to exhibit the rate of increase during the last four years:—

				Oakland.	Onondaga.	S. Dumfries.	Burford.	Brantford.
Highest salary paid	male	Teachers	1873	$400 00	$400 00	$500 00	$454 00	$475 00
" " "	female	"	"	300 00	300 00	350 00	350 00	300 00
Lowest " "	male	"	"	360 00	360 00	340 00	340 00	350 00
" " "	female	"	"		240 00	110 00	168 00	144 00
Average salaries "	male	"	"	380 00	386 00	407 00	377 30	406 00
" " "	female	"	"	264 00	270 00	203 00	242 71	244 53
Highest " "	male	"	1874	450 00	400 00	500 00	466 00	500 00
" " "	female	"	"	282 00	350 00	250 00	350 00	300 00
Average " "	male	"	"	387 50	386 66	424 50	391 18	438 12
" " "	female	"	"	282 00	278 00	203 75	248 57	260 16
Highest " "	male	"	1875	450 00	475 00	550 00	466 00	600 00
" " "	female	"	"	360 00	400 00	300 00	300 00	400 00
Average " "	male	"	"	450 00	402 50	427 70	408 10	461 00
" " "	female	"	"	258 00	337 50	205 00	258 00	259 00
Highest " "	male	"	1876	450 00	450 00	550 00	550 00	600 00
" " "	female	"	"	400 00	400 00	260 00	300 00	400 00
Average " "	male	"	"	400 00	416 00	421 00	408 00	470 00
" " "	female	"	"	261 00	337 50	255 00	250 00	287 00

The average salaries for the whole County are (males) $423, (females) $277 70.

The average salaries for the whole county during the past year were (male) $423, (female) $277.70. The principal teachers of the following schools in Brantford township receive $600 per annum, Nos. 2, 5, 20 and 22. The provisions made for the support of schools in this county are now such that respectable salaries may be paid teachers, with little or no additional burden to the ratepayers. Besides the Legislative and Municipal grants apportioned to the schools for 1876 and aggregating $5,604, there was an additional appropriation derived from the interest on the Government surplus and the Clergy Reserve fund, amounting to $5,945.91, making the whole apportionment for schools $11,549.91. The relative amounts of interest on Government surplus and Clergy Reserve fund belonging to Brantford, Burford and Oakland, were as follows: Brantford township interest on surplus, 1876, $4,211.14; Burford, $1,108 60; Clergy Reserve fund, $224.34; total, $1,332.94; Oakland, of both, $401.83. In 1876, as in the year previous some sections in the township of Brantford were not obliged to raise any money by a local tax for school purposes.

School Population, Classification, and Studies.—The whole number of pupils enrolled in the Public Schools of the county for 1876 was 5,337—between the ages of 5 and 16 years, 4,982; of other ages, 355; boys 2,935, girls 2,402. The whole number enrolled in 1874 was 5,038, and in 1875, 5,160, from which it will be seen that the attendance at the schools is considerably increasing.

The classification (1876) was as follows: Number of pupils in junior first-class,

1,479 ; in senior first-class, 956 ; in second and third classes, (3rd book) 1,642 ; fourth and fifth classes, 1,208 ; sixth class, 57. The following table exhibits the numbers engaged in the study of the most important branches of study :

No. in Arithmetic.	No. in Geography.	No. in English Grammar.	No. in Composition.	No. in Botany and Chemistry.	Modern History.	Ancient History.	Human Physiology	English Literature.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry	Mensuration.	Year.
4659	5284	2902	2414	306	1865	76	375	40	80	347	152	298	1876
4388	5160	2934	2197	272	2434	106	500	71	41	336	121	236	1875

The number of pupils engaged in the study of all the mathematical subjects has gradually increased during the last four years. It is, perhaps, possible to take too favourable a view of the progress of our schools, and to laud too highly our system of education, but I am confident that great improvement has been effected in the methods of teaching in this county and throughout the Province. This is especially observable in the manner in which many of the primary branches are taught, such, for example, as reading, spelling, and arithmetic. The reading in several of our rural schools cannot very well be surpassed ; and some of our teachers have received, and are now receiving, instructions in elocution from the Messrs. Bell, most accomplished masters of the art, with a view to the benefit of their pupils. Arithmetic, the knowledge of which was made to depend too much, not long ago, on the memory of rules, little exercise of the reason being required, is now very generally taught by analysis, and the result of the change of method has been most satisfactory. Much attention is paid to spelling, which is taught, both orally and in writing, in most of the schools. It is needless to say that whatever improvement has been made in the direction here indicated, is largely due to the teachers, many of whom, I am glad to say, are discharging their duties most conscientiously and efficiently.

Attendance.—The attendance at school, as stated before, is improving. Not so many complaints of irregularity are made now as were made formerly. Only 11 children in the whole county, between the ages of 7 and 12 years, are reported as attending no school. The compulsory clause of the School Act has not yet been put in force, either in any of the rural school sections or in the City of Brantford. The following are the aggregate and average attendances for the first and second half of 1876, in the County :—first six months' aggregate, 297,328 ; average, 247,741. Second six months' aggregate, 220,605 ; average, 225,172.

High School Entrance Examinations.—Two entrance examinations were held during the year. The number examined on the first occasion was 45 ; the number passed, 20. The number examined on the second occasion was 57 ; the number passed, 26. Forty-five had received their training principally in the Brantford Central School ; 7 in the Collegiate Institute ; 1 in Public School No. 10, Brantford Township ; 1 in Public School No. 9, Brantford Township ; 1 in Public School No. 9, Burford ; 1 in Public School No. 15, Burford ; 1 in No. 5, Burford ; 1 in No. 22, Brantford.

School-houses.—Several very fine school-houses have been erected during the year, and no two of them precisely after the same model. Poverty of invention has been hitherto a characteristic feature of school architecture in this county, but it is now so no longer. In S.S. No. 2, South Dumfries, a commodious building, with a fine cupola, has been constructed, at a cost of about $2,000. The material is brick. The basement, which is above ground, is spacious, well-lighted, paved with brick, and in case of need would make an excellent school-room. The school-room proper is approached through a vestibule, by means of two short flights of winding steps, and is admirably furnished. It has seats for sixty-two pupils. The school lot contains one acre of land, is well enclosed, and sufficiently elevated. The Trustees of S. S. No. 5, Onondaga, have also erected a new brick school-

house, with stone basement and fine cupola, the *tout ensemble* presenting a somewhat ecclesiastical appearance. This is the largest of the houses recently erected, and one of the finest school buildings in the county. The cost was $3,170. The basement here is also above ground. The building is, in fact, a two-story one, is well floored, and is divided longitudinally by a partition, the boys and girls having separate apartments, and separate entrances and exits; these are the waiting-rooms, but one of them is now used as a school-room for the small children, for which purpose it is well-adapted. The principal school-room is supplied with the newest and most approved style of school furniture, and has seats for 208 pupils. In School Sections Nos. 8 and 16, Township of Brantford, tasteful and spacious brick school-houses have been erected, somewhat similar in style to, yet slightly differing, in some particulars, from that at Tranquillity. They are both well furnished and well regulated. The cost of the building in No. 16 was $2,085. It has a basement and a private room for the teacher, carpeted and furnished. The school-room has seats for sixty-four pupils. The school-room in No. 8 cost $2000. It has a private room for the teacher, which also serves for a library, as does the one in No. 16, but has no basement. All the buildings here mentioned reflect credit on the trustees and people of the sections in which they have been erected.

Libraries.—As I have stated in former reports, the establishment and enlargement of school libraries are, in my opinion, matters of first-rate importance. I have endeavoured to interest the teachers and trustees in them, and have received the most willing and cordial assistance in the work from many of the leading gentlemen of Brantford and of the county. As some evidence of advancement in this particular, I may say here that in 1872 the number of public school libraries reported in the county was 19; number of volumes in them, 1,298. In 1876 the number of Public School libraries reported was 26; number of volumes in them, 3,470, distributed as follows:—Oakland, 1 library, 107 volumes; Onondaga, 5 libraries, 511 volumes; South Dumfries, 4 libraries, 286 volumes; Brantford, 11 libraries, 1,879 volumes; Burford, 5 libraries, 687 volumes. The greatest advancement has been made in Brantford township, both in the matter of school accommodation and school libraries. The number of Sunday-school libraries reported in the county in 1876, is 31:—Oakland, 3, volumes, 575; Onondaga, 4, volumes, 300; South Dumfries, 8, volumes, 1,250; Brantford, 11, volumes, 1,749; Burford, 5, volumes, 2,960. Total number of volumes in the county, 6,834; number of Sunday-schools in the county, 64: of Sunday-school scholars, 3,736; of teachers, 426.

School Museums.—Four schools in the Township of Brantford have started museums, and I trust the number will be increased during the present year. All, or nearly all, depends on the teachers.

School Finances.—The assessed value of the property of the county is reported at $8,773,784, being $765,407 over the assessment of 1875. The Legislative Grant was $2,789; Municipal grant, $2,815. The amounts reported as received by trustees were:—Balance on hand from previous year, $4,470.20; from Municipal grant, $2,764.37; from Government grant, $2,780.14; from trustees' school tax on property, $22,411.22; from Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources, $10,564; total receipts, $42,989.49. The expenditure was as follows:—Paid teachers, $24,452.73, being $1,661.61 in excess of the amount paid for the same purpose in the preceding year; for rents and repairs, $1,366.50; for buildings and sites, $9,087.34; for libraries, etc., $543.45; for collector's fees, fuel, etc., $4,362,89; total expenditure, $39,812.91.

Miscellaneous.—Public Examinations.—The number of public examinations held during the year was 167. Prizes were distributed in 26 of the schools. There were recitations of poetry or prose in 43 schools. The half-yearly examinations are the only ones at which the parents, etc., can be got usually to attend. I have attended myself as many as I possibly could.

School Visits.—By Inspector, 137; by clergymen, 67; by municipal councillors, 40; by judges or members of the Legislature, 2; by trustees, 331; other visits, 844;—total visits, 1,421.

Private Schools.—Two private schools are reported: one in Onondaga, with 1 teacher, 20 scholars, open six months, and $100 in all paid in fees; one in Brantford Township, with one teacher and 26 scholars, open 11 months, tuition free. The Indian Institute, situated about a mile from Brantford, is under the superintendence of Robert Ashton, Esq.,

who was sent out from England a few years ago by the directors of the New England Company, of London (England), to take charge of the establishment, and is in a prosperous condition. Only boys and girls of Indian blood are received. The scholars, in addition to instruction, are lodged, clothed, and boarded in the Institution free of charge, the expenses being defrayed by the New England Company. The number of pupils varies from 60 to 90, and the teacher at present in charge is Mr. James Thomas. To this establishment 200 acres of land are attached, on which the boys are instructed in farm work. Besides the Institute the New England Company supports nine schools on the reserve in the Township of Tuscarora. There are 13 schools in all for the instruction of Indian youth in that township, and of the teachers 8 are of Indian origin.

Town of Brantford.

Great improvement has been effected in educational matters in the Town of Brantford during the past five years. In that interval the High School has attained the rank of a Collegiate Institute, with greatly increased efficiency, and at least triple its former attendance. The Young Ladies' College has been established, and the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind has, it is said, under its present management, made the most satisfactory progress. Nor have the Public Schools been behind these higher seminaries of learning in the march of improvement. Their progress, if not ostentatious, has been steady. The order and management are, as a rule, highly satisfactory, and the attendance regular and constantly increasing.

1. *Attendance.*—The number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years residing in the town (as taken from the Assessor's rolls), is 3,060, including those attending Separate Schools. Number enrolled in the Public Schools between the ages of 5 and 16, 2,245 ; number between 16 and 21 years, 23 ; whole number enrolled, 2,268,—boys, 1,163 ; girls, 1,105. For the first half year the aggregate attendance was 166,659 ; average attendance, 1,141. For the second half-year the aggregate attendance was 106,780 ; average attendance, 1,147 ; 139 are reported as not attending any schools.

2. *Classification.*—Number in the 1st part of First Book, 383 ; 2nd part of do., 395 ; in Second Book, 387 ; in 1st part Third Book, 332; in 2nd part of do., 351 ; in 1st part of Fourth Book, 198 ; in 2nd part of do., 161 ; in Sixth Class, 61.

3. *Subjects of Instruction.*—Number in Reading, 2,268 ; in Spelling, 2,268 ; in Writing, 1,185 ; in Vocal Music, 2,268 ; in English Grammar, 1,093 ; in Arithmetic, 1,885 ; in Geography, 1,930 ; in Linear Drawing, 1,885 ; in Composition, 1,093 ; in Chemistry and Botany, 85 ; in Canadian Geography, 359 ; in English History, 359 ; in General History, 85 ; in Natural History, 198 ; in Human Physiology, 161 ; in English Literature, 85 ; in Natural Philosophy, 85 ; in Algebra, 198 ; in Geometry, 81 ; in Mensuration, 108 ; in Book-keeping, 81 ; in Drill, 420. The Schools are all opened by reading the Scriptures, and the children are taught the Ten commandments.

Buildings and Grounds.—The second flat of the east wing of the Central School has been recently finished, and two of the three spacious rooms into which it is divided are now occupied. A wing built of brick, and two stories high, was added to the East Ward School during the first half of the year. This addition, which is well lighted and ventilated, has furnished all necessary accommodation to that School. The grounds, especially those of the Central School, are kept in excellent condition, are ornamented with trees and flower-pots, and present an attractive appearance.

Teachers.—Certificates and Salaries.—There are 25 teachers employed in the Public Schools—3 male teachers and 22 female. The Central School has a staff of 15. The Principal instructs the highest division, and has the general supervision of the School. The second division of boys is taught by a gentleman, while all the other teachers are ladies. The boys and girls are instructed together in the highest division, separately in the 2nd and 3rd, and below these together again. The East and North Ward Schools have each a staff of four teachers,—a lady Principal and three assistants. The West Ward School has but two teachers. There is a master of writing and drawing who gives instruction in all the schools.

Certificates.—Two of the teachers hold First-class Certificates (Provincial), eleven Second-class do., ten Third-class New County Board do., and one an interim do.

Salaries.—Whole amount paid teachers, monitors, etc., during the year, was $7,736.55. The Principal's salary is $1,000 per annum; first gentleman assistant, $600; first lady assistant, $450; writing-masters, $600. The Principals of the Ward Schools receive $312 each. The lowest salary paid any teacher is $200. The average salaries are.—gentlemen, $733⅓; ladies, $268.20. Six of the teachers had been trained at a Normal School.

Libraries, Maps, and Apparatus.—The School Library contains 660 volumes. Two thousand five hundred volumes were taken out during the year. The books, an excellent selection, are very generally read. I hope to see their number largely increased before the close of the present year. The schools are fairly supplied with maps and apparatus.

Sunday School Libraries, Teachers, etc.—The number of Sunday-school libraries in the city is 19; number of volumes in them, 6,800; number of Sunday-schools, 19; of scholars, 3,000; of teachers, 285.

Mechanics' Institutes.—The Brantford Institute has a library of 2,633 volumes. The library is well patronized, but is still without a reading-room. The Paris Institute has 1,958 volumes, and an excellent reading-room.

The Separate School of Brantford has a library, but I have been unable to ascertain the number of volumes in it.

The Young Ladies' College of Brantford, incorporated in 1874, is said to be in a prosperous condition. Alex. Robertson, Esq., Manager of the Bank of B. N. A. here, is President of the Board of Directors; and Wm. Sanderson, Esq., Secretary, Rev. Wm. Cochrane, D.D., is President of the Faculty; and Rev. A. F. Kemp, LL.D., is Principal of the College. There is a head-governess and three assistant-governesses, a professor of music with an accomplished coadjutor, and a professor of drawing (one of our leading Canadian artists). The staff is very complete and efficient. The number of students is about 100. The course of instruction is the one usual in such establishments, and the charge to each pupil per annum, exclusive of extras, is $200. The site of the College is admirable, commanding a splendid view of the valley of the Grand River, and the grounds, laid out and planted originally for the Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of Manitoba, are kept in the most approved style of decorative art.

There are altogether 5 private schools in the town, with 225 enrolled scholars, and 28 teachers.

County of Lincoln.

J. B. Somerset, Esq.—While a retrospective view of our past labours cannot but give rise to a feeling of satisfaction with what has already been done, and bright anticipation for the future, yet a candid and rigid examination will also exhibit a dark as well as a bright side to the picture. Such a scrutiny it is necessary to make.

On the one hand there has been marked and gratifying improvement in the capacity and comfort of our school-rooms, and in all that relates to their suitableness for the purpose they are intended to serve. The expenditure of the large sum of $34,726.76 in five years from 1871, for the building of school premises in the County, is conclusive evidence of this. In other respects, the improvement is not less marked; the educational attainments of the teachers have been vastly improved by the present uniform system of examinations and their usefulness in the school-room correspondingly increased; there is a yearly increase in the remuneration paid that indicates a constantly growing inquiry for the better class of teachers, and a willingness to pay for efficient work; the nature of the work done in the school-room has undergone a great change for the better, the result of inspectoral supervision, and of the public spirit of the teachers in organizing Institutes and Associations for the mutual improvement.

On the other hand, irregularity of attendance, and the frequent change of the teacher are evils that cannot be ignored or lightly regarded, especially in view of the fact that, in spite of their having been perseveringly kept before public notice during the past six years, there is by no means that change for the better observable that must certainly follow a general appreciation of their injurious influence. The percentage of attendance in the rural districts of this County has averaged about 40 per cent. for several years past; in many other Counties it is lower, and in no County has there yet been a marked advance in the rate. This evil cannot be removed by Legislative enactment; it is to

he education of public opinion that we must look for the needed reform, and to effect his must future efforts be directed.

The evil habit of changing the teacher frequently yet obtains to a most injurious xtent, though there are hopeful signs becoming visible of a beneficial change. The class t schools addicted to this habit, includes those whose only ambition apparently is to spend he least possible sum of money annually for educational purposes, and who never hesitate o change their teacher for the sake of a dollar or two per month in the salary to be paid.

The want of training or experience in the majority of our teachers, is another hinder- nce to progress for which there has been, hitherto, no adequate remedy. No argument s needed to establish the fact, that scholastic acquirements alone do not indicate fitness o teach ; yet even in our Normal Schools, it is chiefly as students that candidates attend, nd outside of these Institutions, there has been no attempt to impart professional train- ng to young candidates, except such as they have voluntarily provided for themselves. The provision about to be made for the recognition and encouragement of these Associa- ions, together with the means in contemplation for systematic instruction in the art of eaching by the establishment of County Model Schools, will supply a long felt want, and peedily place young teachers in a far better position for doing their work intelligently rom the beginning than has been the case heretofore.

On the whole, it will be seen that, excepting irregularity of attendance, all the more nfavourable aspects of our school work present a brighter appearance year by year.

The number of teachers whose engagement had continued over one year at the end of 1876, was 29 out of a total of 78, not a very satisfactory exhibit, but one in which im- provement may be looked for in the future.

Teachers' Institutes were held in each township during the year, with results that have given us encouragement to continue them during the present year. They consist simply of a simultaneous visit to one school by the other teachers of the township, where the teaching of classes is engaged in by those wishing to illustrate their method, and dis- cussions are held on subjects relating to school management or discipline. I have learnt to attach more value to these meetings as a means of self-improvement for teachers than to the large County meetings, though the latter have uses peculiar to themselves. In the smaller meetings, individual difficulties can be brought forward and discussed minutely, the young teacher is encouraged to express his views with a freedom that would not be attempted in a larger gathering, and the expense of attendance is a mere trifle—a con- sideration of some importance to rural teachers.

The distribution of township reports referred to in my report of last year, was repeated this year, with very satisfactory results. They perform the needed office of informing the people yearly of the condition and progress of their own and neighbouring schools, and of the causes that tend to produce success or failure.

The results of the frequent changes of teachers, the employment of inexperienced teachers on account of their apparent cheapness, and the irregular attendance of pupils, are painfully evident in the case of such schools as have been subject to their influence, I have, during the year, made every possible effort to draw the attention of trustees to the existence of these evils, and to urge them to active efforts for their removal. These efforts, in many cases, have been followed by very satisfactory results ; but in others. carelessness or false notions of economy, have resisted my endeavours.

The names of the schools whose standing, during the year, has been above the aver- age, are as follows :—

Niagara Township, Nos, 4, 5, 8 ; Grantham, Nos. 1, 2, 5 ; Merriton, Port Dalhousie, Louth, Nos. 1, 2, 4, No. 2, No. 6 ; Clinton, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 ; Grimsby, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, No. 7 ; Gainsboro, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 11 ; Caistor, Nos. 5, 6, 7.

In order to create a healthy rivalry between the schools, a report was printed after my regular official visits, and 350 copies distributed throughout the county, giving the standing of each school, and showing the causes that promote or hinder advancement. The effect I find to be beneficial in stimulating the schools to maintain or improve their standing each year, and in directing the attention of trustees to the evil effects of 'cheap teaching,' irregularity of attendance, and frequent changes of teachers.

Prizes are distributed annually in many schools, though not by means of a merit-card system, but by means of a system of marking, that answers the same purpose fully.

On the whole, I am glad to be able to assert that there has been substantial progress and improvement in educational matters in this county during the past year, though I am fully sensible of the urgent need that yet exists for improvement in many respects.

County of Oxford.

William Carlyle, Esq.—In dealing with school authorities, I have endeavoured to act upon the principle that the people of our province have declared through their legislature what *should* be done for the schools rather than what *must* be, and I have cause to be satisfied with the general result. There is not a section that can be said to be indifferent respecting school improvement. In most localities a lively interest in and an intelligent oversight of the schools have been created. The pupils are showing by their improved scholarship, as attested at various examinations, the improved character of the schools. A wholesome rivalry has sprung up between pupils of the same school, and between schools. Trustees and patrons have caught the spirit and are seconding the efforts of the pupils in advancement, by offering higher salaries to secure better teachers or to retain those who have proved themselves efficient, by furnishing appliances, distributing prizes, attending school examinations and entertainments, and otherwise giving practical evidence that the schools are creating a kindly interest in their behalf that was wholly unknown a few years ago. Male teachers' salaries have reached in rural sections $625 per annum, female $500. During '76 the total increase in the amount paid teachers over that paid in '75 is $1,093.71.

Experienced and able teachers have inducements to remain in the county, and the increased appreciation of the importance of good schools that has manifested itself is arousing a number of our promising pupils in the best schools to fit themselves for teaching. At the last Teachers' Examination 40 certificates were issued, all save two being granted to candidates from our own schools. Some third-class teachers prepared in our own High and Public Schools have shown themselves so competent, that they are now in the receipt of a salary of $525 per annum.

Could township councils be prevailed upon to equalize the territory of the different school sections, the township board system would lose in my own estimation its theoretical attractions. The section system at least identifies all parties in the section with the welfare of the school. They become directly responsible for its management, and trustees especially are manifesting their sensitiveness under such responsibility.

The inspector's visits are anxiously looked forward to, the results inquired into, and the verdict, "improving," expected and worked for.

As these inspections have their novelty, they cease to intimidate the pupils, who have in most cases begun to enjoy the *measuring*, and endeavour to be present. In several instances winter pupils who had left school for the summer season, returned on the day of inspection to undergo examination.

Thirty-two new school-houses have been erected since '71. At that date there were a number of good houses, enclosed in suitable grounds, but there are not more than half a-dozen school sections in the county that have not made more or less improvement in school accommodation since then, and there is not a single school that has not improved in scholarship and general management.

Thoroughness has become a distinguishing feature of the teaching. Pupils are promoted with intelligence and care. It is the rule to find in all classes facility in reading and rapidity and accuracy in dictation and calculation. The exercises in arithmetic, and at my inspections, embrace a review of the work accomplished by the different classes. And it is quite usual to find over eighty per cent of the work correct.

In all the higher grades of schools the pupils of the senior classes have been taught to think for themselves. To examine them is a very agreeable duty.

There is one feature of the teaching of our third class teachers while beginners especially, and of not a few of the experienced teachers that impresses me more and more as I watch the training pursued in the schools. I refer to the weakness of those teachers in teaching pupils to read intelligently.

Reading should be something more than a mere effort at pronunciation coupled with fair management of the voice. Mentally this goes no deeper than exercising the memory

on word forms. Pronunciation and spelling of words are accomplished, but accurate definition and familiarity with the structure of sentences are scarcely approximated, while a close study of the subject matter of the reading lessons is seldom attempted. To teach reading well is to teach pupils how to use books and to create a relish for them. Reading is the great means of self-improvement during life, but if it be so taught that no relish is created for it, how much do pupils practise it after leaving school, and what use is it to them while there ?

The cure lies in a great measure in the test submitted to candidates for third class certificates. If the present standard will bear no further loading, could not the paper on history be dispensed with, and an exercise in English substituted, similar to that introduced into the entrance examination.

County of Wellington—North.

A. D. Fordyce, Esq.—The attendance for the whole year was considerably larger than for 1875—an aggregate of 10,446 as compared with 9,931. The salaries of male teachers, I am happy to say, show an average rise of $15 in each township, as compared with 1875, but there is an average diminution of about $7 in the case of female teachers.

I have thought it best not to insist on the erection of new school houses in several sections where they are much needed, as the crops of last season, in many quarters, were very scanty.

The expectations held out, in remarks made a year ago, have been fulfilled in the erection of *six* new school houses, in place of old, inconvenient, confined buildings. Beside these six school houses, four others have been erected and were occupied during the last half of 1876.

I think the supplementary half-yearly returns, as to compulsory education, can be much better relied on than in the former year, as the result of actual special census. Still I notice incongruities which must detract from complete accuracy. I am not able to say in what number of cases steps have been taken with regard to such as have not sent their children to school for the minimum required period ; but I think the very fact of the census being insisted on, and its chief object, will lead to greater attention being paid to the necessity of being guided by the regulation rather than by personal or private considerations.

Wells are in several sections still wanting, even where there is no sufficient provision as a substitute by easy and unqualified and constant access to springs or other wells near by. As in the case of some of the few situations where out-houses are yet unprovided, I have, in a few cases, given notice that the payment of next portion of the school fund will be dependent on the want being supplied. A good many school enclosures are yet imperfect and partial. In some, however, I expect to report improvements ere another season arrives.

Several teachers have withdrawn from the ranks in order to pursue medical or theological training, and fully the usual number of female teachers have formed life-long engagements, causing them in like manner to quit the profession.

I am happy to say that several cases of a very unpleasant nature, where there was for a time much wrangling and a very bitter spirit a year since, have given way, and so far as yet ascertained, harmony now in great measure prevails.

The frequent change of teachers I feel to be a very great hindrance in the way of continued classification, the idea that the want of regularity in attendance must prove an insurmountable obstacle, preventing such classification being at once made as I am sure would prove beneficial. Still it is not so in all quarters. Some teachers do all that could be expected of them, with others there is too little attention by far to careful keeping of registers. In general I have felt satisfaction with the exertions the teachers employed seemed to put forth in discharge of their duties in the school. With some I have been highly pleased indeed, but many have been mere beginners and their work all to learn.

Mount Forest Village.

The school has been altogether in a very satisfactory state, the teachers working

harmoniously, preserving a good system throughout, and taking great interest in their several departments. Under the altered circumstances of a somewhat different staff of teachers, I trust it may go on prosperously as hitherto. Several improvements of a very desirable nature have been made. Several of the scholars were successful applicants at last July County Board examinations.

Harriston Village.

Steps were taken here during the season for making much needed improvements. One of the departments of the school, the lowest, and of course the largest, had been carried on for over two years in an apartment which was not in connection with, nor near the main building. Now, however, a handsome brick building has been erected.

Clifford Village.

Here as in the village schools already noticed, an improvement was effected during last season, which allowed of an additional teacher being employed after the summer vacation; but I regret to say that the new teacher who was discharging her duties with universal approbation, had not been long teaching till she was attacked with illness which very soon terminated in her death.

Drayton Village.

This school is of the *five* here reported, the one which labours under the greatest disadvantage in respect of support. There is scarcely any territory outside of the Village Corporation bounds. The greater part of the building, although there are three apartments, is very unsatisfactory; there is not sufficient ground about the school, and altogether the appearance is unpromising. There is, I am glad to say, no lack of ability and vigour on the part of the teachers, and the scholars are hopeful; only it is the more to be regretted that the means are so very limited.

County of Grey—South.

William Ferguson, Esq.—There were 104 teachers employed. Of these, 4 held Old County Board certificates, permanent while the holders remain in this county; 89 of the lowest, or third-class, and only 11 holding Provincial certificates, all second-class. The only teacher in any district holding a first-class certificate, being the master of the Durham (town) Public Schools.

Many of these third-class teachers display tact, and manifest an ardent desire to excel; yet from the constant influx of young persons barely 16 or 18 years of age, who have never enjoyed any special preparation for the successful prosecution of the teachers' profession, it will not be a matter of surprise that in some quarters regret is freely expressed that the better grade of teachers have been supplanted, induced to adopt other professions, or have left for other parts where larger salaries might be obtained.

Prejudice.—In a few sections there exists a strong prejudice against instruction in any other than the three Rs,—reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic; the teaching of grammar, geography, etc., being by some strongly opposed. Intelligent instruction in these and other subjects, however, will in due time remove the opposition, and render the studies objected to, a pleasure, as well as an indispensable privilege. In this department of school work, the trained, the intellectual instructor has a decided advantage over the merely mechanical teacher. The one draws out and develops the ideas, enabling them to grasp and appropriate the actual instruction given; the other is satisfied with the bare memorizing of words.

Object teaching is far too much neglected. For instance, it is no uncommon fact that only the minority of the pupils in some of the schools, have an adequate idea of *degrees* of longitude or latitude, the *horizon*, the *cube*, or even a *square inch*. I am happy to observe, however, that these remarks are not of *general* application.

Penmanship and Elocution.—Increased attention is also given both to penmanship and

to elocution, or the natural and easy method of local reading. These are admittedly, accomplishments, the possession of which has been by too many either disparaged, or idly imagined to be within the reach of only a very few.

County of Essex—No. 1.

T. Girardot, Esq.—I feel much gratified in being able to state, that many of the school sections mentioned below, which, owing to some previous difficulties, had not complied with the regulations in regard to school accommodations, leave now nothing to be desired. Through the energy of their trustees, good school-houses have been built in School Sections, Nos. 3 and 4 Sandwich West ; No. 5, Sandwich East ; Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Maidstone, and Nos. 2, 7 and 8 Tilbury West. All these schools are provided with comfortable seats, some of them with patented ones. I am pleased to say, that the school-houses which have been erected these last two years, greatly surpass those built formerly.

The increase in the average attendance of pupils on 1875, has been during the first six months of 1876, 100, and during the last term of the same year, 172. The number of children in my Inspectorate, who have attended school in the course of a year, is 4,643, of whom 890 between 7 and 12, have attended less than four months or 80 days, and 105 of the same age have not attended any school. There is a general complaint made by the teachers of the irregular attendance of the pupils at school. However, I must admit, that we are fast gaining on that subject every year. Education is better appreciated by our rural population. Teachers command greater respect and receive better salaries. The time when they were considered (by a certain class of people) as on a par with labourers, has now passed.

The Teachers' Convention which was held in Sandwich last fall, and which was honoured by the presence of the Honourable Minister of Education, and attended by a large number of our best citizens, did a great deal of good in our community. The wise remarks made by the Minister in his address, the good advice which he gave to teachers and friends of education, along with words of encouragement, were highly prized, for they have had a good effect in the whole county.

Some years ago, the number of qualified teachers able to teach both French and English in those schools situated among the French population of this county, was limited. Now, I am pleased to say, that the number of our teachers, in general, is increasing every year, and that those who did not deserve the name, or obstinately followed the old routine in their method of teaching, are replaced by better ones. I feel satisfied, and do not fear to say, that with respect to education, the County of Essex is not behind most of our other counties.

Town of Sandwich.

There are three schools in this town, one for the Protestant community, one for the Catholic, and the other for the coloured population. The two former have two departments, each of them with assistants. 298 children of school age attend these schools in the course of the year; none between 7 and 12 years have been deprived of that benefit.

These schools have never been in a more flourishing condition, or better attended than they are at present. Their management by trustees and teachers is all that can be desired.

Town of Amherstburgh.

The Roman Catholic Separate School of this town, which is under my supervision, continues to be partly under the management of the good Sisters of J. M. J., who spare no pains for the advancement of the pupils entrusted to their care. I cannot but repeat what I have said before : The Roman Catholics of Amherstburgh must feel gratified in having such devoted teachers among them. The senior department (boys), is conducted by an efficient male teacher.

In conclusion, I will mention that if so much has been done for education in Essex, it is due to the hearty concurrence I have always received from the trustees, teachers and friends of education in general.

County of Essex—No. 2

Rev. James Bell.—In my inspectorate great improvement has been affected in one requisite of successful school work: that is, school accommodation. With a few exceptions each school section is now provided with a comfortable school house, the exceptions being almost all in the township of Colchester, where, from the nature of the country, the population is in more detached settlements than in the other townships. Previous to 1874, the township of Malden had not one good school house. Now each section in the township has a new commodious building, either stone or brick. This gratifying result has been mainly owing to the enlightened liberality of the township Council, who devoted to that object the "Surplus Fund" received from the Government.

Though the improvement in the internal work of the schools may not have been so great as in the external requisites, still there has been some advance in that respect. Fewer "permits" have been necessary than in previous years, and the salaries paid to teachers have been higher to the extent, I think, of about 33 per cent. advance. The higher salary does not in all cases produce more efficient service, yet a fair remuneration for his services doubtless tends towards the teacher's respectability, as well as his comfort and self-respect; and what is no less important, the prospect of a decent livelihood is absolutely required in order to retain individuals of fair ability in the ranks of the profession.

I am able to say, nevertheless, that many young teachers even on low salaries, exhibit much earnestness and zeal in the discharge of their duties, and in that respect excel some of those who have more experience and enjoy larger salaries. The beginners have their character to make, and this is a strong motive for exertion. Some that had only permits even, have been quite successful as teachers. I have discovered that their success or otherwise depends much on the character of the school in which they received their education. Good training, as well as natural aptitude to teach is indispensable.

District of Nipissing.—No. 1, Mattawan.

Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M.A.—This school is under the charge of Miss Aumond, a young lady from Ottawa, and who receives a salary of $300 per annum. She holds a special certificate from the Inspector of P. S. County of Renfrew. The management of the school is perhaps as efficient as could reasonably be expected, when we take into consideration the different materials the teachers have to work upon. Three languages prevail amongst the pupils, viz., French, which predominates, English and Indian. And as long as this difficulty exists, the teacher who undertakes to teach English subjects must encounter a very serious obstacle in the way of progress and efficiency. The teacher has proper control over her pupils, and the pupils evince a very great respect for their teacher. The average attendance for this half year is 22½, and the number on the register is 50. The pupils passed a very fair examination in reading, spelling, writing, dictation, grammar, and geography; but the results were not satisfactory in arithmetic. The school accommodation is good, and seats, desks, &c., very fair—progress very fair.

No. 1.—Nipissing.

The school for the first six months of 1876, was under the charge of Mr. George Cowan, who held a Special Certificate from the Inspector of P. S. County of Renfrew. He received a salary of $400 per annum. The school was not in operation at the time of Inspector's visit, on account of difficulty between trustees and teacher. I had no opportunity, therefore, for ascertaining the progress of the pupils, or efficiency of teacher. But the time which I would otherwise have devoted to the examination of pupils I spent in conversations with trustees and teacher. The trustees complained that the teacher did not punctually attend to his duties, frequently absented himself from school, &c., and having made no written agreement with their teacher, when they became dissatisfied with his services, dismissed him. Under these circumstances I had no option but to acquiesce in the arrangements made by the trustees. I believe no difficulty would have arisen between the trustees and teacher had he conscientiously devoted his attention to his own

unties and paid no attention to matters which did not concern him. The average attendance for the first half of 1876, was $14\frac{7}{12}$, and the number on the register was 24.

The trustees have considerably improved the school since my last visit, and have provided suitable seats, desks, &c. I trust in a few years, with an efficient teacher, to see this school in a good state of efficiency.

No. 1.—Jones.

This school has been visited by the Inspector of P. S. County of Hastings; but the township being included in the District of Nipissing, I considered it necessary that I should undertake its inspection so as to be able to report on all the schools in the District. Miss Anna Maria Reid has been in charge for six months. She holds a Special Certificate from the Inspector P. S. County of Renfrew, and receives a salary of $300 per annum. The business of the school is conducted in accordance with the time table and is well carried out. The pupils are very diligent and orderly, and appear to be doing very well. The school-house is a log building covered with "scoops" and is convenient for teaching purposes. The only objectionable feature I noticed in the school, was the old-fashioned board desks, arranged around the walls, and pupils seated with their backs towards the teacher. The teacher is earnest and faithful in her work, and the results are moderately satisfactory. She follows the programme of studies as closely as the circumstances she has to deal with will allow. The pupils passed a very fair examination in all the subjects of the new programme. The average attendance is $6\frac{1}{2}$, and the number on the register is 20.

No. 1.—Hagarty.

This school since its inception has been under the charge of Mr. James Doyle, a veteran in the profession, who is now over 70 years of age, and is anxious to retire from the work, and receive aid from the Superannuation Fund. He receives a salary of $200 per annum. Mr. Doyle's method of teaching is the old method which was in vogue some twenty yeary ago in this County, and which was peculiar to so called "dame schools." He does not seem to consider it necessary to classify his pupils according to their attainments, but "hears the lesson" of each pupil according to his turn. The results as may be imagined are not satisfactory. When we consider how remote and isolated the section is; the poverty of the people, the long distance pupils have to travel to school, and the great age of teacher, we have an array of facts which should very materially moderate our expectation as to results.

The school-house is a very inferior log building covered with "scoops," and is a very inconvenient place for teaching purposes. A portion of the Township of Brudenell has been formed into a Union Section, with No. 1, Hagarty, which will very materially strengthen the Section, and it is the intention of the trustees of the United Sections to build a suitable school-house during the winter, in the centre of the Section. On this account trustees have not as yet provided seats and desks, maps, &c.

The average attendance is 19, and the number on the register is 35. Pupils are very irregular in their attendance.

No. 2.—Hagarty.

This school is under the charge of Miss Ellen Winters, who holds a Special Certificate from the Inspector Public Schools, County of Renfrew. The average attendance is 11, and the number on the register is 37. Irregular attendance is a serious cause of complaint with the teacher. This irregular attendance is caused by the requirements of the farm in the seasons of sowing and harvesting, and also on account of a large swamp which prevents one half of the pupils in the section attending school either in summer or winter. This difficulty has necessitated the building of two school-houses, one on each side of the "dismal swamp," and in consequence the teacher teaches school for six months in each. The school-houses afford ample accommodation, and are well supplied with seats and desks. These school-houses being quite recently built, the trustees have not as yet pro-

vided black-boards, maps, &c. The pupils did not pass a very satisfactory examination in any of the subjects of the new programme, and the teacher has proved inefficient; yet notwithstanding these facts, one of the most healthful indications of improvement is exhibited by the fact that a good and healthy tone pervades the entire community in reference to the importance and advantages of education.

The Roman Catholic Separate School in the Township of Hagarty.

This school was organized during this year, and is under the charge of Mr. James Rowan. A large proportion of the pupils attended school for the first time, since its formation, and the progress made in so short a time affords evidence of earnest work on the part of teacher, and of great application on the part of pupils. The school is well organized and the classification is thorough. The pupils passed a satisfactory examination in all subjects. The teacher's salary is $250 per annum; and the number on the register is 64.

The school-house, an excellent building, affords ample accommodation, being 36 x 24 feet, and 12 feet between floor and ceiling, and is well supplied with seats and desks properly arranged, also maps, &c.

City of Hamilton.

A. Macallum, Esq., M.A., LL.B.—During the past twelve months the number of pupils enrolled was 5,230, being the same as the year previous; the daily average attendance was 3,474, in 1875 it was 3,395; the percentage was 66.4, in the year previous it was 64.9; for the first half year, which, to equalize the two sessions of the year, we close with the month of May, the registration was 4,626, daily average attendance 3,528.7, percentage 76; for the half-year ending 23rd December the enrolment was 4,583, daily average attendance 3,997.3, percentage 87; for 1875 these numbers were, first half-year 4,634, 3,806, 82; second half-year 4,672, 3,490 and 75. The attendance in 1876 was considerably higher than in 1875. The number of boys enrolled for the year was 2,725, girls 2,503; in 1875 these numbers were 2,766 and 2,465.

Between	the ages of	5	and	10 years	3,441,	in 1875	3,049
"	"	10	"	16	" 1,747,	"	2,143
"	"	16	"	21	" 42,	"	37

The number that attended less than 20 days was which is only 4 per cent. of our enrolment. In the County of Wentworth it was 28.	205,	in 1875	240
The number that attended from 20 to 50 days was which is 8 per cent. of our enrolment.	439	"	456
The number that attended from 51 to 100 days was being 19 per cent. of our enrolment.	971	"	950
The number that attended from 101 to 150 days was which is 19 per cent. of our enrolment. In the county these two were 49.	992	"	970
The number that attended from 151 to 200 days was being 35 per cent. of our enrolment.	1,816	"	1,543
Over 200 days or the whole year - - - which is 15 per cent. of our enrolment. In the county these two were 23.	807	"	1,074

It is assumed that there are 7,350 children of school age in our municipalities, and that 2,150 attend the Separate Schools, W. F. College, Collegiate Institute and Private Schools, thus leaving 200 on the streets, to grow up in ignorance and crime and graduate in our jails and penitentiaries.

Comparative Statement of Nos. on Roll, Average Attendance, Percentage and Fees, for 1874, 1875 *and* 1876:

1874.

	No. on Roll.	Daily av. Attend.	Per-centage.	Fees.
January	3,652	3,361	91.7	$556 80
February	3,760	3,376	89.8	561 80
March	3,802	3,483	90.3	560 90
April	3,817	3,419	89.5	552 00
May	4,037	3,599	89.3	571 60
June	4,061	3,541	90.0	547 40
July and August	3,522	2,610	74.1	502 50
September	3,929	3,425	87.2	558 40
October	3,943	3,571	90.6	556 10
November	3,939	3,581	90.1	559 70
December	3,747	3,552	94.7	521 40
Averages	3,837	3,405	88.7	$549 87

1875.

	No. on Roll.	Daily av. Attend.	Per-centage.	Fees.
January	3,729	3,314	88.7	$550 65
February	3,617	2,962	81.9	522 80
March	3,609	3,136	87.8	532 50
April	3,861	3,456	89.5	562 70
May	3,933	3,523	89.6	557 70
June	3,781	3,295	87.3	532 30
August	3,659	3,226	88.2	*
September	4,089	3,578	87.7	598 80
October	4,026	3,601	89 4	590 50
November	4,034	3,654	90.6	590 50
December	3,797	3,595	94.6	542 25
Averages	3,829	3,394	88.6	$507 33

* No fees were charged in this month.

1876.

	No. on Roll.	Daily av. Attend.	Per-centage.	Fees.
January	3,896	3,314	88.9	$550 65
February	3,983	3,499	87.8	598 70
March	3,954	3,377	85.1	581 40
April	3,917	3,501	89.4	577 00
May	4,076	3,653	89.6	587 60
June	3,862	3,456	89.4	569 60
July and August	3,301	2,908	88.1	452 80
September	3 985	3,431	86.1	575 90
October	3,929	3,556	90.5	580 40
November	3,920	3,566	91.0	571 40
December	3,676	3,452	93.9	519 95
Averages	3,863	3,428	89.1	$560 49

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

In reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and the elements of drawing, all our pupils were engaged. Some of the teachers taught their divisions to sing a few pieces, and Mr. Cruikshank gave direct and excellent instruction in music to ten divisions in the Central; in all, some 3,795 had more or less of music. In grammar 1,752, in composition 1,740, were engaged. Natural history by object lessons was taught to a very limited extent to about 3,800 pupils. In the first book, Part I, 1,114 read; in the second part, 530; in the second book, 1,265; in the third book, 1,439; in the fourth book, 879.

VISITS.

During the year 111 visits by clergymen were made to the different divisions, 23 by municipal councillors, 24 by judges and members of parliament, 700 by trustees, 1,200 by others, and the Inspector was present in each division about ten times.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

During the last week of August the French Commissioners to the World's Exposition in Philadelphia visited some of the Public Schools. They expressed their surprise at such good results being obtained at such a comparatively small cost, and commented especially on the order and discipline as well as the general appearance of the pupils. These gentlemen were Mons. Fuisson, President of the Commission; F. Berger, Inspector of Public Schools, Paris; and J. Valens, a noted teacher of the city just named. Then in November the Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, paid a visit to the city schools, and expressed himself highly gratified at the appearance of educational matters in Hamilton.

NEW CANNON STREET SCHOOL.

It is with a great deal of pleasure reference is made to the new and most elegant school house erected by the Board on Cannon Street, at a cost of $10,212, less than the cost of the Victoria School by $5,000, and to be occupied in a few days by 500 pupils. The building is by far the handsomest in the city; in size it is next to the Central, while its furniture, apparatus, &c., is all we could desire. This house, built on the old site, removes the only blemish that for years was a grievance and a great drawback to our educational interests, a source of discomfort and ill-health to teacher and taught, as well as a positive infraction of the general regulations respecting these matters. Mr. Morton, lately of Waterdown, has been appointed Head Master at a salary of $700 per annum, and judging from his success in the past, the selection is excellent. Pupils will be prepared in this school as in the Central to pass the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute. Five years ago, in referring to the requirements of that section of our city, I stated in my report that "to accommodate this populous neighbourhood a building with twelve rooms will be necessary, and when erected will be a great boon to the children living near it." The twelve rooms are there at last, and the Board has spared neither exertion nor expense to make the Cannon Street School, situated very near the centre of our city, a central attraction for many years to come. The only drawback to this beautiful structure is, that it is three stories in height. The rooms are large, airy, pleasant—quite up to the legal requirements of the day. The modes of ingress and egress are in keeping with the rest of the building, the halls are spacious and aid greatly to the important item of ventilation; it is supplied with everything necessary in the shape of maps, globes and apparatus, while the Hamilton Desk for juniors, cheap, convenient and pleasant, affords a very agreeable addition to the attractions of the school-room. This desk was devised by Alderman and Trustee Meakins, manufactured by Messrs. Brierly & Graham, of this city, and is by far the greatest improvement in this direction we have seen for some years. It is not patented, and all who so desire may use it without restraint. I trust it will shortly be provided for the use and comfort as well as progress of all our Ward Schools. In a word, this building is a credit to the Board, an ornament to the neighbourhood, and a very great benefaction to the pupils of that section of our city.

ENTRANCE TO THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

During the year, in July and in December, examinations for entrance to the Collegiate Institute took place. At the former 81 succeeded in passing the examination; at the latter 110 candidates presented themselves, all from the Central, except eight who came from the country, five of whom passed, and of the 102 from the Central 71 were successful. Thus during the year 157 were added to the Collegiate roll of pupils; in 1875, the number that passed was 223 and in 1874, 289, so that the Public Schools in two years have supplied 380 scholars, and in three years 669 pupils, to the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. It would be better for the Public Schools and also for the Collegiate Institute, and much better for the pupils themselves to continue at least another year in the Public School course of studies. It is better adapted for their age and mental capacity, and far more practical than the course laid down for the Collegiate Institute. Take arithmetic for an example: the pupils who pass the examination are barely through simple proportion; if continued in the Public Schools they would go on with this very important subject, but in the Collegiate Institute they must take up algebra and geometry—subjects for which they are poorly prepared, which at that particular stage of their education are of much less benefit to them, and at all times of less practical importance in subsequent life. The scope and tendency of the education imparted in the two schools are different, and for those who are going to take only an ordinary English education the Public School course is, I believe, much preferable. Many parents are under the impression that their children must go to the Collegiate Institute so soon as they pass the examination. The regulation is as follows:—"*Parents may decide as to whether pupils shall go to the High Schools.* Although pupils are eligible for promotion from the Public to the High Schools after passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the first four classes of the former, it is at the option of the parents or guardians of pupils whether they shall enter the High School or not before they complete the whole programme of studies in the Public Schools, when they can enter an advanced class in the High School." Moreover, the cost to the Board would be much less, as will appear under the next paragraph. This course has been urged by the department and strongly recommended by the Head Master of the Collegiate Institute, Geo. Dickson, Esq., B.A., and by the Chairman of the Board, J. M. Gibson, Esq., M.A., L.L. B., for the reason that this course would elevate the standing of the Collegiate Institute. At present the lower forms are too numerous and contain too large a percentage of the pupils attending the institution, thereby lowering the institute in a comparative point of view. My impression has always been that those pupils who intend to take a classical course should enter the Collegiate as soon as possible, and that all the rest should receive their common school education at the Public School, if not altogether, at least till the few of them who take the higher English studies could join advanced classes in the Institute.

COST PER PUPIL—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The funds at the disposal of the Board were derived from the following sources, balances are not entered and current expenditure only is taken into the account:—Government grant, $3,177; school fees, $6,203; municipal assessment, $28,885; other sources, $6,816; total, $46,367; from which if we take permanent improvements, $10,212, the result will be current expenditure, $36,154. The expenditure was as follows:—Teachers' salaries, $23,247; other salaries, $4,531; prizes, $100; books and stationery, $4,341; fuel and incidentals, $2,650; permanent improvements, $10,212; equal to $45.081. In Halifax, with a population just about the same as Hamilton the current expenditure for schools was $80,000. The average cost per pupil on the number enrolled in the Collegiate Institute and Public Schools for the last year was $8.88. The average cost in the Collegiate Institute on the same basis was $29.76; in the Public Schools, using the same data, $6.66. Taking the average attendance in the Collegiate and Public Schools the cost per pupil was $13.29; in the Collegiate alone $40 52; and in the Public Schools $10.37. Taking the amount required by the Collegiate Institute from the city, $8,800, the average cost is much higher than in the Public Schools. For the number on roll, 503, this would average $15.50, and taking the average attendance the mean cost would be $24 17, while

as above, in the Public Schools these figures respectively are $6.66 and $10.37. Therefore it would be much cheaper to continue the pupils at least for a time longer, say another twelve-months, in the Public School course.

MUSIC AND DRAWING

The Board, with commendable liberality, have made provision for the instruction of vocal music in the Public Schools : while much pleased with this action of the Board, I venture to repeat my recommendation made on this subject four years ago, that in the selection of teachers, other things being equal, the preference should be given to those who could impart instruction in music. Had this been acted upon, *three times* the amount of instruction in this interesting and important subject could be imparted at no extra cost to the Board. I take the liberty of again urging this on the consideration of the trustees, and at the same time placing the claims of linear drawing also on the same basis and for similar reasons. These subjects thus introduced will cost the Board nothing additional, will improve the schools, benefit the pupils, cultivating and quickening the perceptive faculties, aid them in the other studies, and elevate our teachers as a class, as well as make them more interesting as instructors.

COMPARISON.—1876, 1866, 1856.

The following comparative statement shows the great progress that has taken place during the past twenty years :

	No. on the Roll.	Daily Average Attendance.	Percentage.	Cost Per Pupil No. on Roll.	Cost, Average Attendance.	Current Expenses.	Municipal Assessment.	School Fees.	Government Grant.
1876	5,230	3,474	66.4	$6.66	$10.37	$38,835	$28,885	$6,203	$3,177
1866	3,623	2,161	59.3	4.86	8.16	17,971	11,343	4,500	1,892
1856	3,235	1,590	48.8	3.53	11.24	23,797	19,925	2,077	1,776

SCHOOL CENSUS.

In February last Mr. Geo. C. Secord was appointed by the Board to take the school census of this municipality. So far as I am aware this is the first instance of the school census in a city or town in Ontario being taken, though the school law requires it to be done annually. The work was completed about the 1st of May, and the following tabulated statement is an analysis of the result. From careful examination I believe the work has been faithfully performed and I doubt not will receive the approval of the Board. The cost of taking the census has been, to Mr. Secord, $250 ; books and forms, $8.25 ; total, $258.25. For purposes of comparison the record will in the future prove of great value, while at present it supplies valuable information that could be obtained in no other way.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Ages of Pupils. 5 to 6 years inclusive.	7 to 12.	13 to 16.	5 to 16.
Ward No. I.	95	282	155	532
" II.	126	358	190	674
" III.	176	521	274	971
" IV.	191	593	273	1,057
" V.	162	483	240	885
" VI.	175	486	221	882
" VII.	208	594	281	1,083
	1,133	3,317	1,634	6,084

We had on the roll 42 whose ages were over 16 years. The large number of 1,200 is reported as receiving no instruction; but of these 635 were only 5 or 6 years of age last birthday, and 409 are represented as at service, in an office or educated; leaving only 154, none of whom are between the ages of 7 and 12, the time during which the compulsory clauses of the Act apply, without receiving more or less of the rudiments of an education. The pupils educated during 1876 at institutions other than the Public Schools numbered about 800. There were, in all, 53 sources besides the Public Schools from which the Hamilton school population during the past twelve months received more or less mental pabulum. The sum of these items is 791, to which when we add the 1,200 not at school we have 1,991, and deducting this from the total returns 6,084, leaves 4,093, but by our registers we had 5,230 on the roll books, showing a discrepancy of 1,137. Some of those from other places, and many of those attending Private Schools, were with us a part of the time; the 81 who passed the entrance examination in June were on our roll; on the families which left the city, of course Mr. Secord did not call—the pupils from these families I estimate at 100: neither did he call on the families residing beyond the city limits, whose school-going members supply an additional 100 scholars. By these means the number 1,137 is greatly reduced, but still a large margin is left untouched, and will so remain until the Board enforce with firmness the humane and beneficent provisions of the School Law, denominated the compulsory clauses of the Act. Reducing these persons and places to four heads, there were

	Pupils
At Private Schools in this city, 22 in number	303
Instructed at home	60
Came from 26 outside places	150
At the Collegiate Institute	278
Total	791

TEACHERS, ETC.

At the close of 1876 there were in the service of the Board 74 teachers, of those 39 had attended a Normal School or other training institution, 18 held first-class Provincial certificates, 27 second-class Provincial certificates, 6 first-class Old County Board, 6 third-class New County Board and 17 Interim certificates. The disadvantage to our pupils is very great from having teachers employed whose certificates are not permanent. In the effort by the teachers to secure Provincial certificates their divisions to a greater or less degree must be neglected, and I trust the Board will hereafter add none to the staff whose certificate needs renewal. During the year 4 teachers left the service of the Board. Taking the number on the roll the average number of pupils to each teacher was 70, taking the average daily attendance it was 47; these numbers for the first half-year were 61 and 48, for the second half-year they were 62 and 54. In March the attendance was with us very low, the percentage being only 85.1 on the enrolment. December was the best month, the percentage rising to 93.9. The appendices contain the questions in spelling, arithmetic, geography, and grammar used in nine grades of our course at the promotion and prize examination in December last, as well as the papers for entrance to the Collegiate Institute at the same time; also the general rules and regulations of the board to be observed by our pupils; the general limit and time tables; and the financial statement for the year; but these statements would make a report of this kind too large, besides being of special interest only to those actively engaged in the work of the school-room. Harmony and unity of action were in this city the characteristics of 1876.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

W. G. Kidd, Esq.—Although the advancement of one or two of the departments of our schools has not been so satisfactory as it might be desired, the progress on the whole has been excellent.

When not engaged in examinations I have spent the greater portion of each regular school day within the school-rooms giving advice and assistance to the inexperienced

teachers, and aiding and encouraging all. During the months of May and November, I thoroughly examined every class in the prescribed branches; the result has been already transmitted to you in the detailed reports.

Two promotion examinations were held during the year, one in June, and the other in December. These examinations when judiciously managed are productive of the most beneficial results; not only do they secure a uniform classification in our schools, but they give rise to a wholesome spirit of emulation among the pupils, and a keen competition among the teachers. The total number promoted during the year was 614. The subjoined table shows the number promoted at each examination.

	From 1st to 2nd Class.	From 2nd to 3rd Class.	From 3rd to 4th Class.	From 4th to 5th Class.	To Collegiate Institute.	From 5th to 6th Class.	Totals.
June.....	74	103	89	46	12	14	338
December.....	76	71	68	41	5	15	276
Totals.....	150	174	157	87	17	29	614

A staff of twenty-seven teachers was employed during the year, three of whom were males, and twenty-four females. Of these eight held Second-class Provincial Certificates, the remaining nineteen held Third-class new County Board. The majority of our teachers are mere beginners, without professional training or experience. Many of them, however, *teach* with energy and ability, but there are others who do not *teach* at all—they merely *hear* lessons. I am glad to be able to state, that the number of teachers of the latter class is every year becoming smaller, the old dominie system of assigning tasks and thrashings to all who fail to learn by rote whole pages of unmeaning definitions is rapidly disappearing, and in its stead we are having earnest intellectual *teaching*.

The pupils in the various departments are well supplied with books and school requisites. The authorized text books are used exclusively in all the subjects except one. I experienced very great difficulty in my endeavours to introduce the authorized grammar; there has hitherto been a deep-rooted prejudice against this book, but this prejudice has been so far counteracted during the past year, that the unauthorized books have almost entirely disappeared. It is a great injustice to compel parents to pay a dollar for an American grammar, while a better, the authorized one, can be procured for less than half that sum. I trust that in my next report I shall be able to state, that in the use of text books we are strictly in harmony with the regulations

In my visits to the Primary departments, I found the pupils in Part I. and many of those in Part II. without slates, the consequence was that they were obliged to sit during a great portion of the day with "arms folded." It is scarcely to be wondered at that many of them became tired and disgusted with school. I have urged all to come provided with slates, and the change has been attended with the most gratifying results; every moment is now pleasantly and profitably employed, and the little ones no longer look upon the school room as a place of imprisonment and torture.

The library is increasing in popularity and usefulness It has recently been enlarged by the addition of several new and interesting books selected from the admirable lists contained in the *Journal of Education*. Over five thousand volumes were taken out during the past year. The school library is, in my opinion, a very important adjunct to our excellent educational system. Its mission is a four-fold one, it aids our young people in their efforts to become good readers, adds to their general information, improves their literary tastes, and has a powerful tendency to counteract the pernicious influences of the "Yellow-covered Literature" which is being scattered broadcast over our land.

The school buildings were all thoroughly repaired and renovated during last summer, and are now in very good condition, many of the smaller uncomfortable rooms were enlarged and otherwise improved. The over crowded state of some of the rooms was relieved by the employment of two additional teachers, and the opening of two new departments;

others will no doubt be opened as occasion requires. The improving hand of reform has also been extended to the grounds, and a good deal has been done to add to their attractiveness and convenience; the lots are all well fenced, and most of them planted with shade trees. From the experiences of the past year, I feel confident in saying, that under the fostering care of the present intelligent and enterprising Board of Trustees the educational interests of our city are not likely to lag.

City of St. Catharines.

J. H. Comfort, Esq., M. D.—There are now twenty-three teachers employed, each in charge of a separate division. In addition to these we have a drawing Teacher, who is employed to give lessons to the pupils of the Central Schools only.

There are five Primary Schools where the subjects of the 1st and 2nd classes are taught, and the pupils are promoted to the Central School on examinations held just before the midsummer vacation. Our teachers are performing their duties with zeal and ability, and the efficiency and thoroughness of their work is shown to be satisfactory in the results of various examinations. As it takes a pupil about a year to complete the subjects in each class of the Public Schools, I think it would be a better arrangement to have the entrance examinations to High Schools held only once a year, say at the midsummer vacation.

Town of Chatham.

Rev. A. McColl.—The state of the schools, is upon the whole as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. The attendance was more than usually affected by sickness. Diptheria was very prevalent during the latter part of the year, and even still is. There is, however, no doubt, but much of the irregularity of attendance is owing to the want of due care and attention on the part of parents themselves, who exact services from their children during School hours. The absence of children from School, is, however, a matter often of necessity; but the evil effects on themselves and others, are not the less real.

Toward the latter part of the year, the giving of cards was discontinued, as it was found that they were not carefully preserved. A record is, however, kept of the standing of pupils during each week; such as; *who* were deemed worthy of merit cards; *how many* were awarded, and *for what?* If the Board determine to give prizes, they will be able to learn the standing of each pupil during the year, or period of attending school.

The "Pupils weekly report" has been in use since the latter part of the year, and the good influence has been apparent. There has not been, *practically*, any lack of accommodation. Nothing more than this is meant. The answer in full may be inferred, when it is stated that there are other than Public Schools. There are Separate and Private, as well as Public ones.

There is desk accommodation for 1,140 in the Public Schools; allowing 9 square feet for each pupil, there is accommodation for 1,090; allowing 10 cubic feet for each pupil, there is accommodation for 1,248.

According to the census taken by the Board according to law, the number of children in Chatham between the ages of 5 and 16, was 1,946.

The area attached to the Central School was enlarged last year by the addition of an adjacent lot, of about 555 square yards.

Nine pupils were admitted to the High School from the Chatham Central School, during the year 1876.

All the teachers who were in the service of the Board during the latter part of 1876, have been secured for another term.

The Professor of Music has also been retained.

There was no addition made to the Library in 1876, but I am happy to say, that at its last meeting, the Board voted a sum for that purpose.

Town of Collingwood.

Rev. Robert Rodyers—Twelve teachers were employed, three of whom were males. Of

these, the Principal held a First Class Normal School Certificate, one held a Second Class New County Board, and ten, one male and nine females, held Third Class, New County Board.

The number of children in the Town of School age was given in as 1,057, the total number entered on the roll was 1,096, and average attendance was for the first half year 484, and for the last half year 421. The averages show a great irregularity of attendance, but this is true only of a certain class, who are constrained by circumstances, while a very large number are very regular in their attendance.

Great attention has been paid to the grading of the Schools for the last two years. During the last year the work of transference has been solely in the hands of the Principal, who has attended to this work with great zeal and efficiency.

The Quarterly Examinations have been regularly held, but they receive from parents very little attention.

At the entrance examinations for admissson to the High School, seventeen were successful in June and sixteen in December, being a total of thirty-three. This may be taken as a test of the efficiency of our Schools, and bespeaks a faithful and thoroughly training in all the departments.

On the whole, I feel justified in saying that our schools are in excellent condition, and it is gratifying to notice that there is a marked improvement lately in the regularity of attendance. Of all the obstacles to progress and efficiency there is none greater than irregular attendance; but the increasing interest taken in the school by the Board, and also by the teachers, makes it hopefnl that the evil will be to a considerable extent remedied.

Town of Goderich.

John R. Miller, Esq.—Of 1056 pupils on the roll, only 7 are reported as non-residents, 745 are between 5 and 10 years inclusive, 306 are between 11 and 16 inclusive, and 5 are between 17 and 21. 90 pupils attended less than 20 days during the year; 129 between 21 and 50 days; 241 between 51 and 100 days; 217 between 101 and 150 days; 290 be- 151 and 200 days; and 89 between 201 and the whole year.

The work of promotion has been conducted by your inspector as in former years by means of written examinations so far as possible, with very satisfactory results as a whole. The standard for promotion was raised somewhat in all cases. This step was rendered necessary by the severe test required of pupils to pass the examination for entrance to our High School.

There were present at first examination 605, of whom 267 were promoted, and at the last, 685, of whom 246 were promoted, the total promotions being 516.

I find that these examinations are of very great service in stimulating pupils to greater diligence. Our boys and girls who pass the test are truly honor pupils, they pride themselves upon it, and very properly too. Their ambition should be gratified, and if they never take up a full course in any High School, the effort put forth in securing entrance within the walls of such an institution will be beneficial to them in after life. I may also add that no pupil passed by the local board was rejected by the Central Board.

The accommodation throughout the whole town is all that can be desired, and under ordinary circumstances no more School-houses will be needed for some years to come.

The census taken shows that we have 432 boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 12; of this number parents reported only 4 who had not attended during the 4 months required by law. Our register, however, gives us more. Too many lads of the town are being educated on the street; there is room for all such in the School-room. Money is paid for their benefit and they should be compelled to take advantage of the privileges thus placed within their reach.

The appointment of a truant officer in several places has had a beneficial effect in producing a greater regularity of attendance. Unless a change for the better takes place soon, Goderich should also take such steps as will compel a better attendance.

With much pleasure I write the fact that two of our staff of teachers succeeded in taking second class certificates at the last examination.

The income was derived from the following sources:—Government grant, $524; municipal assessment, $6,650; from various sources, $180.19; total, 7,354.19. The ex-

penditure for teachers' salaries was $3,960; rent and repairs, $112.68; building, &c., $1,621.36; prize books, $30; fuel, caretakers, officers and other expenses, $1,514.82; total, $7,238.86. The cost per pupil, estimated on the number on roll and amount paid teachers, was $3.75. In the City of Hamilton, where the present amount is only one-third of that of 1857, the rate is $4.35—decrease in favour of Goderich, 60 cents per pupil. Average attendance and amount paid teachers, $6.91; whole number and current expenditure, $5.32—decrease in favour of Goderich, $1.59 per pupil. In St. Catharines, the rate per pupil during the past year was $12.66. From these figures it will be seen that comparisons are very favourable to Goderich.

In conclusion I beg to report favourably of our Schools as a whole. Every year one or more classes scarcely reach the standard expected, this year has not been an exception to this rule.

TOWN OF GUELPH.

Rev. Robert Torrance.—The teaching or School year included 212 days, which, after deducting Saturdays and Sabbaths, leaves 50 days, or 10 School weeks, for holidays, yet only 18 scholars attended between 201 and 212 days; 312 between 151 and 200 days; 394 between 101 and 150 days; while 648 attended between 51 and 100 days; 254 between 20 and 50 days; and 128 less than 20 days. It thus appears that not more than 40 per cent. attended half a year, or five months of teaching days. There is no ground of congratulation on this state of matters. We do not say, for we have no means of determining, if it is worse with us than with cities and other towns, or even with rural sections. It may not be in the power of the Board to work much change for the better. But it is to be earnestly hoped that parents and guardians, without having brought to bear upon them the compulsory clause of the Public School Act, will understand and feel their obligation to deal faithfully with their children and wards, as concerns their education at the proper time of life.

Compared with 1875 there was an increase in the attendance for the year of 15,024; for the first half year of 8,851; and for the second half of 6,173, with an average increase for the year of nearly 71.

The same ground of complaint existed with regard to want of proper School accommodation for all the children of School age in the Municipality, or even in attendance, that has been so frequently brought up in the reports of the Inspector, but which will soon be removed, as the new building will soon be completed, and fit for being formally opened and occupied. Generally the junior classes were crowded, to the inconvenience of the children and teachers. Henceforward there will be no necessity for this, as the Board will have at its disposal a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate the School population of the town for years to come.

The income for the year, reckoning a balance on hand at its commencement of $68.22, was $8,450; of which $840 were derived from Legislative grant, and $7,541.78 from assessment on the rateable property of the Municipality. As the value of that property has been returned at $2,450,900, the School assessment has been at the rate of about three mills in the dollar.

According to salaries of teachers, each pupil's education for the year has cost $3.06, reckoning the attendance at 1,754, or $3.57, assuming it to be 1,500, and reckoning according to total expenditure the average cost of those enrolled has been $4.82, or $5.64, calculating on the basis of 1,500. The Inspector has reason to say that this is much below the average cost of pupils in the surrounding districts.

The Inspector has conducted four examinations in each of the Schools, one at the close of each quarter. Most of them were oral, but some of them were written. Full reports of these were made to the Board as soon as possible after they were closed.

According to the regulations of the Education Department two examinations were held for admission to the High School; one on the 27th and 28th of June, and the other on the 19th and 20th of December. At the former, 17 boys passed and 5 were rejected; and 13 girls passed and 20 were rejected. At the examination in December, 29 boys applied, of whom 18 passed, being about 62 per cent., and 27 girls, of whom 11, or 41 per cent., passed. It will be observed that there was a decrease on the per centage of boys successful in December, as compared with June, and a slight increase in that of

girls. Through these examinations 59 pupils were added to the attendance at the High School.

TOWN OF PARIS.

Rev. Thomas Henderson.—I have visited and examined all departments of the Paris Public Schools, as by regulation required during the past year. The numbers on the roll the last three months was 601, and the average attendance 419.

The arrangement of classes so as to give to the care of each teacher, pupils of the same grade, which was adopted at the re-opening of the school after the summer vacation, has proved a great benefit, and contributed in a large measure to the progress of the pupils in the several departments.

On the whole, at no previous period during my inspectorate have the schools been in a more satisfactory condition.

APPENDIX C.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, DECISIONS, REGULATIONS, &C., OF THE HON. MINISTER OF EDUCATION DURING 1876.

THE REVISED HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMME, AND THE REGULATIONS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE GRANT.

APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, JANUARY, 1876.

1. *Revised Programme.*

N.B.—Instead of a fixed amount of work for each Form, the Council prescribes the subjects of study, and the amount to be done in each subject in the Lower School and in the Upper School respectively; leaving it to the local authorities to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors) according to the varying circumstances of the Schools, the order in which the subjects shall be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once.

LOWER SCHOOL.

GROUP A.—*English Language.*—Review of Elementary Work: Orthography, Etymology and Syntax; Derivation of Words; Analysis of Sentences; Rendering of Poetry into Prose; Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, to be prescribed from time to time by the Council of Public Instruction;* Composition—the Framing of Sentences; Familiar and Business Letters; Abstracts of Readings or Lectures; Themes;—generally, the Formation of a good English Style; Reading, Dictation, and Elocution, including the learning by heart and recitation of selected passages from Standard Authors.

GROUP B.—*Mathematics.*—(*a*) Arithmetic, Simple and Compound Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Proportion; Per-centage in its various applications; Square Root.

(*b*) Algebra—Elementary Rules; Factoring; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple; Square Root; Fractions; Surds; Simple Equations of one, two, and three unknown quantities; Easy Quadratics.

(*c*) Geometry—Euclid, Books I. and II., with easy exercises; Application of Geometry to the Mensuration of Surfaces.

* For 1876, Gray's "Elegy" and Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" have been prescribed. Candidates will be expected to show that they have read the whole of the latter poem, but the questions set will be based mainly on Cantos v. and vi.

(*d*) Natural Philosophy—Composition and Resolution of Forces; Principle of Moments Centre of Gravity; Mechanical Powers, Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each; Pressure of Liquids; Specific Gravity and Modes of determining it; the Barometer, Syphon, Common Pump, Forcing Pump and Air Pump.

GROUP C.—*Modern Languages.*—(*a*) *French:* The Accidence and Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Introductory and Advanced French Reader; Re-translation of easy passages into French; Rudiments of Conversation.

(*b*) *German:* The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Adler's Reader, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts; Re-translation of easy passages into German; Rudiments of Conversation.

GROUP D.- *Ancient Languages.*—(*a*) *Latin:* The Accidence and the Principle Rules of Syntax and Prosody: Exercises; Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Book 1, and Virgil, Æneid, Book II, vv. 1—300; Learning by heart selected portions of Virgil; Re-translation into Latin of easy passages from Cæsar.

(*b*) Greek, optional.

GROUP E.—*Physical Sciences.*—Chemistry: A course of experiments to illustrate the nature of Fire, Air, Water, and such solid substances as Limestone, Coal, and Blue Vitriol; Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and their more important Compounds; Combining Proportions by weight and by volume; Symbols and Nomenclature.

GROUP F.—*History and Geography.*—(*a*) Leading Events of English and Canadian History, also of Roman History to the death of Nero.

(*b*) A fair course of Elementary Geography, Mathematical, Physical, and Political.

GROUP G.—*Book-keeping, Writing, Drawing and Music.*—(*a*) Single and Double Entry; Commercial forms and usages; Banking, Custom House, and General Business Transactions.

(*b*) Practice in Writing.

(*c*) Linear and Free-hand Drawing.

(*d*) Elements of Music.

☞ An option is permitted between (i.) Latin; (ii.) French; (iii.) German; and (iv.) Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Book-keeping.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GROUP A.—*English Language.*—Critical Reading of portions of the works of Authors of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries to be prescribed from time to time by the Council of Public Instruction; *Composition, Reading, and Elocution: the subject generally, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours in the University.

GROUP B.—*Mathematics.*—Arithmetic: The Theory of the Subject; Application of Arithmetic to complicated business transactions; such as Loans, Mortgages, and the like.

(*b*) Algebra: Quadratic Equations, Proportion, Progression, Permutations and Combinations, Binomial Theorem, etc., as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*c*) Geometry: Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, Definitions of Book V, Book VI, with exercises.

(*d*) Trigonometry, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*e*) Natural Philosophy, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

GROUP C.—*Modern Languages.*—(*a*) French: Grammar and Exercises; Voltaire, Charles XII. Books, VI, VII, and VIII; Corneille, Horace. Acts I and II; De Staël, L'Allemagne, 1re Partie, Voltaire, Alzire; Alfred de Vigny, Cinq-Mars; Translation from English into French; Conversation.

(*b*). German: Grammar and Exercises Das Lied Von der Glocke and Neffe als Onkel; Translation from English into German; Conversation.

* For 1876, Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth" and Milton's "Il Penseroso" have been prescribed. They have been ordered for the People's Depository.

GROUP D.—*Ancient Languages.—(a)* Latin: Grammar; Cicero, for the Manilian Law Virgil, Æneid, Book II; Livy, Book II, Chaps. I. to XV. inclusive; Horace, Odes Book I; Ovid, Heroides, I and XIII; Translation from English into Latin Prose etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*b*) Greek: Grammar; Lucian, Charon and Life; Homer, Iliad, Book I; Xenophon Anabasis, Book I, Chaps. VII, VIII, IX, X; Homer, Odyssey, Book IX, etc., as fa as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

GROUP E.—*Physical Science.—(a)* Chemistry: Heat—its sources; Expansion; Thermome ters—relations between different scales in common use; Difference between Tempera ture and Quantity of Heat: Specific and Latent Heat; Calorimeters; Liquefaction Ebullition; Evaporation; Conduction; Convection; Radiation. The chief Physical and Chemical Characters, the Preparation, and the characteristic Tests of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phos phorus, and Silicon.

Carbonic Acid, Carbonic Oxyde, Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen, Ammonia, Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Hydrochloric Acid, Phosphoric Acid; Phosphuretted Hydrogen, Silica.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume; General Nature of Acids, Bases and Salts; Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution, Effects of Animals and Vegetable Life upon its com position; Combustion; Structure and Properties of Flame; Nature and Composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water—Chemical Peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as Rain Water, River Water, Spring Water, Sea water.

(*d*) Botany: an introductory course of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by the examination of at least one plant in each of the Crowfoot, Cress, Pea, Rose, Parsley, Sunflower, Mint, Nettle, Willow, Arum, Orchis, Lily and Grass Families; Systematic Botany; Flowering Plants of Canada.

(*c*) Physiology: General view of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Vascular System and the Circulation; the Blood and the Lymph; Respiration; the Function of Alimentation; Motion and Locomotion; Touch, Taste, Smell, Hearing, and Sight; the Nervous System.

GROUP F.—*History and Geography:*—(*a*) History: The special study of the Tudor and Stuart Periods; Roman, to the death of Nero; Grecian, to the death of Alexander.

(*b*) Geography, Ancient and Modern.

☞ Masters will be at liberty to take up and continue in the Upper School any subject from the Lower School that they may think fit.

Every pupil in the Upper School must take Group A, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Progression, History, and two other subjects from those included in Groups C, D, and E. In cases of doubt, the Master shall decide. Candidates preparing for any examination shall be required to take only the subjects prescribed for such examination.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL APPORTIONMENT OF THE GRANT, ACT 37 VICTORIA, CAP. 27, SECTION 66.

Beginning with the first half, or July payment of 1876, the grant will be distributed as follows:—

I. *A part in the payment of a fixed allowance to each school,* in order that the smaller schools may be assured of a certain degree of stability.

II. *A part on the basis of average attendance.*

Each High School will receive a grant per unit of average attendance, equal to the grant per unit of average to the Public Schools. At present the annual grant per unit to the Public Schools is about *one dollar;* to the High Schools heretofore about *sixteen dollars.*

III. *A part on the results of inspection.*

The sum of say *ten thousand dollars* will be distributed amongst the schools, according to their efficiency as determined by the report of the Inspectors. In classifying the schools with a view to the distribution of the part of the grant which it is proposed to apportion on the results of inspection, account will be taken of the following:

(*a*) School accommodation, condition of school premises, general educational appliances (maps, apparatus, &c.)

(*b*) Number of masters employed as compared with the number of pupils and classes, qualifications of masters, character of the teaching, &c.

(*c*) Character of the work done between the two limits mentioned below; so that any school which, owning to the operation of special causes, may prepare but few pupils to pass the "Intermediate," will nevertheless be rewarded for the thorough work which it may do below this higher limit.

(*d*) The quantity and quality of the work which may be done beyond the higher limit, *i.e.*, by those pupils who shall continue their studies in the higher course prescribed for those who pass the intermediate examination.

(*e*) Government, Discipline, General *Morale*

IV. *A part will be distributed on the results of an "Intermediate Examination**," of the nature following:—

(1) This examination will be instituted at a point about midway between the beginning and the end of the High School course, for promotion from the lower to the upper forms. It will, on the whole, be equal in point of difficulty to that which candidates for second-class certificates now undergo. Pupils that pass this examination will form the Upper School; while those who have not passed it will form the Lower School, in any High School or Collegiate Institute.

(2) Candidates for promotion from the Lower School to the Upper School will be examined in English Grammar and Etymology, Reading, Dictation, Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English and Canadian History, Geography, and in *one* of the following branches or groups:—

(*a*) Latin; (*b*) French; (*c*) German; (*d*) Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Book-keeping.

(3) The part of the grant which it is proposed to distribute on the results of this "Intermediate Examination" will be apportioned on the basis of the average daily attendance of the pupils in the Upper School, it being understood that in every case pupils passing the "Intermediate" are to be regarded as having been admitted to the Upper School at the beginning of the half year in which they pass such examination.

(4) The intermediate examination will be held in June and December of each year, at the time fixed for the entrance examination.

The questions will be prepared by the High School Inspectors (or by the Central Committee), and sent under seal to the Public School Inspectors. The Public School Inspectors, or their substitutes (who should in no case have any connection with the schools to

* At the Intermediate Examination in June, 1876, papers will be set in English Grammar and Etymology, including the prescribed Authors, Dictation, Composition, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English and Canadian History, Geography, Latin, French, German, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Book-keeping. No candidate must take more than *one* of the four optional subjects referred to in IV (2) at this examination. All candidates, whether male or female, must take Euclid. The paper in Natural Philosophy will not involve a knowledge of Trigonometry; the style in which the subject should be prepared may be seen by referring to the papers set by the Central Committee for second-class teachers' certificates. In view of the difficulty of procuring the "Advanced French Reader" in time, the sixth book of Voltaire's Charles XII. will be substituted for it at this examination. Candidates who select Latin as their optional subject, and who may be reading Horace, Livy, Cicero, Ovid, or some book of Cæsar other than the one prescribed, with a view to a University or professional Examination, need not be examined in Cæsar at the Intermediate Examination, provided they satisfy the visiting Inspector that their knowledge of Latin is sufficient to justify him in accepting their work in that subject as equivalent thereto. All classical candidates will, however, be examined in Virgil.

Although music and drawing will form no part of the Intermediate Examination in June, 1876, yet the schools in which these subjects are properly taught will receive credit therefor in the Report on "Results of Inspection" referred to in III, (*c*) and (*d*), of the above.

be examined), will alone be responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations. The answers of the candidates will be sent to Toronto, to be read and valued by the High School Inspectors, or by sub-examiners acting under their supervision. In order somewhat to lighten the labour of examination, it is proposed to make certain branches *test* subjects. It will, accordingly, be expedient to reject, without further examination, any candidates who shall fail to make *forty per cent.* in any one of the following subjects: English Grammar, Dictation, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid; these subjects will therefore be read first.

The High School grant (say $72,000) will accordingly be distributed as follows:—

I.—106 schools receiving a minimum of $400 each...	$42,400
II.—One dollar per unit of average attendance (about 5,000).....	5,000
III.—Sum to be apportioned on report of inspectors.....	10,000
IV.—Balance to be distributed on results of intermediate examination....	14,600
Total.....	$72,000

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 17th day of March, A.D., 1876.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 11th day of March, 1876, the Committee of Council advise the appointment of Mr. John C. Glashan, Public School Inspector for West Middlesex, and of Mr. John J. Tilley, Public School Inspector for Durham, as members of the Central Committee of Examiners, as authorized by the Act 37 Victoria, Chapter 27, Section 27, Sub-sections 6 and 22.

Certified.

(Signed,) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

18th March, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The undersigned has had under consideration the Report of the Central Committee of Examiners of the Education Department upon the subjects referred to them by the undersigned, of the arrangements necessary for the approaching examinations for Teachers' Certificates, and to the examinations of the Normal School; and respectfully begs to recommend that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council do approve of the accompanying Regulations respecting such subjects.

Respectfully submitted.

Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

April, 25th, 1876.

Regulations of the Education Department respecting the Examinations for Teachers' Certificates, and in the Normal Schools.

1. The seventh of the General Regulations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction respecting the examination of candidates for certificates as Public School Teachers and Monitors, is hereby amended in the following particulars:

1. Candidates from the Normal Schools are eligible for examination for first and second-class Provincial Certificates, who shall present from the Principals thereof, respectively, their certificates, which shall state, in the case of each student—

(*a.*) That he has given regular attendance during the session at the Normal School lectures and performed his work to the satisfaction of the Principal and teachers.

(*b.*) That he has sufficient aptitude to teach.

(*c*). That, in the opinion of the Principal, he is qualified to compete for a first or second class certificate, as the case may be.

(*d.*) That he is of good moral character.

2. The foregoing conditions of eligibility shall stand in lieu of the conditions prescribed in and by the said 7th Regulation for candidates from the Normal Schools.

II. The yearly examination of all candidates for first, second, and third-class certificates of every nature shall be held at the same time and during the same week as the said Regulation No. 7 prescribes with respect to the examination for second and third-class certificates, so that the examination for each class of certificates shall take place concurrently. The candidates from the respective Normal Schools are to be examined at the same time and concurrently with the other candidates, but at their respective institutions.

III. These Regulations shall apply to and govern the approaching examinations for Teachers' Certificates.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
April 25th, 1876.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 26th day of April, A.D., 1876.

Upon the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated 25th April, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour do approve of the accompanying Regulations respecting the examinations for Teachers' Certificates, and in the Normal Schools.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
26th April, 1876. *Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.*

PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS IN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

The undersigned having had under consideration the Report of the Central Committee of Examiners of the Education Department upon the subject referred to them, of the Intermediate High School Examinations, which Report contains—

(1.) Recommendations for securing that, as far as possible, the Examiners and Sub-Examiners shall be ignorant of the schools from which the different answer papers come ;

(2.) A list of Sub-Examiners, from which the Minister is to select six ;

(3.) Rules to be observed by candidates and presiding Examiners ;

(4.) The proposed programme for the Intermediate Examinations of the year 1877 ; and

(5.) The issuing of Certificates to successful Candidates—

Respectfully recommends that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council do approve of the accompanying Rules and Regulations respecting the Intermediate High School Examinations.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
April 25th, 1876.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 26th day of April, A.D., 1876.

Upon the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated 25th April, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that your Honor do approve of the accompanying Rules and Regulations respecting the Intermediate High School Examinations.

Certified.

J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

26th April, 1876.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT RESPECTING THE INTERMEDIATE HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

I. Mode of Conducting the Examinations.

1. Each Head Master shall send to the Education Department before the 1st June, a list of the names of those who intend to present themselves for examination, and a statement of the *optional* subjects selected by each candidate. To each name so sent the Department will affix a *Number*, which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature throughout the entire examination.

2. The Department will provide envelopes, of convenient dimensions, to be sent out with the examination papers—one envelope with each paper.

3. The Public School Inspector of the district in which the High School is situate shall preside, and be responsible for the proper conduct of the Examinations; but in case of any inability to attend, shall send to the Minister of Education for his approval, not later than the 1st June, the name of the person whom he intends to appoint his substitute at those Examinations at which he himself cannot preside.

II. Directions to Presiding Examiners.

1. Places must be allotted to the candidates so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps, having reference to the subjects of examination must be removed from the room

2. All these arrangements must be completed, and the necessary stationery (provided by the High School Board) must be distributed and placed in order on the desks of the candidates at least *fifteen* minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.

3. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within one hour of the issue of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leaves, he shall not be permitted to return during the examination of the subject then in hand.

4. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of the examination in each subject, the presiding Examiner will, in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates, break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them at once to the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

5. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner will direct the candidates to stop writing, and will cause them to hand in immediately their answer papers, duly fastened in the envelopes.

6. The Examiner, at the close of the examinations, will sign and forward, with the answers of the candidates, a solemn declaration (in a form to be provided by the Department) that the examinations have been conducted in strict conformity with the Regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect.

7. The Examiner, at the close of the examinations on the 29th of June, will secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of each candidate, and on the same day will forward by express to the Education Office the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured.

III. Rules to be Observed by Candidates.

1. Candidates must be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he cannot be allowed any additional time. No candidate will be permitted on any pretence whatever to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination. When the order to stop writing is given, every candidate must obey it immediately.

2. Any candidate detected in copying from the papers of another, or in improperly obtaining assistance from any person whatever, or in any manner whatever, will be at once dismissed.

3. Every candidate is required to write his number (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle; and is warned that for each page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the Examiners.

4. If the candidate write his name or initials, or any particular sign or mark on his paper other than the distinguishing number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.

5. Candidates, in preparing their answers, will write on one side only of each sheet, placing the number of each page at the top, in the right-hand corner. Having written their distinguishing numbers on each page, and having arranged their answer-papers in the order of the questions, they will fold them once across, place them in the envelopes accompanying the question-papers, and write on the outside of the envelopes their distinguishing numbers and the subjects of examination. They will then securely fasten the envelopes and hand them to the presiding Examiner.

IV. Programme of Examination.

The Examination shall begin on Monday, 26th June, 1876, and shall be conducted as follows:—

Monday, June 26.

2 to 2.15, P.M.—Reading the Regulations.
2.15 to 5.15, P.M.—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, *or* Latin, *or* French, *or* German.

Tuesday, June 27.

9 to 11, A.M.—Algebra.
11.15 to 12.15, P.M.—Book-keeping.
2 to 4, P.M.—Grammar and Etymology.
4 to 4 30 P.M. Dictation.

Wednesday, June 28.

9 to 11, A.M.—Arithmetic.
11.15 to 12.15, P.M.—English Composition.
2 to 4, P.M.—English Literature.

Thursday, June 29.

9 to 11, A.M.—Euclid.
11.15 to 12.30, P.M.—Geography.
2 to 4, P.M.—History.

V. Sub-Examiners.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act as sub-examiners:

1. John C. Glashan,* *Public School Inspector, West Middlesex, Member of the Central Committee.*
2. John J. Tilley,* *Public School Inspector, Durham, Member of the Central Committee.*
3. Alfred Baker, M.A., *Mathematical Tutor, University of Toronto.*
4. J. E. Bryant, *Student of the third year, University of Toronto.*

* Messrs. Glashan and Tilley will not preside or be present at the High School Examination in their Counties, substitutes being appointed for that duty.

5. G. B. Sparling, *Candidate for Degree of B.A., University of Victoria College, Cobourg.*
6. F. E. Seymour, M.A., *Examiner in the University of Toronto.*

VI. Intermediate Examinations for 1877.

The subjects of the Intermediate Examinations for 1877 are to be the same as in 1876, with the following modifications :—

1. The Fifth Book of Cæsar will be substituted for the First.
2. Candidates will be examined in Roman History, to the end of the second Punic War.
3. In English Literature, the University Examinations for 1878 will determine the books to be read for the *second* Intermediate Examination of 1877.

VII. Certificates.

Certificates will be granted by the Minister or Deputy to all candidates who succeed in passing the Intermediate Examinations, according to the Report of the Central Committee.

Establishment of High School at Orillia.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 17th day of March, A.D., 1876.

Upon the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 15th day of March, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the establishment of a High School at Orillia, in the County of Simcoe, upon the conditions prescribed with reference to High Schools, be authorized by your Honour.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk, Executive Council,
Ontario.

18th March, 1876.

PUBLICATION OF THE AUTHORIZED TEXT BOOKS ON ARITHMETIC.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governar, the 17th day of March, A.D, 1876.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 1st day of March, 1876, and advise that permission be granted to Mr. William Warwick, Publisher, to publish an addition of the authorized Arithmetics (Smith and McMurchy's), subject to the conditions in the said Report, contained.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Cerk, Executive Council,
Ontario.

18th March, 1876.

Mr. William Warwick, Publisher, Toronto, having applied for permission to publish an edition of the authorized Arithmetics (Smith and McMurchy's), of which Messrs. Copp, Clark, & Co., and their predecessors, Messrs. W. C. Chewitt & Co., professed to convey the copyright to the Chief Superintendent, in trust for the Council of Public Instruction, the undersigned has the honour to make the following recommendation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :—

That the desired permission be granted, but subject to Mr. Warwick assuming the risk of any claim for copyright or royalty advanced by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., or others, and indemnifying the Department by a proper bond against

all such claims ; and subject also to the usual regulations, and also to the following condition, recommended by a Committee of the late Council of Public Instruction, viz : that whereas Messrs. Copp, Clark &Co. alleged that they have, during their publication of the books, paid a royalty to the authors, and the Committee were of opinion that the Council might fitly impose upon other publishers of these books, the same condition, to be continued during the pleasure of the Council, and the Council having concurred, therefore all publishers of the said books shall pay the same royalty as Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Office, March 1st, 1876.

An Order in Council to the same effect granting a like permission to Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., was approved of 24th March, 1876.

CERTAIN TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES GRANTED AT OTTAWA.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

The Committee of Council advise that the recommendations contained in the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, in respect of certain Teachers' certificates granted at Ottawa, be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council.

27th March, 1876.

The undersigned having had under consideration the Reports of investigations respecting the examinations for Teachers' certificates held in the City of Ottawa, in December, 1872, July, 1874, and July, 1875, has the honour to recommend :—

1. That the Certificate of the First Class granted to Miss Anna Living, in January, 1873, be cancelled.

2. That the Certificate of the First Class granted to Mr. Joseph Martin, in September, 1875, be regarded as conditional, not only upon the fulfilment of the required time of service, but of his passing again the examination for Class II.

3. That the following candidates to whom Second Class Certificates were awarded, be required to undergo the examination in July, 1876, in order to their being allowed to hold their present certificates, or obtain any standing thereafter, viz. :—

Miss Eliza Living,
" Catharine Pilson,
" Caroline Rothwell,
" Annie C. Steacey,
Mr. Joseph Martin.

That the following candidates should also be re-examined in order to retain their Second Class Certificates ; otherwise and in default of being re-examined, and being found entitled to Second Class Certificates, their Certificates shall be respectively reduced to Third Class, viz. :—

Miss Isabella McMaster,
" Sarah Stewart.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister.

Education Department,
Toronto, 22nd March, 1876.

BRANTFORD HIGH SCHOOL CONSTITUTED A COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 17th day of January, 1876.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent of Education, dated 10th January, 1876, wherein he states that at the last inspection in December of the High School at Brantford, there were 98 pupils in classics, and the requisite average of male pupils, together with the full number of masters required to entitle it to be erected into a Collegiate Institute, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, dated 14th January, 1876, the Committee advise that the High School at Brantford be erected into a Collegiate Institute, under the provisions of 37 Victoria, cap. 27, sec. 98.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

3rd April, 1876.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REV. H. J. BORTHWICK, M.A., INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, OTTAWA, AND OF MR. ARCHIBALD SMIRL, EXAMINER, COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 11th day of April A.D. 1876.

The Committee of Council having under consideration the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 11th day of April, 1876, and concurring therein, advise that the said Report be acted upon.

Certified

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

12th April, 1876.

Having regard to the evidence taken before the Commission issued by the late Chief Superintendent of Education, in November, 1875, under authority of the Act 37 Victoria, cap. 28, sections 110 and 129, to investigate certain charges preferred against the Rev. H. J. Borthwick, Inspector of Public Schools and Chairman of the Board of Examiners in the City of Ottawa ; which investigation established that the said Inspector, while acting as Presiding Examiner, was guilty of violating the regulations respecting the examination of Teachers, on various occasions, by which certain candidates at Ottawa received assistance at those examinations, contrary to such regulations, and their certificates have accordingly been cancelled or reduced, therefore the undersigned recommends that the certificate of qualification granted to the said Rev. H. J. Borthwick, by the late Council of Public Instruction, as such Inspector and Examiner, pursuant to the regulations of such Council, be cancelled and declared to be henceforth void and of none effect.

The undersigned further reports that the part disclosed in the said evidence as taken by Mr. Archibald Smirl, who now holds the office of Examiner, would have rendered his certificate of qualification as a public School Inspector and Examiner also liable to be cancelled, if it had not been for the circumstance of his not being at the time in such or any position of responsibility, yet that he is amenable to the gravest censure, and that he should be censured accordingly

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, 11th April, 1876.

Superannuated School Teachers.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 4th day of May, A.D. 1876.

Upon the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 2nd of May, 1876, wherein he states that the teachers named in the schedule attached have complied with the requirements of the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 28, sections 95, 97, 98, and 101, and have submitted the necessary proofs in support of their applications for pensions, and on his recommendation.

The Committee of Council advise that pensions be awarded to the said applicants under the authority of the 97th and 98th sections of the said Act, and at the rates therein provided.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

4th May, 1876.

The Teachers named in the schedule attached, having complied with the requirements of the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 28, sections 95, 97, 98, and 101, and having submitted the necessary proofs in support of the applications for pensions.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that pensions be awarded to the said Applicants under the authority of the 97th and 98th sections of the said Act, and at the rates therein provided.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, May 2nd, 1876.

The Deputy reports to the Minister of Education that he has carefully examined the accompanying applications of Public School Teachers for superannuation, and respectfully recommends the applicants for superannuation, viz. :—

Name.	Religious Persuasion.	Country of Birth.	Residence.	Age.	Service in Ontario.
John Beaton	Presbyterian	Cape Colony	Tp. Darling	65 years	19 years.
James Devlin	Roman Catholic	Ireland	" Maidstone	47 "	25 "
John P. Diamond	Methodist	Ontario	" Fred'ks'bg S	46 "	12 "
Henry Dugdale	W. do	Ireland	Garden Island	56 "	25 "
John Fraser	do	Scotland	Tp. Stephenson	69 "	34 "
W. A. Gordon	Methodist	Ireland	Wardsville	50 "	18 "
James B. Hilton	Episcopal	Ontario	Thorold	64 "	30 "
Joseph Hugill	P. Methodist	England	Toronto	66 "	26¾ "
James Kelly	Methodist	Ireland	St. Catharines	49 "	28 "
Allan Kennedy	R Catholic	Scotland	Tp. Kenyon	75 "	14 "
John Mitchell	Methodist	Ireland	Waterford	45 "	19 "
William D. O'Mara	R. Catholic	do	Tp. Warwick	94 "	7 "
Alexander Rodgers	Presbyterian	do	" Eldon	53 "	27 "
J. G. Bothwell	Episcopal	do	" Goulburn	66 "	36¾ "
William Russell	Presbyterian	N. Brunswick	" Bruce	53 "	22¼ "
William Spotton	do	Ireland	Toronto	71 "	37 "
E. G. Woodward	U. Brethren	Ontario	Tp. Wellesley	46 "	19 "

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. George Hodgins,
Deputy Minister.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

Regulations Sanctioned by the Honourable The Minister of Education.

(To be observed by the Officers, Clerks, and all others concerned.)

The following shall be the Divisions or Branches of the Education Office :—

I. The Departmental,

Comprising :—

1. All matters coming directly under control of the Minister or Executive Council.
2. All matters involving the policy of the Government on Educational subjects.
3. Official decisions and other special acts of the Minister of Education.

Note.—All correspondence arising in this Branch shall pass through the Secretary of the Department, as may be directed by the Minister, or, in his absence, by the Deputy Minister.

II. The Administrative Branch,

Having to do with the administration of existing High and Public School Laws and Regulations and various routine matters of the office shall be under the personal supervision of the Deputy Minister, subject to such direction as the Minister of Education may from time to time give.

III. The Financial Branch.

The details of this Branch shall remain in the hands of the Accountant, under the Supervision of the Deputy Minister. All financial matters shall be submitted to the Minister, except where specially provided for by law, or already prescribed. The expenditure shall be supervised by the Deputy, and the accounts, when approved by the Minister or Deputy, shall be sent for payment to the Treasury Department by the Accountant.

IV. The Depository Branch.

Shall be conducted, as heretofore, under the direction of the Deputy, subject to the control of the Minister of Education.

General Regulations, relating to Internal Economy.

1. The Deputy Minister shall be responsible to the Minister of Education for the internal management and economy of the Education Office, Depository, Museum and Grounds around the Buildings, and for the due and faithful discharge of duty on the part of officers, Clerks, Messengers, Gardeners, Engineers and all others employed, who shall be subject to his orders. He shall also have the supervision of the Ottawa Normal School, and of the Toronto Normal School, so far as this relates to the current expenditure and matters of routine and detail, not necessary to bring before the Minister.

2. The Office Hours shall be :—

(*a*). For the Seniors—from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m., including lunch hour. Where the lunch hour is not taken, the hours shall be from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

(*b*). For the Juniors—the hours shall be from 8.50 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., including the lunch hour, or where the lunch hour is not taken, from 8.50 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

(*c*). For the Depository (as a business establishment) the hours shall be from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p. m. (except during the busy seasons). The "Juniors" shall be in their places at 8.50 a.m. The regulations as to lunch hour, and as to "Seniors" shall apply to the Depository, except that some responsible officer and clerk shall always be left in charge during Depository hours. It is understood that during a pressure of work these hours may be lengthened, and that each officer and clerk shall do his own work, as may be assigned to him. On Saturdays the hours for the Seniors shall be until one o'clock, and for Juniors and those in the Depository until 2.30 p.m.

3. Any questions arising under these General Regulations shall be decided bp the Deputy Minister, who (for disobedience or other cause) shall have power to suspend from position and salary any Clerk, Messenger or Servant until the pleasure of the Minister is known.
4. In the absence of the Deputy Minister, his functions shall, for the time being, devolve on the Secretary.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

1. The Principals of the Normal Schools shall be responsible to the Minister of Education for the success and efficiency of the Normal and Model Schools under their charge.
2. The masters, teachers and all others employed in the Normal and Model Schools, shall be directly responsible to their respective Principals for the due and faithful discharge of their duties.

Approved,

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th Feb, 1876.

SUPPLEMENTARY HALF-YEARLY RETURNS.

MEMORANDUM respecting Supplementary Half-Yearly Returns required from Trustees of Public Schools.

I. This return is required in order that the duties imposed upon the Department, Trustees and others, by the 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th and 160th sections of the Public School Act of 1874, may be satisfactorily fulfilled.

II. Statement number *one* is necessary in order that it may by seen what children between the ages of seven and twelve have attended at the Public School of the particular section.

III. Statement number *two* is a necessary adjunct of this, so as to remove from the list of children, whose attendance is to be accounted for, such children in the section as attend elsewhere than at the Public School of the section.

IV. Section 157 expressly makes it the duty of the Trustees to ascertain the names, ages and residences of all children of school age in their section (distinguishing those between seven and twelve) who have not attended their school for four months of the year. This section necessarily requires that the return and statement three should be made to the Department.

V. The declaration required from the Trustees is incumbent upon them, if they have any intention of fulfilling the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of the Act referred to. Sub-section 2 of section 157 makes it their duty to notify personally, by letter or otherwise, the parents or guardians of the non-attending children, and in case of neglect on the part of such parents and guardians, the Trustees have a substantial duty to perform under section 158.

VI. It is my duty not to relax the requirements of this return, but to insist upon their fulfilment, and to take the requisite means, if necessary, to inforce them.

(Signed,) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
1st May, 1876.

SELECTION OF A SCHOOL SITE.

MEMORANDUM of the Honourable the Minister of Education on the matter in dispute respecting the new site of the school-house of Union Section, No. 1, Charlotteville, and No. 7, Walsingham.

1. The substantial facts are not disputed, and the question depends upon proper legal conclusions from them.

2. The resolution of the special school meeting, held on the 24th December, 1875, was passed by the majority of the assessed freeholders and householders present, in conformity with the 24th section of the Act of 1874, cap. 28. There does not appear to be any valid grounds for contending that this was not a legal meeting. Although the Trustees were present, and moved an amendment to select the site in Walsingham, they acquiesced in the resolution of the meeting, which was to adopt the one in Charlotteville. There would appear to have been a difference of opinion between the Trustees and the majority of the meeting, but to give legal effect to this difference, under the 34th section of the Act, the Trustees should have called upon the meeting to appoint their arbitrator, while they nominated their own. The 34th section contemplates that, at any such meeting, the Trustees, or a majority, should be present, and that the arbitrators on both sides should be nominated, although, should the majority of the meeting appoint theirs', the Trustees should immediately afterwards do likewise.

3. The resolution of the 24th December, 1875, would, therefore, have been the result of the special meeting convened by the Trustees, and binding upon them—as having been arrived at without any legal difference between them and the meeting, and their selection of the site must have been governed by this resolution.

4. The Trustees, alleging their ignorance of the law, convened another meeting on the 29th January, 1876, and it was competent for a majority at this meeting to agree, or not, to reconsider the question. As I understand its action, the majority, recognising the difficulty which then clearly existed between them and the Trustees, appointed Mr. D. A. McColl as their arbitrator, and immediately thereafter the Trustees appointed Mr. Backhouse on their part. I think in this there has been a compliance with the provisions of the 34th section, and that a legal board of arbitration now exists—the County Inspector, or his substitute, being the third arbitrator. The arbitrators should meet and proceed to determine the matter in dispute, according to the 34th section. The effect of any award is also declared in and by that section.

5. But it is objected that the action of the Trustees, in proceeding to give effect to the selection of the Charlotteville site, precluded their convening the meeting of the 29th January, 1876. But, on several grounds, it is plain they were not concluded by anything of this nature. As Trustees bound to discharge a public trust, they would be relieved on the ground of error and mistake, if Mr. Hutchinson had not agreed to have cancelled their purchase from him, and the contract with him, though under seal, was invalid, as not being the result of the joint consultation, at the same time, of the Trustees or a majority, at a legal meeting. At the most, the contract, if valid, was entered into conditionally, with Mr. Hutchinson's concurrence, and the circumstance of its being under seal would not prevent effect being given to the condition so as to enable the parties mutually to withdraw and to cancel the sealed contract, even by word of mouth.

(Signed,) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, April 29th, 1876.

COMPULSORY SALE OF A SCHOOL SITE.—CASE OF INDIAN RESERVES.

The question having been asked by a Rural School Board, whether a portion of an Indian Reserve could be taken for a school site under section 35 of the Public School Act, the Minister directed a reply to be sent to the following effect:—

"The Ontario Legislature has no jurisdiction over Indian Reserves, and no Provincial Act can therefore grant power to take such lands *in invitum*. The Reserves are administered by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, in trust for the different bands or tribes of Indians, under the provisions of an Act of the former Province of Canada. Application to purchase should be made by the School Trustees to the Department at Ottawa."

NORMAL SCHOOL TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 5th day of June, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 30th day of May, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour do approve of the accompanying Regulations respecting the procedure at the examination of Normal School Students, as supplementary to the Regulations of the Department approved of by your Honour in Council on the 26th day of April, 1876.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council.

The Honourable the Minister of Education,
6th June, 1876.

The undersigned respectfully submits and recommends for the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the accompanying Regulations respecting the procedure of the examination of Normal School Students, as supplementary to the Regulations of the Department approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 26th April, 1876.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
May 30th, 1876.

Regulations of the Education Department, respecting the procedure in the Examination of Normal School Students, for Teachers' Certificates.

1. The duties of Presiding Examiner shall be discharged by one of the members of the Central Committee, to be named by the Minister.

2. The Examiner shall conduct the examinations according to the General Regulations of the Department, so far as the same are applicable, and report the result thereof to the Minister.

3. None but those holding the Principal's certificate, as required by the Regulations approved 26th April, 1876, shall be allowed to present themselves as candidates at the examination.

4. During the examination and previous week of preparation, all the Rules and Regulations of the Normal School remain in full force, and any infringement thereof shall be summarily dealt with by the Principal.

5. During the time in each day while the examination is actually proceeding, the Examiner shall have control and be responsible for maintaining discipline in the Examination Hall amongst the candidates, and at all other times and occasions during each day of the examination the Principal's authority shall be in full force and effect.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
May 23rd, 1876.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 5th day of June, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated 30th of May, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour approve of the accompanying Regulations in further supplement to the general regulations for the ex-

amination for Teachers' Certificates approved of by your Honour in Council on the 26th day of April, 1876.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council.

The Honourable the Minister of Education,
6th June, 1876.

Further Regulations respecting the Examination for Teachers' Certificates, and supplementary to the Regulations approved by Order in Council, 26th April, 1876.

1. Each Candidate who presents himself for examination shall satisfy the Presiding Examiner as to his personal identity before the commencement of the second day's examination, and the Presiding Examiner shall, with his report and return of the questions and answers to this Department, also certify that he has been satisfied as to the personal identity of each Candidate upon proper grounds.

2. Each Candidate is required to conduct himself in strict accordance with the regulations, and should he receive any aid, or extraneous assistance of any kind in answering the examination questions, he will be liable not only to the loss of the whole examination, but to the forfeiture or withdrawal of his certificate at any time afterward when the discovery is made of such aid or assistance having been given or maintained.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
May 30th, 1876.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 24th day of June, A.D. 1876.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 20th June, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that pensions be awarded by your Honour to the applicants named in the annexed Report of the Deputy Minister of Education, out of the funds provided under the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 28, sections 97 and 98, at the rates therein mentioned.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council.

The Honourable the Minister of Education,
24th June, 1876.

Superannuated Teachers.

The Deputy reports to the Minister of Education that he has carefully examined the accompanying applications of Public School Teachers for superannuation, and respectfully recommends the applicants for superannuation, viz. :—

Name.	Religious Persuasion.	Country of Birth	Residence.	Age.	Service in Ontario.
Bremmer, John	Presbyterian	Scotland	Waterdown	59½ years.	22 years.
Elmlinger, Anthony	R. Catholic	France	Freeburg	64 "	24½ "
Hayes, Christianna	Baptist	Ontario	Farmersville	32 "	12 "
Moran, Patrick J.	R. Catholic	Ireland	Tp. Bedford	53 "	12½ "
McGregor, John G.	Presbyterian	Scotland	Elora	76 "	18 "
Mackenzie Andrew	do.	do.	Renfrew	66 "	10 "
Scott James	do.	Ireland	Clinton	65 "	24 "
Stephen, Adam S	do.	Scotland	Meaford	61 "	33 "
Wellhauser, Matthew	R. Catholic	Wurtemburg	Tp. Waterloo	62 "	21 "
Whitcomb, Huldah L.	Methodist	Ontario	Stratford	51 "	24 "

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. George Hodgins,
Deputy Minister.

INVESTIGATION AT MORRISBURGH, COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1876.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 20th June, 1876, stating that Messieurs W. A. Whitney, M.A., High School Master of Iroquois, holding a Certificate as Inspector and Examiner, and W. M. Elliott, M.A., High School Master of Kemptville, holding a Certificate as Examiner under the School Acts, have been proved to have violated the Regulations of the Education Department in an examination held at Morrisburgh The Minister recommends that their Certificates be cancelled.

The Committee advise that the said Report be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

22nd June, 1876.

Note.—The evidence and other proceedings in this case will be shortly published in the *Journal of Education*.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 21st day of June, A.D. 1876.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. D. B. McTavish, B.A., of Queen's College, and Messieurs W. Dale, M.A., and A. M. Lafferty, M.A., of the University of Toronto, be appointed sub-Examiners for the intermediate High School Examinations, in addition to the Examiners mentioned in the Rules and Regulations respecting the High School Intermediate Examinations approved of by Order in Council, of the 25th of April last.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

22nd June, 1876.

POWER OF HIGH SCHOOL BOARDS TO SECURE SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

A question has been raised in the Town of Clinton, whether the Board could require the Municipality to provide funds for a High School site and building. No district had been assigned by the County Council. In reply to an inquiry, the following opinion was transmitted :—

Assuming the Town of Clinton constitutes the High School District, then, under section 45 and sub-section 6*a* of section 6 of the Act 37 Victoria, cap. 27, the Council of the town is bound to raise such sums as may be required by the High School Board for the maintenance and school accommodation of the High School.

Under these provisions, the Minister is of the opinion that the proposed expenditure for the purpose of a site and the erection of the building is included, and the By-law, when passed by the Town Council, would be legal and valid.

The Minister is aware that opinions to the contrary have been given, and this very question is now before the Court for a decision, but he thinks that, having regard to the whole scope and phraseology of the two School Acts of 1874, and previous statutes, the term "accommodation" is wide enough to include a school site and building, and that, unless it is so interpreted, the manifest intention of the Legislature would fail in its effect.

FREQUENCY OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

A memorial was received at the Department requesting that quarterly instead of half-yearly entrance examinations might be held. The subject will be carefully considered, but at present the Minister sees no advantage in the proposal which is not counterbalanced by disadvantages.

The proposed change would, in fact, require a revision of the existing scheme, additional examiners, and increased expense, without affording, except in a few instances, any further needed facilities for admission than exists at present. The Minister is of opinion that a provisional examination would lead to a recurrence of some of the former abuses which it is the object of the new regulations to prevent.

The Intermediate Examinations at High Schools will be governed by the following instructions of the Minister :—

1. Where more than one room is required for the Candidates, an Inspector's substitute must be appointed for each room to preside in his stead.

2. The Public School Inspectors and the persons appointed by them, with the approval of the Minister, to act as their substitutes in presiding at the Intermediate Examinations at High Schools, or presiding in the additional rooms, shall be entitled to a fee of $3 per day, with mileage at 10c. a mile to be paid by the High School Board. None may act as a substitute unless approved by the Minister, and the Inspectors are required to send their nominations to the Department forthwith.

3. No Trustee, Master, or Teacher of the school concerned can be appointed as such substitute, and no Master or Teacher of the School can be present during the examination, in the room with the Candidates.

STANDING IN ONTARIO OF THE TEACHERS CERTIFICATED ELSEWHERE.

Application for the recognition of a first-class certificate from another Province having been made, the Minister replied that he was unable to accede to it unless the candidate passed satisfactorily the usual examination required for the certificate of this class. The rule on this question of the standing in this Province of teachers certificated elsewhere, as finally adopted by the late Chief Superintendent, is not to grant certificates except after passing the regular examination ; persons holding diplomas of a certain class, however, may present themselves for examination in that class, without being required to pass in a lower class.

The Minister concurs in this rule, and is prepared to adhere to it.

TEACHERS' EXCURSION TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the 30th day of August, 1876.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 25th of August, 1876, with reference to the visit of the Teachers and others to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and advise that the recommendation contained therein be concurred in.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

31st August, 1876.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at follows :—

1. The Ontario Association for the Advancement of Education have through a Committee of their number, applied to the undersigned that, in cases where Teachers desire to

visit the Centennial this may be done without any forfeiture of the Government Grant for such days as the schools may not be open in consequence.

2. The Committee of the Association, in their communication to the undersigned, dated the 24th instant, urge several grounds in support of their application, the chief of which are as follows :—

(1) "They would be able to inspect the Educational appliances, apparatus, school furniture, &c., of the various nations of the world, as represented at the Exhibition."

(2) They could examine and compare with our own the results of Public School teaching in the different parts of the United States, as they are exhibited by means of examination papers written by the pupils, and specimens of drawing, writing, &c. They could also familiarize themselves with the processes by which those results have been obtained."

(3) "They would have the opportunity of visiting the Public Schools of Philadelphia while in session, and witnessing the modes of grading, disciplining and teaching adopted in them."

(4) "They would have the privilege of attending the meetings of the National Institute for teachers, and of their meeting and exchanging views with the educational representatives from different parts of the world."

(5) The whole exhibition, containing, as it does, specimens of the chief natural and manufactured productions of the world, and showing the highest results yet obtained in many departments of science and art, would form a grand object lesson, the effects of which in developing the minds of teachers, and through them those of their pupils, it is impossible to estimate. It would give them a vast amount of practical knowledge, which would greatly aid them in teaching many subjects, especially commercial geography and natural history."

3. The Committee also shews that it was not possible for the teachers in any numbers to visit the exhibition during the summer vacation, by reason of some being engaged in passing examinations for certificates, and some as examiners; and their attendance at the annual Provincial Convention, which is justly regarded as a duty of paramount importance, also absorbed a considerable part of the vacation, and there was the additional reason that until within the last two or thee weeks, the Railway Companies were not prepared to make as reasonable arrangements as now for excursion parties to the exhibition.

The Committee propose that trustees, scholars, and others interested in educational progress should also be entitled to join in their proposed visit.

4. The undersigned considers that the educational interests of the Province will be promoted by teachers and others visiting the exhibition, and in this view would respectfully recommend that His Honour in Council may be pleased to authorize that, in cases where teachers may obtain the requisite permission from the respective Board of Trustees to visit Philadelphia on the occasion referred to in the communication of the Committee of the Provincial Association of the 24th of August, and in consequence of which any school may not be open, the days on which such school is so necessarily closed, may be deemed by the Education Department as meeting days, under the General Regulations in that behalf.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
August 25th, 1876.

ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following Supplementary Regulations, in regard to the Normal Schools, namely :—

In order to increase the facilities of third-class and other teachers, to better qualify themselves for the discharge of the duties of their profession, the Minister of Education respectfully recommends the adoption of the following additional regulations, relative to the admission of students to the Toronto and Ottawa Normal Schools respectively :—

1. Candidates for admission to either of the Normal Schools, at Toronto or Ottawa, shall have the preference for admission in the following order :—

1. Those who have attended either of the Normal Schools during any former session.
2. Those who hold a Public School teacher's certificate of any grade.
3. Those who hold temporary certificates or permits as teachers, or certificates as assistants or monitors in Public or High Schools.
4. Those who desire to enter the profession of teaching.

II. The third and fourth classes of applicants mentioned above, shall be required to pass the prescribed entrance examination. Those in the first and second classes shall be admitted without such examination, on presentation to the Principal of the prescribed certificate of good moral character.

III. As the number to be admitted is limited by the capacity of the schools, vacancies in either of them will be filled by applicants for admission to the other, in the order indicated above.

IV. No admission to the Schools shall take place, except at the beginning of each Normal School Session.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
29th August, 1876.

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION IN HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE, FOR FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES, JULY 1877.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 23rd day of October, 1876.

Upon the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 17th October, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the subjects in the annexed Schedule be named as the subjects of examination for teachers First-class Certificates for the July examination of 1877, in the departments of History and English Literature, with the suggestion of the Central Committee of Examiners, and under the authority of the Act 37 Victoria, cap. 27, sec. 27, sub-sec. 22.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

23rd October, 1876.

HISTORY.

General History.—Freeman's, Chaps. 1-5, inclusive.

Ancient History.—Special and more detailed study of a particular period :—History of Greece, to the close of the Peloponnesian War. (Schimtz's "Ancient History," Book II., or, "History of Greece," by Dr. W. Smith, may be consulted.

Modern History.—Special and more detailed study of a particular period. History of England. The Tudor period. Green's "Short History of the English People," and Macaulay's "History of England," Chap. I., may be consulted.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

I. The Tragedy of Macbeth.—*Shakespeare.*
II. Ten of *Lord Bacon's* Essays, namely:—
No. 1. Of Truth.
No. 3. Of Unity in Religion.
No. 5. Of Adversity.
No. 16. Of Atheism.
No. 23. Of Wisdom for a Man's Self.
No. 29. Of the True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates
No. 32. Of Discourse.
No. 34. Of Riches.
No. 41. Of Usury.
No. 50. Of Studies.
III. Ten Essays by *Addison*, from the *Spectator*, namely:
No. 26. Reflections in Westminster Abbey.
No. 317. On Waste of Time. Journal of a Citizen.
No. 329. Visit with Sir Roger de Coverley to Westminster Abbey.
No. 343. Transmigation of Souls. Letter from a Monkey.
No. 517. Death of Sir Roger de Coverley.
Nos. 558 and 559. Endeavours of Mankind to get rid of their Burdens. A Dream
No. 565. On the Nature of Man. On the Supreme Being.
No. 567. Method of Political Writers affecting Secrecy.
No. 568. Coffee-house Conversation on the Preceding Paper.
IV. The Lady of the Lake.—*Scott.*

INTERIM REGULATIONS RESPECTING HOLDERS OF THIRD-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 6th day of September, A.D. 1876.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 5th of September, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the annexed Interim Regulations, respecting holders of third-class certificates be approved by your Honour.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

7th September, 1876.

I. The respective Boards of Examiners are authorized to renew third-class certificates so as to continue in force to the 1st day of July, 1877, and no longer.

(1) In the case of Public School teachers who held valid third-class certificates on the 30th of June last, and presented themselves for examination for second-class certificates in July last, and failed to pass such examination, on the certificate of the Inspector that the applicant satisfactorily performed his duties as teacher during his past employment, and on the Board being further satisfied of his general fitness.

(2) In the case of other Public School teachers who held valid third class certificates on on the 30th of June last, which have not been duly renewed, on the recommendation of the Inspector stating special grounds, and first confirmed by the Minister, and on the Board being further satisfied as to the general fitness of the applicant.

II. Third class certificates granted under these Regulations shall not be capable of being endorsed or be valid except in the county or city wherein the respective Boards granting the certificates have jurisdiction.

III. Such third-class certificates shall be subject to the general Regulations of the Department in other respects.

IV. No certificate or authority to teach can be validly granted by the Inspector to any holder of a third-class certificate which has expired.

(Signed) Adam Crooks.

Education Department,
September 5th, 1876.

NORMAL SCHOOLS, TORONTO AND OTTAWA.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 1st day of September, A.D., 1876.

Upon consideration of the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 29th day of August, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that your Honour do approve of the accompanying regulations relative to the admission of students to the Toronto and Ottawa Normal Schools respectively.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott.
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

4th September, 1876.

The undersigned has the honour to report for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following supplementary Regulations in regard to the Normal Schools, viz :—

In order to increase the facilities of third-class and other Teachers to better qualify themselves for the discharge of the duties of their profession, the Minister of Education respectfully recommends the adoption of the following additional regulations, relative to the admission of students to the Toronto and Ottawa Normal Schools respectively.

I. Candidates for admission to either of the Normal Schools, at Toronto or Ottawa, shall have the preference for admission in the following order.

(1). Those who have attended either of the Normal Schools during any former session.

(2). Those who hold a Public School Teacher's Certificate of any grade.

(3). Those who hold temporary certificates or permits as teachers or certificates as assistants or monitors in Public or High Schools.

(4). Those who desire to enter the profession of teaching.

II. The third and fourth classes of applicants mentioned above, shall be required to pass the prescribed entrance examination. Those in the first and second classes shall be admitted without such examination, on presentation to the Principal of the prescribed certificate of good moral character.

III. As the number to be admitted is limited by the capacity of the Schools, vacancies in either of them will be filled by applicants for admission to the other, in the order indicated above.

IV. No admission to the Schools shall take place, except at the beginning of each Normal School Session.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Office,
29th August, 1876.

SUPERANNUATED SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 30th day of August, A.D., 1876.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 25th of August, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that pensions be awarded by your Honour to the applicants named in the annexed report of the Deputy Minister of Education out of the funds provided under the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 28, section 97, 98. at the rates therein mentioned.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

1st September, 1876.

The Deputy Reports to the Honourable the Minister of Education that he has carefully examined the accompanying applications of Public School Teachers for superannuation, and respectfully recommends the applicants for superannuation, viz :—

Name.	Religion.	Country of Birth.	Residence.	Age.	Service in Ontario.
Blackley, John	Episcopal	Scotland	Tp. Eramosa	70 years	29 years.
Conn, John	Presbyterian	Ireland	Kemptville	53 "	25½ "
Hollis, Arthur	Congregationalist	England	Arthur	66 "	11 "
Horne, Duncan C.	Episcopal	Scotland	Tp. Leeds & L. F.	70 "	27 "
Jackson, Thos. E.	"	England	Tp. Vespra	44 "	13 "
Kerr, William	Presbyterian	Ontario	Cobourg	55 "	27 "
Leonard, James	R. Catholic	Ireland	Tp. Haldimand	64 "	11 "
Moriarty, James	"		Tp. Ellice	61 "	27 "
McKerrow, Wm.	Presbyterian	Scotland	Tp. Dalhousie	67 "	18 "
Simpson, Adam.	"	"	Tp. Toronto	70 "	13½ "
Thomson, J., A. B.	"	Ireland	Fergus	54 "	24½ "

(Signed) J. George Hodgins,
Deputy Minister of Education.

Education Office,
24th August, 1876.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF SCHOOL MATERIAL.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 30th day of August, A.D., 1876.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 25th day of August, 1876, with reference to the acquisition by the United States Commissioner of Education, of the collection of articles exhibited by the Ontario Education Department at Philadelphia, and advise that the recommendation contained therein be acted upon.

Certified,

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
31st August, 1876. *Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.*

The undersigned has the honour to report for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that a desire has been expressed by the United States

Commissioner of Education to acquire part of the collection of articles exhibited by the Ontario Education Department at Philadelphia, for the National Museum at Washington.

The undersigned accordingly respectfully recommends that he be authorized to make such arrangements (by way of interchange of articles exhibited) as may enable the Education Department of Ontario to be adequately represented in such proposed museum.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 25th August, 1876.

SEPARATE SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Copy of an Order in Council approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 8th day of September A.D., 1876.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 25th of August, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the annexed Regulations for inspection of Roman Catholic Separate Schools be approved of by your Honour, under the authority of the Act 26 Victoria, chapter 5, section 26.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council.

8th September, 1876.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE INSPECTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, FOR THE GUIDANCE OF HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Under the authority of the 26th section of the Act of 1863 (26 Vic., cap. 5), and the General Regulations of the Education Department respecting Roman Catholic Separate Schools, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 8th September, 1876, the Minister directs as follows :—

1. In cities and towns the Roman Catholic Separate Schools shall be inspected by one of the High School Inspectors, or by the County Inspector, as the Minister may from time to time appoint.

2. In Townships and Incorporated Villages the inspection shall be made by the County Inspector.

3. (1.) In his inspection the Inspector shall make enquiry and examination so as properly to report upon the condition and operations of the schools, and shall report the results to the Department.

(2.) He shall also state the dimensions and plan of the school building, its condition and accommodation, and the means of instruction therein.

(3.) He shall state the number of teachers employed, and the certificates or other qualification held by them, and the arrangement of the classes.

(4). He will ascertain how many pupils have been admitted to the school during the year, and require a register to be kept so as to ascertain the attendance of the pupils and number of classes in the school, and will observe the mode of teaching and general management of the school.

(5). He will check the half-yearly returns of the pupils' names and number of days in which they attended during each month by examining the School Registers, and make his Report to the Minister of such attendance.

4. This Inspection shall be at some time during the month of April or May each year.

5. In ascertaining the average yearly attendance at the Separate Schools the Inspector will Report to the Department for its consideration such days on which under the

discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, the school is closed, and mention what, if any, equivalents in time have been made upon other days in which the Public Schools are closed.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, August 29th, 1876.

MEMORANDUM of the Minister of Education respecting Separate Schools and their relation to Public School Boards in Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages.

1. The Act of 1863 constitutes the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees in Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages a body corporate, with all the powers of imposing, levying and collecting school rates or subscriptions upon and from their supporters which the Public School Trustees in School Sections possess with respect to the Public Schools (see Sections 6 and 7); and by Section 8 the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees can obtain from the City Clerk a copy of the Assessment Roll of the City, so far as it relates to Separate School supporters.

2. The Separate School supporters who are exempted from Public School rates comprise such only as on or before the first day of March in any year give to the City Clerk notice that they are such; and on or before the first day of June in each year the Trustees of the Separate Schools are to transmit to the City Clerk a correct list of all such supporters. The names of all such supporters shall then be excluded from liability under the Collector's roll for Public School rates.

3. Under Section 20 each Separate School is entitled to a proportionate share in the Parliamentary grant for the support of Public Schools, and in any grants for Public School purposes, provincial or municipal, according to the average attendance of pupils at such schools during the year preceding, as compared with the average attendance at the Public Schools. But this right does not apply to moneys raised for Public School purposes by local assessment.

4. To enable the Education Department, under Section 22; to adjust the apportionment of the Parliamentary grant, a half-yearly return; to show the average attendance at the Separate Schools, is to be transmitted by the Separate School Trustees to the Education Department.

5. By Section 26, the Separate Schools are subject to such inspection as may be directed by the Minister of Education, and also to the Regulations of the Department.

6. By Section 27, any disagreements between the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools and the Inspectors of the Public Schools or other municipal authorities are to be referred to the equitable abitrament of the Chief Superintendent (now the Minister of Education), subject to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

7. These provisions are in full force, and are in no way affected by the Public School Act of 1874. See Sections 191 and 193, 37 Vic., cap. 28.

8. It follows that the Public School Board of a City has no jurisdiction over the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees. They are each independent corporations with their own respective functions and jurisdiction.

9. While the Public School Inspector appointed by the Public School Board of a City (see Section 105) is subject to its control, he may nevertheless be directed by the Education Department, in the exercise of its statutory authority, to inspect Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and his report being for the information of the Department, is not in any sense within the control of the Public Board. It is a proceeding quite independent of their authority, and they have no duty to discharge in the matter. The inspection of the Schools and the apportionment of the Parliamentary grant and other matters respecting Roman Catholic Separate Schools, are entirely without any jurisdiction conferred by statute upon the Public School Board of the City, Town or Village, and any control or regulation which is to affect them resides solely in the Education Department.

10. The Public School Board can rightfully require the Municipal officer to observe the requirements of the law in collecting School rates or other moneys for Public School

purposes, and see that no persons liable to assessment are exempt except such as have complied with the provisions of the Separate School Act of 1863. This is not only a power possessed by the School Board of the City, Town or Village, but it is their duty to see to it.

11. While the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools may appoint a collector of their own in respect of assessment for School purposes from their supporters, according to the Municipal assessment roll, there can be no objection to the City's permitting the Municipal collectors to collect for the Roman Catholic Trustees such School-rates as are properly payable to them from their legal supporters.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, March 21st, 1876.

THE AMENDED HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMME AND THE REGULATIONS FOR INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

(*Approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, October*, 1876.)

I. AMENDED PROGRAMME.

N.B.—Instead of a fixed amount of work for each Form, the Department prescribes the subjects of study, and the amount to be done in each subject in the Lower School and in the Upper School respectively; leaving it to the local authorities to decide (subject to the approval of the High School Inspectors) according to the varying circumstances of the Schools, the order in which the subjects shall be taken up, the amount of work to be done in a given time, and the number of classes to be carried on at once.

LOWER SCHOOL.

GROUP A.— *English Language.*—Review of Elementary Work; Orthography, Etymology and Syntax; Derivation of Words; Analysis of Sentences; Rendering of Poetry into Prose; Critical Reading of portions of the Works of Authors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, to be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department;* Composition—the Framing of Sentences; Familiar and Business Letters; Abstracts of Readings or Lectures; Themes;—generally, the Formation of a good English Style; Reading, Dictation and Elocution, including the learning by heart and recitation of selected passages from Standard Authors.

GROUP B.—*Mathematics.*—(*a*) Arithmetic, Simple and Compound Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Proportion; Percentage in its various applications; Square Root.

(*b*) Algebra—Elementary Rules; Factoring; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple; Square Root; Fractions; Surds; Simple Equations of one, two, and three unknown quantities; Easy Quadratics.

(*c*) Geometry—Euclid, Books I. and II., with easy exercises; Application of Geometry to the Mensuration of Surfaces.

(*d*) Natural Philosophy—Composition and Resolution of Forces; Principal of Moments, Centre of Gravity; Mechanical Powers; Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each; Pressure of Liquids; Specific Gravity and Modes of determining it; the Barometer, Syphon, Common Pump, Forcing Pump and Air Pump.

GROUP C.—*Modern Languages.*—(*a*) *French:* The Accidence and Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Introductory and Advanced French Reader; Re-translation of easy passages into French; Rudiments of Conversation.

(*b*) *German:* The Accidence and Principal Rules of Syntax; Exercises; Adler's Reader, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts; Re-translation of easy passages into German; Rudiments of Conversation.

* For 1876, and the former half of 1877, Gray's "Elegy" and Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" have been prescribed. Candidates will be expected to show that they have read the whole of the latter poem, but the questions set will be based mainly on Cantos v. and vi.

Group D.—*Ancient Languages.*—(*a*) *Latin:* The Accidence and the Principal Rules of Syntax and Prosody; Exercises; Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Book I,* and Virgil, Æneid, Book II., vv. 1–300; Learning by heart selected portions of Virgil; Retranslation into Latin of easy passages from Cæsar.

(*b*) Greek, optional.

Group E.—*Physical Sciences.*—Chemistry: A course of experiments to illustrate the nature of Fire, Air, Water, and such solid substances as Limestone, Coal and Blue Vitriol; Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and their more important Compounds; Combining Proportions by weight and by volume; Symbols and Nomenclature.

Group F.—*History and Geography.*—(*a*) Leading events of English and Canadian History, also of Roman History to the end of the second Punic War.†

(*b*) A fair course of Elementary Geography, Mathematical, Physical, and Political.

Group G.—*Book-keeping, Writing, Drawing and Music.*—(*a*) Single and Double Entry; Commercial forms and usages; Banking, Custom House, and General Business Transactions.

(*b*) Practice in Writing.

(*c*) Linear and Free-hand Drawing.

(*d*) Elements of Music.

☞ An option is permitted between (i.) Latin; (ii.) French; (iii.) German and (iv.); Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Book-keeping.

Upper School.

Group A.—*English Language.*—Critical Readings of portions of the works of Authors of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, to be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department. For 1876 and the former half of 1877, Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth" and Milton's "Il Penseroso" have been prescribed. They have been ordered for the People's Depository, and will be kept for sale. Composition, Reading and Elocution: the subject generally, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours in the University.

Group B.—*Mathematics.*—(*a*) Arithmetic: The Theory of the Subject; Application of Arithmetic to complicated business transactions, such as Loans, Mortgages and the like.

(*b*) Algebra: Quadratic Equations, Proportion, Progression, Permutations and Combinations, Binomial Theorem, Properties of Numbers, etc., as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*c*) Geometry: Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV., Definitions of Book V., Book VI., with Exercises; Analytical Plane Geometry.

(*d*) Trigonometry, as far as required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*e*) Natural Philosophy, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Group C.—*Modern Languages.*—(*a*) *French:* Grammar and Exercises; Corneille, Horace; Dumas, Tulipe Noire; De Staël, L'Allemagne, Première Partie; Molière, L'Avare and Les Fourberies de Scapin; Montalembert, De l'Avenir Politique de L'Angleterre; Translation from English into French; Conversation, etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

(*b*) *German:* Grammar and Exercises; Musæno, Stumme, Liebe; Schiller, Lied von der Glocke, Neffe als Onkel, and Wallenstein's Lager; Fouque, Aslanga's Ritter; Chamisso, Peter Schlemihl; Outlines of German Literature 1300-1670; Translation from English into German; Conversation.

Group D.—*Ancient Languages.*—(*a*) *Latin:* Grammar; Cicero, Pro Lege Manilia and in Caecilium; Ovid, Fasti, Book I., exclusive of vv. 300-440; Virgil, Æneid, Books II. and VII., and Georgics, Book I.; Cæsar, Bell. Gall. Book IV. c. 20-36, and Book V., c. 8-23; Horace, Odes, Books I. and III.; Livy, Book IX.; Translation from English into Latin Prose, etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

* Book V will be substituted for Book I in 1877.

† There will be no examination in Roman History before June, 1877.

(*b*) *Greek:* Grammar; Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I.; Homer, Iliad, Books I and XII.; Odyssey, Books IX and XII., Demosthenes, Philippics I. and II., against Aphabus, I. and II; Herodotus, Book I., cc. 26-92, etc., as far as is required for Senior Matriculation with Honours.

GROUP E.—*Physical Science.*—(*a*) Chemistry: Heat—its sources; Expansion; Thermometers—relations between different scales in common use; Difference between Temperature and Quantity of Heat; Specific and Latent Heat; Calorimeters; Liquifaction; Ebullition; Evaporation; Conduction; Convection; Radiation. The chief Physical and Chemical Characters, the Preparation and the characteristic tests of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and Silicon.

Carbonic Acid. Carbonic Oxyde, Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen, Ammonia, Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Hydrochloric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Phosphuretted Hydrogen, Silica.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume; General Nature of Acids, Bases and Salts; Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution, Effects of Animal and Vegetable Life upon its composition; Combustion; Structure and Properties of Flame; Nature and Composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water—Chemical Peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as Rain Water, River Water, Spring Water, Sea Water.

(*b*) Botany: an introductory course of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by the examination of at least one plant in each of the Crowfoot, Cress, Pea, Rose, Parsley, Sunflower, Mint, Nettle, Willow, Arum, Orchis, Lily and Grass Families; Systematic Botany; Flowering Plants of Canada.

(*c*) Physiology: General view of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Vascular System of the Circulation; the Blood and the Lymph; Respiration; the Function of Alimentation; Motion and Locomotion; Touch, Taste, Smell, Hearing, and Sight; the Nervous System.

GROUP F.—*History and Geography:*—(*a*) History: The special study of the Tudor and Stuart Periods; Roman, to the death of Nero; Grecian to the death of Alexander.

(*b*) Geography, Ancient and Modern.

☞ Masters will be at liberty to take up and continue in the Upper School any subject from the Lower School that they may think fit.

Every pupil in the Upper School must take Group A, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Progression, History, and two other subjects from those included in Groups C, D, and E. In cases of doubt, the Master shall decide. Candidates preparing for any examination shall be required only to take the subjects prescribed for such examination.

II. THE SEMI-ANNUAL APPORTIONMENT OF THE GRANT, ACT 37 VICTORIA, CAP. 27, SECTION 66.

The Grant will be distributed as follows:

I. *A part in the payment of a fixed allowance to each School,* in order that the smaller schools may be assured of a certain degree of stability.

II. *A part on the basis of average attendance.*

Each High School will receive a grant per unit of average to the Public Schools. At present the annual grant per unit to the Public Schools is about *one dollar;* to the High Schools heretofore about *sixteen dollars.*

III. *A part on the results of inspection.*

The sum of say *ten thousand dollars* will be distributed amongst the schools, according to their efficiency as determined by the report of the Inspectors. In classifying the schools with a view to the distribution of the part of the grant which it is proposed to apportion on the results of the inspection, account will be taken of the following:

(*a*) School accommodation, condition of school premises, general education appliances, (maps, apparatus, etc.)

(*b*) Number of masters employed as compared with the number of pupils and classes, qualifications of masters, character of the teaching, etc.

(*c*) Character of the work done between the two limits mentioned below ; so that any school which, owing to the operation of special causes, may prepare but few pupils to pass the "Intermediate," will nevertheless be rewarded for the thorough work which it may do below this higher limit.

(*d*) The quantity and quality of the work which may be done beyond the higher limit, *i.e.*, by those pupils who shall continue their studies in the higher course prescribed for those who pass the intermediate examination.

(*e*) Government, Discipline, General *Morale*.

IV. *A part will be distributed on the results of an "Intermediate Examination,"** of the nature following :

(1) This examination will be instituted at a point about midway between the beginning and the end of the High School course, for promotion from the lower to the upper forms. It will, on the whole, be equal in point of difficulty to that which candidates for second-class certificates now undergo. Pupils that pass this examination will form the Upper School ; while those who have not passed it will form the Lower School, in any high school or collegiate institute.

(2) Candidates for promotion from the Lower School to the Upper School will be examined in English Grammar and Etymology, Reading, Dictation, Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English and Canadian History, Geography, and in one of the following branches or Groups :—

(*a*) Latin ; (*b*) French ; (*c*) German ; (*d*) Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Book-keeping.

(3) The part of the grant which it is proposed to distribute on the results of this "Intermediate Examination" will be apportioned on the basis of the average daily attendance of the pupils in the Upper School, it being understood that in every case pupils passing the "Intermediate" are to be regarded as having been admitted to the Upper School at the beginning of the half year in which they pass such examination.

(4) The Intermediate Examination will be held in June and December of each year, at the time fixed for the Entrance Examination.

The questions will be prepared by the High School Inspectors, transmitted to the Department by the Chairman of the Central Committee, and sent under seal to the Public School Inspectors. The Public School Inspectors, or their substitutes (who should in no case have any connection with the schools to be examined), will alone be responsible for the proper conduct of the examinations. The answers of the candidates will be sent to Toronto, to be read and valued by the High School Inspectors, or by sub-examiners acting under their supervision. In order somewhat to lighten the labour of examination, it is proposed to make certain branches *test* subjects.

The test subjects will be grouped in the following manner :—

(*b*) Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid.

(*b*) English Grammar, Composition and Dictation.

(*c*) History, Geography, and English Literature ;

and candidates who obtain 40 per cent. of the total in each group, and not less than 20 per

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* At the Intermediate Examination in December, 1876, papers will be set in English Grammar and Etymology, English Literature, Dictation, Composition, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English and Canadian History, Geography, Latin, French, German, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Book-keeping. No Candidate must take more than *one* of the four optional subjects referred to in IV. (2) at this examination. All Candidates, whether male or female, must take Euclid.

Candidates who take French will be examined in De Fivas' Elementary Reader and the Sixth Book of Voltaire's Charles XII. Candidates who select Latin as their optional subject, and who may be reading Horace, Livy, Cicero, Ovid, or some book of Cæsar or Virgil other than the one presented, with a view to a University or professional examination, need not be examined in Cæsar at the Intermediate Examination, provided they satisfy the visiting inspector that their knowledge of Latin is sufficient to justify him in accepting their work in that subject as equivalent thereto. All classical candidates will, however, be examined in Virgil, Latin Grammar, and translation into Latin, and no exemption granted during the former half of the current year will be valid unless renewed.

Although Music and Drawing will form no part of the Intermediate Examination in December, 1876, yet the schools in which these subjects are properly taught will receive credit therefor in the report on results of inspection referred to in III. (*c*) and (*d*) of the above.

cent. in each subject, shall be considered as having passed the examination in these subjects which therefore will be read first.

The High School grant (say $72,000) will accordingly be distributed as follows:—

I.—106 schools receiving a minimum of $400 each	$42,400
II.—One dollar per unit of average attendance (about 5,000)	5,000
III.—Sum to be apportioned on report of Inspectors	10,000
IV.—Balance to be distributed on results of Intermediate Examinations	14,000
Total	$72,000

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT RESPECTING THE INTERMEDIATE HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 18–21 DECEMBER, 1876.

I. Mode of Conducting the Examinations.

1. Every Head Master shall send to the Education Department, before the 1st December, a list of the names of those who intend to present themselves for examination, and a statement of the *optional* subjects selected by each candidate. To each name so sent the Department will affix a *Number*, which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature throughout the entire examination.

2. The Department will provide envelopes, of convenient dimensions, to be sent out with the examination papers—one envelope with each paper.

3. The Public School Inspector of the district in which the High School is situate shall preside, and be responsible for the proper conduct of the Examinations; but in case of any inability to attend, shall send to the Education Department, for the approval of the Minister or Deputy, not later than the 1st December, the name of the person whom he intends to appoint his substitute at those Examinations at which he himself cannot preside.

4. When more than one room is required for the Candidates, an Inspector's substitute must be appointed for each room to preside in his stead.

The Public School Inspectors and the persons appointed by them, with the approval of the Minister, or Deputy, to act as their substitutes in presiding at the Intermediate Examinations at High Schools, or in presiding in the additional rooms, shall be entitled to a fee of $3 per day, with mileage at 10c. a mile, to be paid by the High School Board. None may act as a substitute unless approved by the Minister, or Deputy, and the Inspectors are required to send their nominations to the Department forthwith.

6. No Trustee, Master or Teacher of the school concerned can be appointed as such substitute, and no Master or Teacher of the school can be present during the examination, in the room with the Candidates.

II. Directions for Presiding Examiners.

1. Places must be allotted to the candidates so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination to be removed from the room.

2. All these arrangements must be completed, and the necessary stationery (provided by the High School Board) must be distributed and placed in order on the desks of the candidates at least *fifteen* minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.

3. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within one hour of the issue of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leaves, he shall not be permitted to return during the examination of the subject then in hand.

4. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of the examination in each subject, the presiding Examiner will, in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates, break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers, and give them at once to the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

5. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner will direct the candidates to stop writing, and will cause them to hand in immediately their answer papers, duly fastened in the envelopes.

6. The Examiner, at the close of the examinations, will sign and forward, with the answers of the candidates, a solemn declaration (in a form to be provided by the Department) that the examinations have been conducted in strict conformity with the Regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect.

7. The Examiner, at the close of the examinations on the 21st of December, will secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of each candidate, and on the same day will forward by express to the Education Office the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured.

III. Rules to be Observed by Candidates.

1. Candidates must be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he cannot be allowed any additional time. No candidate will be permitted on any pretence whatever to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination. When the order to stop writing is given, every candidate must obey it immediately.

2. Any candidate detected in copying from the papers of another, or in improperly obtaining assistance from any person whatever, or in any manner whatever, will at once be dismissed.

3. Every candidate is required to write his NUMBER (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle; and is warned that for each page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the Examiners.

4. If the candidate write his name or initials, or any particular sign or mark on his paper other than the distinguishing number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.

5. Candidates, in preparing their answers, will write on one side only of each sheet, placing the number of each page at the top, in the right-hand corner. Having written their distinguishing numbers on each page, and having arranged their answer-papers in the order of the questions, they will fold them once across, place them in the envelopes accompanying the question-papers, and write on the outside of the envelopes the distinguishing numbers and the subjects of examination. They will then securely fasten the envelopes and hand them to the presiding Examiner.

IV. Programme of Examination.

The Examinations shall begin on Monday, 18th December, 1876, and shall be conducted as follows:—

Monday, December 18.

2 to 2.15, P.M.—Reading the Regulations.
2.15 to 5.15, P.M.—(1 and 2) Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, *or* (3) Latin, *or* (4) French, *or* (5) German.

Tuesday, December 19.

9 to 11 A.M.—(6) Algebra.
11.15 to 12.15 P.M.—(7) Book-keeping.
2 to 4 P.M.—(8) Grammar and Etymology.
4 to 4.30 P.M.—(8) Dictation.

Wednesday, December 20.

9 to 11, A.M.—(10) Arithmetic.
11.15 to 12.15 P.M.—(11) English Composition.
2 to 4, P.M.—(12) English Literature.

Thursday, December 21.

9 to 11 A.M.—(13) Euclid.
11.15 to 12.30 P.M,—(14) Geography.
2 to 4, P.M.—(15) History.

V. Sub-Examiners.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act as sub-examiners.

1. John C. Glashan,* *Public School Inspector, City of Ottawa, Member of the Central Committee.*
2. John J. Tilley,* *Public School Inspector, Durham, Member of the Central Committee.*
3. Alfred Baker, M.A., *Mathematical Tutor. University College, Toronto.*
4. J. E. Bryant, *Student of the fourth year, University of Toronto.*
5. G. B. Sparling, B.A., *University of Victoria College, Cobourg.*
6. F. E. Seymour, M.A., *Examiner in the University of Toronto.*

VI. Intermediate Examinations for 1877.

The subjects for the Intermediate Examinations for 1877 are to be the same as in 1876, with the following modifications:—

1. The Fifth Book of Cæsar will be substituted for the First.
2. Candidates will be examined in Roman History to the end of the second Punic War.
3. In English Literature, the University Examination for 1878 will determine the books to be read for the *second* Intermediate Examination in 1877.

VII. Certificates.

Certificates will be granted by the Minister of Education, or Deputy Minister, to all candidates who succeed in passing the Intermediate Examinations, according to report of Central Committee.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Memorandum upon the subject of the conduct and proceedings of the County Board of Examiners in the examination for Public School Teachers in July, 1874, and at other times.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

I. In consequence of the representations made to this Department, the undersigned appointed a Commission composed of J. George Hodgins, Esq., L.L.D., Deputy Minister, and W. R. Bigg, Esq., Inspector of Public Schools for the first division of Leeds, to enquire into and report to me upon the subject of certain complaints made by Mr. Archibald Loucks, a Public School Teacher in the County of Dundas, against the conduct and proceedings of the Rev. William Ferguson, M.A., Public School Inspector and Examiner, and of W. A. Whitney, Esq., M.A., also an Examiner in the County of Dundas, during the years from 1871 to 1875.

II. The evidence was taken under oath, under the authority of a statute in that behalf, and has been returned by the Commissioners to the Department.

III. The proceedings before the Commission commenced on the 16th May, 1876, and were taken down in shorthand.

IV. The parties affected are the Rev. William Fergusson, M.A., who holds a certificate as a Public School Inspector for the County of Dundas, and, *ex-officio*, one of the County Board Examiners; W. A. Whitney, M.A., Head Master of the Iroquois High School, who holds a certificate of qualification as an Inspector and Examiner, and W. M. Elliott, M.A., who holds the position of Head Master of the Kemptville High School, who holds a certificate as an examiner.

The following witnesses were examined in the presence of these parties, and were subjected to cross-examination by them:

1. Archibald Loucks, who formerly held a third-class certificate as a Public School

*Messrs. Glashan and Tilley will not preside or be present at the High School Examinations in their Counties, substitutes being appointed for the duty.

Teacher, but which has expired. He has been teaching under a permit from the Inspector, granted last year, but since suspended.

2. James Mallen, Public School Teacher, Morrisburgh.
3. James Flannigan, Public School Teacher, No. 11, Matilda.
4. Thomas McNulty, late Public School Teacher, but now insurance agent, Dixon's Corners.
5. Arthur Brown, M.A., Examiner.
6. Dr. Hickey, Examiner.
7. W. Elliott, Teacher, High School, Morrisburgh.
8. Irwin Stuart, M.A., Head Master.
9. Jacob Hanes, School Trustee.
10. W. A. Whitney, Examiner.
11. Rev. Wm. Fergusson, M.A., Inspector.
12. Rev. Mr. Robson, Methodist Minister.
13. Allan Weogant, candidate for examination in 1874.

The evidence chiefly refers to the examination which took place at Winchester Springs in July, 1874, and its purport will be concisely stated as given by the different witnesses.

1. James Mallen, a candidate for a third-class certificate, states that he saw the paper on Arithmetic on Tuesday evening, being the day next preceding the examination on that subject; he is positive he saw that paper the night before it was examined upon, at his boarding-house and in the hands of Mr. Wm. Elliott, one of the County Examiners. It was the same paper as was given the next morning to himself and the other candidates; he had the paper in his own hands and looked over it in the presence of Mr. Elliott; he asked Mr. McNulty (also a witness) to solve one of its problems for him; he also states that Mr. Fergusson opened all the packages containing the examination papers, and assumed to open the Arithmetic package, also, on the Wednesday of its examination.

2. William Elliott, also a candidate, but not connected with Mr. W. M. Elliott, the Examiner, states that he heard from James L. Holmes, who lives in Winchester, the day after the examination in Arithmetic, that one of the papers had been seen by a candidate.

3. Thomas McNulty, formerly a teacher, states that he was present at Winchester Springs for most of the week during the examination in July, 1874; he worked an example for James Mallen on the evening previous to the examination, and he saw the example the next day in the examination paper.

4. James Flannigan, a candidate at this examination, states that Dr. Hickey was an Examiner, in addition to the other three; he saw two papers containing the examination questions, before they were examined upon, in the Victoria House, a boarding-house at the Springs; these papers referred to the second-class examinations, and were upon Arithmetic and Algebra; he saw them in a room, which the evidence shows was Mr. Whitney's, on a trunk or on a bed; he went to the room for the express purpose of finding these papers, upon information furnished by Mr. Whitney to himself and another candidate, Mr. McEwen; this information was given by Mr. Whitney in a conversation away from the house, and Flannigan states positively that it was solely in consequence of what fell from Mr. Whitney in this conversation that induced him to go to the room for the very purpose of finding these examination papers; Mr. Whitney also gave him to understand that the papers had been opened, and that they were to be found in the room in which he sought them; he saw these papers the evening before the examination, and is positive that he was examined upon these same papers; he looked over them and the next day was examined upon them; he found the papers not in an envelope but lying loose; he did not require this aid so much for himself as for Mr. McEwen and some other candidates, although he admits he derived some advantage from seeing them; he states there were ten questions on the papers, and that he saw eight of them; he asked Mr. McPherson to solve a problem for him, but he did not communicate to Mr. McPherson where he had got the problem; he brought the principal part of the problem written down by him to Mr. McPherson; a conversation with Mr. Whitney took place after tea time, and was on the banks of a stream which runs along by the Spring; Mr. McPherson was the presiding examiner, and five candidates presented themselves.

5. W. A. Whitney, one of the Board of Examiners, and Secretary to the Board, states that at the close of the afternoon of this examination, he was standing near Mr. Fergusson, at the table, while the second-class candidates were in the room, Mr. Elliott being also in the room engaged in collecting the answers of those candidates who had finished; he then made a suggestion to Mr. Fergusson about opening the Mathematical papers, avowing as his object that it would expedite business if they could see the questions, and test them with the answers sent from the Department; Mr. Fergusson, in consequence, broke open the package and drew forth two papers, and remarked that it was a matter of confidence between Mr. Whitney and himself; at the same time Mr. Elliott walked forward to the platform where they were, and took the paper which was in Mr. Fergusson's hands, looked at it, folded it up, and put it in his pocket, while Mr. Whitney got three papers in all, including Arithmetic and Algebra; these papers were alleged to be in one package; in distributing the papers the seals of the envelopes having been opened in this way, Mr. Whitney cannot explain how they got over the difficulty of the regulation which prescribes that the seals must be opened at the time of each examination, in the presence of two examiners and of the candidates; he (Mr. Whitney) states that the paper taken away by Elliott was that referred to by Mallen in his evidence; he does not think the Natural Philosophy paper was opened; he is confident that Flannigan could have succeeded in obtaining the certificate without the assistance received from having seen these examination papers.

6. Reverend William Fergusson, M.A., School Inspector for the County of Dundas, was examined in respect of this examination, and also in connection with certain proceedings relating to the third-class certificate and the permit granted to Archibald Loucks, the complainant. As to the first question, he states that until he heard the evidence he was under the impression that the examination papers had got into the hands of the candidates through carelessness of another party; he states that the Department, on the 23rd November, 1874, had the subject of this examination under review, but solely on literary grounds; he states that when he heard that, in some way, the candidates had got information he thought it had been derived from Mr. Elliott's having possession of one of the papers, and that he had complained to Mr. Elliott, the witness, of his namesake ransacking his chest; that W. M. Elliott, since the examination, had ceased to be Examiner; he states this to have been the first and only occasion in which any irregularity occurred; the opening of the package was for the purpose of expediting the work of the Examiners; that the circumstances are exactly as Mr. Whitney stated, and he relied upon them with perfect confidence as honourable men; he considered there was nothing wrong in opening the papers for this purpose; he claims that it was impossible for him to have exercised greater care. Mr. Fergusson was examined at great length on the subject in dispute between him and Mr. Loucks as to the third-class certificate and teacher's permit.

7. A. Loucks, formerly holder of a third-class certificate, and the complainant, states all the circumstances connected with his dispute with Mr. Fergusson relating to his third-class certificate and permits; and Mr. Whitney was also examined on the same subject, as well as Arthur Brown, M.A., one of the County Board of Examiners, as well as Jacob Hanes, a Trustee of School Section No. 1, Williamsburgh.

8. Charles E. Hickey, M.D., one of the Examiners in July, 1874, states that he knew the rule that, at the time fixed for the examination, the papers were to be opened in the presence of the Examiners and of the candidates, and that their attention should be called to the fact, that the papers were opened in different ways, and that, in fact, very many of the seals came to them broken in the larger packages, from their tumbling about; there were times when the witness was not present at the opening proceedings; he noticed at the time that the paper on Arithmetic was opened before the time of the examination; he says, we talked about the matter as being beyond the law, but considered among honourable men it was not wrong, as we knew that the secrecy of the papers would be as conscientiously observed by Mr. Fergusson as if they had not been touched; it had been the experience of the Board that some inaccuracies had been found in the answers sent by the Department, and business might be facilitated by their being opened; he thinks this was the only paper opened; that the paper had been opened without his being a party to it; he yielded his consent afterwards; he held afterwards that the paper had been taken advantage of; he then felt that they had done wrong, but it seemed difficult to rectify

the evil, and he did not know how to proceed ; he only knew by inference of any candidate having got assistance, and it was not until long after it had been done that he inferred this ; he feels sure that Flannigan could have obtained his certificate without any aid.

9. Mr. Irwin Stuart, Head Master, High School, Morrisburgh, states that, when acting with Mr. Fergusson in conducting the High School entrance examination, he has on all occasions been careful and conscientious, and has conformed on each occasion to the Regulations, which require the packages to be opened at the time set forth therein, in the presence of all the candidates and Examiners.

10. Rev. E. Robson states that he has known Mr. Whitney twenty years, and speaks favourably of his character.

11. Allan Weagant, candidate for a third-class certificate in July, 1874, examined by Mr. Whitney, states that Mr. Whitney had a large number of pupils there at the time, and that he was as strict with the one as with the other.

The conclusions of the undersigned from the whole evidence is as follows :—

1. That Mr. Whitney intentionally procured the examination paper on Arithmetic and Algebra from Mr. Fergusson, in order that candidates might receive aid from seeing this paper before the examination thereupon.

2. That Mr. W. M. Elliott took the paper with the intention of aiding candidates in the like manner.

3. That Mr. Fergusson was innocent of any such intention, and was evidently misled by Mr. Whitney's plausible reasoning for opening the package.

4. Dr. Hickey cannot be considered, in any sense, as a party implicated.

The duty of the undersigned under these circumstances, therefore, is to recommend to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the certificate of qualification of Mr. Whitney as an Examiner be cancelled, and Mr. Whitney to cease to be an Examiner accordingly.

That the certificate of the qualification of Mr. Elliott as an Examiner be cancelled, and Mr. Elliott cease to be an Examiner accordingly.

That Mr. Fergusson is censurable for having assumed, under any pretext, or for any reason, to violate the plain letter of the Regulations, and is censured accordingly. His otherwise careful and conscientious discharge of duty has been considered in dealing thus leniently with his case. From recent occurrences and information brought to the attention of the Department, it is plain that irregularity and laxity in the examination of Public School Teachers are getting too prevalent, and, if it had not been clear that Mr. Fergusson had been innocently misled in this matter, it would have been the duty of the undersigned to have suspended Mr. Fergusson's certificates of qualifications as an Inspector and Examiner.

With reference to the dispute as to Mr. Louck's certificate, it is not proposed to deal with that question in the present memorandum.

It will be necessary that all of the candidates for second-class certificates at the examination in July, 1874, excepting Flannigan and Mallen, be re-examined on the subjects of Arithmetic and Algebra. The exception is made in the cases of Flannigan and Mallen on account of their candour and straightforwardness before the Commissioners, and it being also manifest that they were fully competent to have passed the examination in Arithmetic and Algebra.

(Signed) Adam Crooks.

Further Memorandum respecting the investigation on Public School Teachers' Examination for County of Dundas, in July, 1874.

1. It now appearing from the further statement of the Reverend William Fergusson, M.A., Inspector, that only three candidates passed for a second-class at such examination, viz. :—D. Cheney, James Flannigan and William Elliott; and that Robert McEwen failed on that occasion, and took a third-class at the examination in the year 1875 ; my decision can only effect the standing of D. Cheney and Wm. Elliott, who are now engaged as teachers. Mr. Fergusson vouches for Mr. Cheney and Mr. Elliott having in no way been connected with the improper practices brought to light by the recent investigation. I have therefore to exempt Mr. Cheney, and Mr. Elliott as well, from the necessity of any re-examination.

2. I also find that those improper practices were confined to candidates for second-class certificates, and that those for third-class are in no way implicated therein. I have therefore to exempt all of those who obtained third-class certificates at that examination from any re-examination.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department, June 19th, 1876.

CERTIFICATES EXPIRING IN DECEMBER.

The undersigned respectfully represents to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that whereas examinations of Teachers were formerly held in July and December, such examinations are now held in July only, and teachers whose certificates will expire in December will have no opportunity of being examined till July. It is therefore recommended that the third-class certificates granted for three years, and expiring in December, be held valid till the following July.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, 30th October, 1876.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 3rd day of November, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 30th of October, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that teachers' third-class certificates, granted for three years and expiring in December next, be held valid until the following July.

Certified.
(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council.

3rd Nov., 1876.

The Honorable the Minister of Education.

MR. MARTIN'S CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned respectfully recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the following with respect to the case of Mr. Joseph Martin, Public School Teacher.

That Mr. Martin on the report of the Central Committee of Examiners became entitled to a first-class certificate of qualification as a Public School Teacher, Grade A., on the 11th September, 1875, but the actual issue of such certificate was postponed until Mr. Martin had, by another year's service as teacher, fully complied with the conditions of the regulations in that behalf.

That by Order in Council, dated the 27th March, 1876, in consequence of certain irregularities in the examination at which second-class certificates were awarded to Mr. Martin and others, Mr. Martin's standing was declared to be conditional on his successfully passing the examination for second-class certificates held in July last.

That he has successfully passed such examination, and has furnished proof to this Department of his having complied with the condition of teaching service required by the regulations.

The undersigned therefore respectfully recommends that an Order in Council be passed

to confirm the standing of Mr. Joseph Martin, as possessing the qualifications as a Public School Teacher of First Class, Grade A, and that the undersigned be authorized to endorse the said certificate of the 11th day of September, 1875, to that effect.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
October 30th, 1876.

SUPERANNUATED SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of December, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 18th of December, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the persons named in the annexed Report of the Deputy Minister of Education be awarded pensions as Superannuated Teachers, out of the funds provided under the Act 37 Victoria, cap. 28, sections 97 and 98, at the rates therein mentioned.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

27th December, 1876.

The Deputy reports to the Minister of Education that the parties to the accompanying applications for Pensions as Public School Teachers, having furnished evidence of being 60 years of age or over, and having complied with the regulations of the Education Department, are respectfully recommended by him for superannuation, viz. :—

Name.	Religion.	Country of Birth.	Residence.	Age.	Service in Ontario.
Wm. Davidson	Presbyterian	Scotland	T. Scarboro'	60	14½ Years.
Alex. Kennedy.....	R. Catholic	do	Guelph	61	30 "
Oliver O. Kenney	Episcopal	England	Tp. Elma	68	23 "
Jeremiah D. O'Sullivan..	R. Catholic	Ireland	Tp. Normanby	61	27 "
Alex. Weldon	Methodist	United States	T. Southwold	70	20 "

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Minister.

Education Department,
December 18th, 1876.

SUPERANNUATED SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 2nd day of January, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 22nd day of December, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that pensions be awarded by your Honour to the applicants named in the annexed Report of the Deputy Minister of Education, out of the funds provided under the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 98, sections 97 and 98, at the rates therein mentioned.

Certified.
(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assist. Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

The Deputy reports to the Minister of Education that he has carefully examined the accompanying applications of Public School Teachers, and as they have complied with the law and regulations on the subjects, respectfully recommends the applicants for superannuation, viz. :—

Name.	Religion.	Country of Birth.	Residence.	Age.	Service in Ontario.
James Cavanagh.....	Episcopal	Ireland	Tp. Proton	48	11½ Years.
James De Cantillon....	R. Catholic	do	Tp. Hibbert	50	26½ "
Wm. Davidson	Presbyterian	do	Tp. Fullerton	69	16½ "
Thos. W. Gorland	Episcopal	do	Tp. Goulbourn	56	28 "
Elizabeth Hopkins.....	Methodist	do	London	60	24½ "
J. W. Poole	do	Ontario	St. Marys	53	24½ "
James C. Stewart	Presbyterian	Scotland	Ottawa	60	20 "

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed) J. George Hodgins,
Deputy Minister.

Education Department,
December 21st, 1876.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES AND THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that, in accordance with a suggestion of the Central Committee of Examiners, Pupils of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools holding Provincial Certificates as Public School Teachers, shall be considered as having passed the Intermediate Examination.

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
14th December, 1876.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 15th day of December, A.D. 1876.

Upon the report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 14th of December, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that High School pupils, holding Provincial Certificates as Public School Teachers, shall be considered as having passed the Intermediate Examination.

Certified.

J. Lonsdale Capreol,
Asst. Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

15th December, 1876.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 24th day of November, A.D. 1876.

The Committee in Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 20th of November, 1876, respecting the appointment of Mr. G. W. Ross, Public School Inspector for Division No. 1, County of Lambton,

and Mr. James Hughes, Public School Inspector for the City of Toronto, as members of the Central Committee of Examiners, and advise that the said report be acted upon.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

25th November, 1876.

The undersigned begs respectfully to recommend to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following:—

That the Central Committee of Examiners appointed by the Education Department is now composed of Professor Young, with three High School Inspectors and two Public School Inspectors; that the two last were appointed in order to carry out the recommendation of the late Council of Public Instruction, who thought it expedient that Public School matters would be better represented by the introduction of some Public School Inspectors; that for the first time in July last, the new Regulations respecting Intermediate Examinations in High Schools were tried, and these Intermediate Examinations are prescribed to take place half-yearly; that the number of Candidates at the July Examinations was 1676, of whom 234 were successful; that these examinations impose new duties upon the High School Inspectors, and absorb a larger part of their time; that the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools which should be half-yearly inspected by them now number 101; that the inspection of Separate Schools is also placed under them as far as the opportunity permits, but it is desirable that as a general rule, these schools should be inspected by the High School Inspectors, as being altogether removed from any possible conflicting interest; that the undersigned has occasion to confer with the Central Committee on many subjects of a scholastic nature, amongst which are included the examination of text and Library books before being authorized for purchase in connection with the High and Public Schools, and that the number of books which are annually submitted by the booksellers and also by the Depository Branch of the Education Department is very large, and would probably exceed 1,000 volumes per annum. The undersigned, on assuming charge of the Department, found that no less than 3,000 volumes of such books remained for such examination. That in considering the different suggestions emanating from Teachers' Associations throughout the Province, and the opinions expressed by Trustees and Boards of Education, which would involve certain changes in relation to such matters as text-books, the programme of studies, teachers' certificates and the like, the undersigned would find great advantage in conferring with the Central Committee if the Public School element in it were added to; that additional strength is required to properly conduct the examination for teachers' certificates, and in many subjects, especially those peculiarly relating to the management of Public Schools, and the methods and principles of teaching, great assistance could be obtained from examiners so experienced as Public School Inspectors.

In view of these circumstances, the undersigned respectfully recommends that two additional members should be added to the Central Committee, to be chosen from the Public School Inspectors, and that the Committee of Examiners so constituted should be subject to such directions as from time to time may be given by the undersigned, in connection with the performance of such duties as may be assigned to them by the undersigned in reference to the subjects referred to, and the undersigned would respectfully recommend that, in addition to Mr. Glashan and Mr. Tilley, Public School Inspectors, Mr. G. W. Ross, Public School Inspector for Division No. 1, County of Lambton, and Mr. James Hughes, Public School Inspector for the City of Toronto, be also appointed members of the Central Committee of Examiners.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 20th November, 1876.

DEPOSITORY BRANCH, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 24th day of November, A.D. 1876.

Upon the report and recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 20th November, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the annexed regulation with respect to the Depository Branch of the Education Department be approved by your Honour.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

25th November, 1876.

The undersigned begs respectfully to submit for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following, with respect to the Depository of the Education Department, namely:—

The Consolidated School Act, 37 Vic. cap. 27, sec. 31, sub-section 29, authorized the payment out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature of one-half the cost of any prize or library books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, for Public Schools and High Schools, which might be purchased by the Municipal or School Corporation from any bookseller or other parties instead of at the Depository.

The Chief Superintendent has also been authorized out of moneys provided by the Legislature to grant aid in the purchase of Prize and Library Books, Maps and Apparatus, to an amount equal to that contributed and expended from local sources for the same object, and the Depository had been established through which this was being carried into effect.

The extension by the Act of 1874, of this principle of aid to Prize and Library Books purchased elsewhere, has given rise to the question as to the relative terms on which the Booksellers and the Department should supply these books. The late Chief Superintendent, in July, 1874, prepared a case to submit to the Chief Justice of Ontario for his opinion, in order to determine this question. The points involved were (1) what was to be deemed the "*cost*" of books procured from Booksellers or other parties, and (2) the proper "*cost*" of books from the Depository. No opinion was, however, expressed by the Chief Justice.

The Act of 1874 left it optional with Municipal and School Corporations to purchase Prize and Library Books from the Depository or elsewhere; and if this could be done with equal advantages, the effect would be to protect these Corporations in the quality and price of the books, through the competition of the Depository and Bookselling trade, while the Depository being continued would insure the schools always obtain these books at fair prices.

Purchasers from the Booksellers are by this Act placed under the supervision of the Department, and there are proper safeguards as to the cost, the edition, and binding of the books. It is in the interest of the Schools that the fullest effect should be given to this provision of the Act, which established mutual competition between the Depository and the Trade.

The Booksellers, however, represent that this effect has been frustrated by the Department: firstly, in requiring too formal a procedure in obtaining payment of the accounts for books supplied through them, and, secondly, in having reduced the price of books in the Depository, so as to represent eighteen cents to the shilling sterling, instead of nineteen or twenty cents, which was formerly the charge.

The undersigned proposes to simplify the routine for payment; and as to the price, the undersigned, upon consideration of all the circumstances, which are fully discussed in the different documents before the undersigned, has come to the conclusion that the cost of books furnished by the Depository nearly represents nineteen cents to the shilling sterling.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully recommend your Honour, in Council, to approve of the annexed regulation herewith submitted to that effect.

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 20th November, 1876.

Regulations with respect to the Depository Branch.

The price of Prize and Library Books purchased by Municipal or School Corporations from the Depository, in respect of which aid is granted out of moneys voted by the Legislature shall be based upon (19) nineteen cents to the one shilling sterling, in respect of all Prize and Library Books placed in stock since the 1st of January, 1876.

TRUSTEE PURCHASES FROM BOOKSELLERS.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 20th day of December, A.D. 1876.

Upon the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 16th of December, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the annexed regulations, respecting purchases of library and prize books from booksellers, be substituted for the requirements under the former regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

22nd December, 1876.

Regulations Respecting Purchases of Library Prize Books from Booksellers —Approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

1. The annexed form of account and guarantee is substituted for that formerly in use.
2. As a general rule one copy only of each book should be supplied to each school, in order that, as far as possible, the information to be found in a variety of books may be widely diffused.
3. The amount of each purchase is not to be under the sum of $10.
4. The books are to be selected *bona fide* for the purpose of Prizes to the pupils of the school, or for the school library (as the case may be), and are not to be acquired for, or to be disposed of by any teacher or private person, or for any purpose whatsoever, except as Library or Prize Books for the school. Any default, by any School Corporation, in this particular, will forfeit its right to the one-half allowance for any book to be purchased in future.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister.

Education Department,
December 15, 1876.

Particulars of Claim.

Trustees of.....

FOR AUTHORIZED BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES OR SCHOOL PRIZES.

Purchased from..... ....

According to the following Schedule.

Amount of Claim for Refund, $.....

Name of Book.	Name of Publisher of Book.	Edition and Price of Book.					Notes or Remarks.
		Edition of Book.	Style of Binding.	Page of Catalogue or No. of Book.	Prices charged by Bookseller. $	Cents.	
				Total, $...			
				One half Payable to the Trustees.			

NOTE.—The undertaking endorsed on this Schedule is to be signed by the Trustees. Any book which has not been authorized by the Department will be struck off this Schedule. There is no allowance for any purchase under $10.

To the Education Department, Ontario.

UNDERTAKING OF THE TRUSTEES OF

We the undersigned Trustees, do hereby certify that we have purchased the Books mentioned in the within Schedule at the prices therein mentioned, strictly for the purposes of School Prizes (or Libraries), and we undertake that such Books shall be properly applied for this purpose, and will not permit them to be disposed of to the Teachers, or to any private person, or for any private purpose whatsoever.

We therefore claim to be refunded one half of the amount paid by us to Mr. (as per his receipted bill sent herewith), viz., $

As Witness our hands and corporate seal of office, * at this day of 187 .

Signature of Trustees, or any two of them.

[*Corporate Seal to be placed here.*]

NOTE.—The above, in the case of Rural Schools, is to be signed by at least a majority of the Trustees, and in cities, towns and incorporated villages by the Chairman and Secretary. In all cases the Corporate Seal is to be attached.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 27th day October, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 17th of October, 1876, the Committee of Council, under the provisions of 37 Victoria,

Cap. 27, Section 27, Sub-sections 24 and 27, as varied by 39 Victoria, Cap. 16, recommend the books marked as approved in the accompanying list, for use for libraries and for prizes in the High and Public Schools, and advise that such books be approved of by your Honour.

Certified,

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honourable the Minister of Education,
26th October, 1876.

The undersigned respectfully recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the books marked *as approved* on the accompanying Lists, having been recommended after examination by the Central Committee of Examiners for Libraries and for Prizes in the High and Public Schools, be sanctioned under the authority of the Act 37 Victoria, Cap. 27, Section 27, Sub-sections 24 and 27.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, 17th October, 1876.

Lists are published in *Journal of Education* and Official Catalogue.

APPENDIX D.

Certificates awarded by the Honourable Minister of Education to Normal School Students and others, and by the County and City Boards of Examiners, 1876.

(1.) By the Hon. Minister of Education.

On the Report of the Central Committee of Examiners as to attainments, and the Principals: (*a*) That they have given regular attendance during the session at the Normal School lectures, and performed their work to the satisfaction of the Principal and Teachers; (*b*) That they have sufficient aptitude to teach; (*c*) That, in the opinion of the Principal, they are qualified to compete for such certificates; (*d*) That they are of good moral character, the Honourable the Minister of Education has granted the undermentioned certificates to students of the Normal Schools under the Act 37 Vic., cap. 27, sec. 31 (12).

Class I.

Grade A.

3652. .....Geo. K. Powell, ...Silver Medal.
3653. .....Jno. E. Tom, ...Bronze Medal.
3654. .....*Robert R. Cochrane.

Grade B.

3655. *Wm. Joseph Summerby 3656. Bella Isles.

* Ottawa Normal School.

Grade C.

3657. Neil Moore Campbell.
3658. Daniel Cornell.
3659. Kate Grant.

CLASS II.

Grade A.

(1.) *Obtained on 1st Class Papers.*

3660. William Alford.
3661. James Brown.
3662. Annie Amelie Gray.
3663. Martha E. Hunt.

(2.) *Obtained on 2nd Class Papers.*

3685. George Munro.
3664. James Francis White.
3665. Lillia Stuart Dunlop.

Grade B.

3666. Edward Bruce.
3667. Daniel Burke.
3668. Geo. S. Gfroerer.
3669. Lewis Elwood Hambly.
3670. *Henry Kenyon.
3671. Saml. N. McCready.
3672. Chas. Ambrose Winter.
3673. Maggie Laing Alexander.
3674. Marjory Curlette.
3675. Margt. Stephen Edwards.
3676. Lizzie Foulds.
3677. Lizzie Gellatly.
3678. Mary Horsburgh.
3679. Mattie Head.
3680. Eliza Jane Jarvis.
3681. Emily Madora Lyon.
3682. Emily Lillie McCredie.
3683. Mina Ross.
3684. Elizabeth Y. Sams.

Class I.—Grade A.

	COUNTIES.
McLurg, James, (Gold Medal)	Perth.
Barnes, Chas. Andrew, (Bronze Medal)	Lambton.
McAllister, Samuel	York.

Class II.—Grade A.

Agnew Andrew	Frontenac.
Curtis, Smith	Haldimand.
erguson, Miles	York.
Gray, Henry	Lincoln.
Hallett, Wm. John	Victoria.
McTavish, Alexander A	Waterloo.
Tilley, Wm	Lennox and Addington.
Wallace, Alexander E	Waterloo.
Gripton, Charles McP	Brant.

(2.) BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF CITY EXAMINERS.

MALES.

Second Class A.

Howell, William S	Prince Edward.
McLean, Allan	York.
Martin, Joseph	Halton.

	COUNTIES.
Mullen, Henry J	York.
Moir, Robert	Huron.
Seymour, William Frederick	Hastings.

B.

Allan, David	Grey.
Archibald James	Oxford.
Bickell, David	Wentworth.
Brown, Oliver J	Middlesex.
Brodway, Augustine	Elgin.
Bryer, Raymond	Kent.
Carmichael, Archibald	Elgin.
Cook, William R.	Peel.
Crow, William	Ontario.
Davidson, James	Ontario.
Deacon, George	Lincoln.
Dixon, William L	Bruce.
Dodge, Oscar	Middlesex.
Dunsmore, Thomas	Lambton.
Galbraith, Lachlan	Bruce.
Gray, James	Lincoln.
Grant, James	Wellington.
Hansel, Franklin	Lincoln.
Hassard, Thomas	Peel.
Huff, Jno. S.	Prince Edward.
Hughes, Thomas	Elgin.
Hyatt, Bruce	Kent.
Judge, William S	Wellington.
Johnston, George	Grey.
Johnston John	Lambton.
Kinney, Stephen	Northumberland.
Keys, Thomas A	Lincoln.
Lawrence, Wm	Huron.
Learn, James	Elgin.
Leith, Duncan L	Lambton.
Long, Wm. H	Lambton.
Lutin, Alfred	Grey.
McArthur, Colin	Elgin.
McIntyre, Archibald	Grey.
McKellar, Archibald	Wellington.
McLean, Duncan E.	Bruce.
Masewell, Charles	Elgin.
Minnie, John G.	Wellington.
Norton, William E	Lambton.
Nugent, James	Wentworth.
Paterson, Archibald C	Elgin.
Phoenix, George E	York.
Potter, Charles	Durham.
Ranton, Samuel	Bruce.
Reid, Wm. R.	Grey.
Reid, Thomas	York.
Reid, Samuel J.	Simcoe.
Ross, Adam A.	York.
Sheir, Henry A.	York.
Stewart, James Albert	York.
Terry, Robert I	York.

	COUNTIES.
Tudhope, James B	Perth.
Thorbald, Albert	Bruce.
Walker, David M	Huron.
Walrond, John E	Waterloo.
Watson, Joseph	York.
Windsor, John Alfred	Grey.
Wilkinson, John	York.
Young, John	Bruce.

FEMALES.

Second Class B.

Bartlett, Barbara	Essex.
Beith, Margaret	Grey.
Brown, Alice	Grey.
Burkholder, Annie J	Ontario.
Chalmers, Maria S	Leeds.
Cowie, Agnes	Wentworth.
Day, Emelie M	Wentworth.
Duncan, Barbara	Huron.
Lawlor, Jane	York.
McLellan, Mattie	York.
Mitchell, Margaret	Grey.
Morgan, Annie M	Brant.
Patterson, Christina	Elgin.
Pottieary, Eliza	Elgin.
Robinson, Hattie	Elgin.
Shaw, Margaret	Carleton.
Spence, Jane	York.
Tenny, Emily	York.
Tolton, Harriett	Grey.
Walker, Anna	Brant.
Wise, Maria S	Elgin.
Wilson, Janet	Huron.
Woodyatt, Jennie W	Brant.
Wood, Ruth	Haldimand.

(3.) Number of Certificates awarded by the Education Department, and by the County and City Boards of Examiners, at the July Examinations, 1876.

Counties and Cities.	Number who applied for			Total	Who received.					Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Glengarry			64	64				7	26	33
Stormont		6	49	55				3	12	15
Dundas		7	57	64				12	2	14
Prescott			22	22				3	19	22
Russell		3	30	33				10	7	17
Carleton		34	77	111			1	26	21	48
Leeds and Grenville	1	17	182	200			1	29	64	94
Lanark	1	5	106	112				21	40	61
Renfrew		3	78	81				11	8	19
Frontenac	1	5	64	70		1		10	13	24
Lennox and Addington	1	5	66	72		1		12	9	22
Prince Edward		13	54	67		2		14	9	25
Hastings		19	124	143		1		17	20	38
Northumberland		12	36	48		1		19	12	32
Durham		20	52	72		1		11	7	19
Peterborough		8	88	96				13	22	35
Haliburton			19	19				4	7	11
Victoria	1	10	100	111		1		20	23	44
Ontario	1	32	116	149		2	1	26	19	48
York	3	60	120	183	1	11	4	28	22	66
Peel		14	24	38		2		5	5	12
Simcoe		43	179	222		1		73	46	120
Halton		10	40	50		1		10	2	13
Wentworth	2	23	90	115		2	1	33	22	58
Brant	3	22	38	63		1	3	11	17	32
Lincoln	1	13	65	79		5		11	18	34
Welland		4	58	62				5	12	17
Haldimand		10	54	64		1	1	18	15	35
Norfolk		8	84	92				20	17	37
Oxford		5	67	72		1		16	22	39
Waterloo	2	8	66	76		3		10	10	23
Wellington	2	38	172	212		4	1	41	40	86
Grey		38	165	203		6	4	33	52	95
Perth	2	18	91	111	1	1		14	11	27
Huron		35	137	172		3	2	41	44	90
Bruce		36	81	117		6		44	24	74
Middlesex	1	52	181	234		2		38	24	64

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, AND BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, AT THE JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1876.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Number who applied for			Total.	Who received					Total.
						2nd Class.		3rd Class.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Elgin	1	37	92	130	.....	7	4	25	23	59
Kent	1	13	96	110	.....	2	.....	13	21	36
Lambton	1	28	141	170	1	5	.....	18	26	50
Essex	.....	8	51	59	.....	.....	1	14	11	26
Hamilton	.....	10	65	75	.....	.....	.....	1	11	15
London	.....	10	27	37	.....	.....	.....	2	29	31
Ottawa Normal School	6	29	.....	35	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Toronto Normal School	45	56	.....	101	6	10	15	.....	.....	31
Kingston	.....	4	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Total	76	831	3,580	4,487	11	85	39	792	876	1,803

(4) TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO APPLIED FOR AND WHO OBTAINED CERTIFICATES FROM 1871 TO 1876 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	NUMBER WHO APPLIED FOR				WHO RECEIVED						
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1871	34	599	3066	3699	16	--	204	75	735	786	1816
1872	55	659	3339	4053	12	2	204	67	701	996	1982
1873	36	455	3142	3633	8	—	118	46	699	960	1831
1874	27	432	2039	2498	14	—	143	53	435	654	1299
1875	46	709	3124	3879	20	—	188	90	654	979	1931
1876	76	831	3580	4487	9	2	85	39	792	876	1803
Total....	274	3685	18290	22249	79	4	942	370	4016	5251	10662

APPENDIX E.

1. LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

James A. McLellan, M.A., LL.D.; J. M. Buchan, M.A.; S. Arthur Marling, M.A.

2. LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Donald McDiarmid, M.D	Glengary	Athol.
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont	Newington.
Rev. Wm. Fergusson, A.M.	Dundas	Chesterville.
Thomas Orton Steele	Prescott	L'Orignal.
Rev. Thomas Garrett	Russell	Bearbrook.
Rev. John May, M.A.	Carleton	Ottawa.
Rev. George Blair, M.A.	Grenville and Town of Prescott	Prescott.
Robert Kinney, M.D	Leeds, No. 2	Brockville.
William R. Bigg	Leeds, No. 1, and Town of Brockville	Brockville.
Henry Lloyd Slack, M.A.	Lanark and Town of Perth	Perth.
Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M.A.	Renfrew	Pembroke.
John Agnew, M.D.	Frontenac	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington and Town of Napanee	Napanee.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward	Picton.
William Mackintosh	Hastings, No. 1	Madoc.
John Johnston	Hastings, No. 2, and Town of Belleville	Belleville.
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland and Town of Cobourg	Cobourg.
John J. Tilley	Durham and Towns of Bowmanville and Port Hope	Bowmanville.
James Coyle Brown	Peterborough	Peterborough.
Rev. Frederick Burt	Haliburton	Minden.
James H. Knight	E. Victoria and Town of Lindsay	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin	W. Victoria	Lindsay.
James McBrien	Ontario	Myrtle.
James Hodgson	S. York	Yorkville.
David Fotheringham	N. York	Aurora.
Donald J. McKinnon	Peel and Town of Brampton	Brampton.

2. List of Public School Inspectors—*Concluded.*

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST-OFFICE.
Rev. William McKee, B.A.	S. Simcoe	Clover Hill.
James C. Morgan, M.A.	N. Simcoe and Towns of Barrie and Orillia	Barrie.
Robert Little	Halton and Towns of Milton and Oakville	Acton.
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant and Town of Brantford	Brantford.
John B. Somerset	Lincoln	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M.A.	Welland and Towns of Clifton and Thorold	Thorold.
Clarke Moses	Haldimand	Caledonia Seneca.
James J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk and Town of Simcoe	Simcoe.
William Carlyle	Oxford and Towns of Ingersoll, Tilsonburgh and Woodstock	Woodstock.
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo and Towns of Berlin, Galt and Waterloo	Berlin.
A. Dingwall Fordyce	N. Wellington	Fergus.
Rev. James Kilgour	S. Wellington and Town of Orangeville.	Guelph.
Thomas Gordon	N. Grey and Town of Owen Sound	Owen Sound.
William Ferguson	S. Grey and Town of Durham	Priceville.
Andrew Grier	E. Grey	Thornbury.
William Alexander	N. Perth and Towns of Listowel, Mitchell, and St. Mary's	Stratford.
John M. Moran	S. Perth and Town of Stratford	Stratford.
John R. Miller	S. Huron and Town of Goderich	Goderich.
Archibald Dewar	N. Huron and Towns of Clinton and Seaforth	Seaforth.
W. S. Clendening	E. Bruce	Walkerton.
Alexander Campbell	W. Bruce and Town of Kincardine	Kincardine.
John Dearness	E. Middlesex	London.
Joseph S. Carson	W. Middlesex and Town of Strathroy	Strathroy.
A. F. Butler	Elgin	St. Thomas.
Edmund B. Harrison	E. Kent and Town of Bothwell	Ridgetown.
Wilmot M. Nichols, B.A.	W. Kent	Rondeau.
Charles A. Barnes	Lambton, No. 1, and Towns of Strathroy and Petrolia	Strathroy.
John Brebner	Lambton, No. 2, and Town of Sarnia	Sarnia.
Theodule Girardot	Essex, No. 1, and Town of Sandwich	Sandwich.
James Bell	Essex, No. 2, and Town of Amherstburgh	Oxley.
James Hughes	City of	Toronto.
A. Macallum, M.A.	do	Hamilton.
W. G. Kidd	do	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle	do	London.
John C. Glashan	do	Ottawa.
John H. Comfort, M.D.	do	St. Catharines.
Rev. A. McColl	Town of	Chatham.
Rev. Robert Rodgers	do	Collingwood and Meaford).
R. B. Carman, M.A.	do	Cornwall.
Rev. James Herald	do	Dundas.
Rev. Robert Torrance	do	Guelph.
John Rogers	do	Niagara.
Rev. Thomas Henderson	do	Paris, (address Brantford).
James Stratton	do	Peterborough.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	do	Picton.
Rev. George Cuthbertson	do	St. Thomas.
Rev. George Bell, LL. D.	do	Walkerton.
Thomas Hilliard	do	Waterloo.
G. Y. Smith, LL. B.	do	Whitby.
J. C. Patterson, M.P.P.	do	Windsor.

APPENDIX F.

Inspectors, H. S. Masters, and Examiners' Certificates, and Retired Teachers.

Continued from Report of 1875.

I.—Names of Persons who have received Inspectors' Certificates During 1876.

Note.—All Inspectors will be *ex officio* Members of the Boards of Examiners for their respective Counties.

Barnes, Charles A.
Birchard, Isaac J.

II.—Names of Persons who have received High School Masters' Certificates During 1876.

Beavers, George B.A.
Carscadden, Thomas B.A.
Graham, John B.A.
Holiday, C. S., B.A.
Knight, A. G., B.A.
McPherson, M., M.A.
Montgomery, Henry, B.A.
Munro, Donald B.A.
Phillips, Rev. T. D., M.A.

III.—Names of Persons who have received Examiners' Certificates During 1876.

Beavers, George, B.A.
Bruce, George.
Chapman, William F.
Corbett, Louis C.
Cruickshank, Alex. D., B.A.
Gregory, Thomas.
Macdonald, Rev. D., B.A.
McNevin, James.
McPherson, M., M.A.
Petrie, Alexander.
Stuart, Alexander.
Williams, William, B.A.

IV.—Teachers Retired from the Profession during 1876.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Subscriptions Returned and Date.	
				1876.
516..	Allen, John	Huron	85 00	January
517..	Adair, John E.	Middlesex	9 00	January
518..	Allan, John	Grey	9 00	April
519..	Brown, W. P.	Northumberland	4 00	January
520..	Bascom, George W.	Grey	7 00	January
521..	Bole, Duncan	Grey	8 00	March
522..	Brethour, John	Ontario	10 00	March
523..	Bush, R. E.	Wentworth	4 00	April
524..	Bell, Henry S.	Lincoln	5 00	May
525..	Croll, David	Carleton	8 00	January
526..	Campbell, James	Huron	6 00	March
527..	Clark, D. K.	Peel	8 00	March
528..	Davey, P. N.	Durham	9 00	February
529..	Dingman, Thomas	Grey	8 00	May
530..	Dickson, J. K.	Huron	8 00	June
531..	Fishebourne, W. P. H.	York	3 00	March
532..	Fair, Thomas J.	Hastings	6 00	April
533..	Forbes, John M.	Haldimand	7 00	April
534..	Fawcett, S. W.	Middlesex	9 00	April

IV.—Teachers who Retired from the Profession during 1876—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Subscriptions Returned, and Date.	
			1876.	
535.	Gardiner, Robinson	Wellington	8 00	January
536.	Gillespie, Charles	Northumberland	10 00	March
537.	Germau, H. S.	"	10 00	March
538.	Graham, John J.	York	8 00	March
539.	Gosnell, Thomas S.	Kent	9 00	April
540.	Gane, Rev. W. H.	Huron	8 00	May
541.	Henderson, William	Bruce	8 00	February
542.	Harrison, John	Ontario	10 00	March
543.	Hicks, W. T.	Hastings	7 00	March
544.	Hawkins, Amos	Victoria	4 00	April
545.	Hawkins, John	Perth	2 00	April
546.	Hanna, Franklin	Leeds	3 00	June
547.	Hodges, Seth	Haldimand	5 00	June
548.	Henderson, William	Bruce	1 00	June
549.	Kirk, David	Huron	7 00	March
550.	Kerr, George J.	Wentworth	1 00	May
551.	Loney, Peter	Perth	9 00	March
552.	Loucks, Archibald	Dundas	4 00	March
553.	Lance, Richard	Muskoka	6 00	April
554.	Lewis, E. Dewart	Peterborough	3 00	May
555.	Mitchell, Robert	Oxford	5 00	January
556.	March, Alfred	Lambton	10 00	January
557.	Melville, Michael	Frontenac	4 00	Febuary
558.	Melvin, J. S	Russell	6 00	March
559.	Morley, Frank	York	4 00	March
560.	Murphy, Lawrence	Frontenac	6 00	March
561.	Misener, John C.	Wentworth	8 00	April
562.	Moore, David B.	Haldimand	5 00	May
563.	Morisset, T.	Essex	8 00	May
564.	Morisset, Diogene	"	7 00	May
565.	McLaren, James F.	Bruce	5 00	January
566.	McGrath, John	Middlesex	7 00	January
567.	McKelvey, Alexander	York	5 00	March
568.	McQuarrie, N.	Oxford	4 00	March
569.	McLean, Peter	Simcoe	6 00	March
570.	McLachlin, A. G.	Elgin	9 00	April
571.	McEwen, Jas.	Oxford	5 00	April
572.	McLain, Geo.	Perth	5 00	April
573.	McKeon, Isaac	Peel	8 00	April
574.	McKee, Thos. S.	Hastings	7 00	April
575.	McQuarrie, Jno.	Huron	5 00	June
576.	Nicholson, Walter J.	Elgin	5 00	January
577.	Newton, Geo. A.	Haldimand	6 00	February
578.	Pritchard, Stewart	Durham	7 00	January
579.	Radford, Joseph A.	Lanark	6 00	March
580.	Rankin, Jno	Kent	6 00	April
581.	Reesor, Solomon	York	8 00	May
582.	Rodgers, Joseph M.	Victoria	5 00	May
583.	Riddell, Geo	Northumberland	4 00	May
584.	Roche, O. F	Peel	7 00	May
585.	Sinclair, Jno.	Lanark	81 00	January
586.	Steel, Thomas	Ontario	7 00	January
587.	Summers, Wm. H.	Dundas	6 00	March
588.	Switzer, J. A. E	York	9 00	April
589.	Snell, Elon	Huron	9 00	May
590.	Scott, Walter W.	York	7 00	May
591.	Tait, Edwin E	Kent	2 00	January
592.	Watt, Arven C.	Simcoe	3 00	February

IV.—Teachers Retired from the Profession during 1876.—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Subscriptions Returned, and Date.	
				1876.
593..	Wilson, D. W. M.	Northumberland	10 00	March
594..	Waddell, Geo.	Prescott	2 00	May
595..	Zimmer, Danl	Waterloo	7 00	March
596..	Fergusson, Jno., representative of Colin D. Fergusson	Lanark	16 45	January
597..	Gibson, Mrs. Florence, representative of Jno. M Gibson	Wellington	23 25	March
598..	McDonald, Mrs. Matilda A. widow of Donald McDonald	York	4 96	April
599..	Roberts, Mrs. Elizabeth P., widow of Richd. Roberts	Haliburton	6 35	January
600..	Russell, Mrs. Clarinda, widow of Andrew Russell	Addington	10 02	May
601..	Adair, Wm.	Durham	8 00	September
602..	Armstrong, Samuel	Wellington	6 00	October
603..	Aubin, Israel	Essex	4 00	December
604..	Anderson, Peter	Northumberland	5 00	December
605..	Buckland, S. P.	York	4 00	August
606..	Bruce, David	Prescott	6 00	August
607..	Bretz, Abram	Oxford	9 00	August
608..	Black, James C	Elgin	8 00	September
609..	Bartlette, W. E	Northumberland	9 00	September
610..	Boehmer, Val.	Waterloo	7 00	September
611..	Brady, Thomas (*by Elizabeth Brady*)	Kent	7 00	September
612..	Brown, John	Durham	11 00	September
613..	Broadway, Augustine	Elgin	4 00	September
614..	Bridgman, T. R. E.	Norfolk	7 00	October
615..	Benner, A. S	Grey	6 00	October
616..	Brandon, W. J.	Huron	4 00	November
617..	Berry, Francis R.	Norfolk	7 00	December
618..	Bristow, John	Wellington	10 00	December
619..	Clinton, George	Prince Edward	7 00	July
620..	Clapp, Robert	Wellington	7 00	September
621..	Cornell, Werner	Lambton	9 00	October
622..	Campbell, Rev. W. F	Wentworth	4 00	October
623..	Campbell, Amos W.	York	7 00	October
624..	Clapp, David P	do	2 00	November
625..	Cheffey, C. H.	Simcoe	5 00	November
626..	Cummings, W. R.	Durham	10 00	November
627..	Craig, Robert M.	Northumberland	10 00	November
628..	Cummings, James B.	Huron	10 00	December
629..	Dafoe, W. A.	York	11 00	November
630..	Esmond, John J.	do	4 00	October
631..	Fenner, Samuel	Norfolk	2 00	July
632..	Fear, Ezra A.	Huron	4 00	November
633..	Gray, Thomas	do	7 00	July
634..	Gilray, Robert	York	9 00	August
635..	Groves, George H.	Carleton	10 00	September
636..	Huggins, William O.	Wellington	6 00	July
637..	Hamacher, Aaron C.	Waterloo	10 00	September
638..	Hooper, John	Halton	11 00	September
639..	Hodges, John	Perth	5 00	November
640..	Henderson, James	Bruce	8 00	November
641..	Henry, T. M.	Lennox	6 00	November
642..	Hanna, Richard S.	Peel	4 00	December
643..	Irvine, Charles R	York	6 00	November
644..	Johnston, James V.	Bruce	6 00	July
645..	Kirby, Nathaniel	Victoria	6 00	July

IV.—Teachers Retired from the Profession during 1876.—*Concluded.*

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Subscriptions Received, and Date.	
			1876.	
646..	Leyes, George	Waterloo	6 00	August
647..	Laroy, Samuel J	Prince Edward	6 00	September
648..	Marven, Amos C	Northumberland	5 00	August
649..	Markle, V. A	Wentworth	3 00	October
650..	Miller, James	Lincoln	5 00	October
651..	McKellar, Archibald R	Middlesex	5 00	July
652..	McGregor, Miss M	Oxford	43 50	August
653..	McIntyre, Hector	Victoria	8 00	August
654..	McKillop, James	Middlesex	7 00	August
655..	McPhail, Neil	Elgin	6 00	September
656..	McRae, Roderick	Bruce	6 00	September
657..	McKay, Donald	York	5 00	October
658..	McKay, Angus	Oxford	5 00	October
659..	McTavish, Daniel	do	5 00	December
660..	Osborne, T. H. C	Victoria	3 00	August
661..	Piette, F.	Grey	3 00	July
662..	Pruner, W. R	Dundas	5 00	October
663..	Rittenhouse, W. B	Lincoln	2 00	August
664..	Robson, Thomas C	Haliburton	2 00	September
665..	Redick, J. W	Belleville	10 00	October
666..	Scott, Adam	York	5 00	July
667..	Standish, Joseph	Halton	9 00	August
668..	Sibbald, Andrew (*by Thomas Brunskill, M.D.*)	Simcoe	9 00	August
669..	Steele, Andrew C.	Perth	10 00	August
670..	Sherry, G. J.	Northumberland	9 00	September
671..	Sinclair, P. A	Elgin	6 00	September
672..	Sifton, James W.	Northumberland	5 00	September
673..	Sinclair, James A.	York	7 00	October
674..	Scott, H. S, (*by Clement Dyer*)	do	11 00	November
675..	Walls, John W.	do	14 50	July
676..	Ward, George J	Ontario	4 00	September
677..	Walls, Matthew	Huron	4 00	September
678..	Wilson, John	Durham	6 00	October
679..	Williams, C. McD	Simcoe	8 00	October
680..	Wilson, Jasper	Northumberland	5 00	November
681..	Yarnold, F. M	Ontario	4 00	September
682..	Brown, James, Sen., representative of James Brown, Jun.	Renfrew	16 55	November
683..	McIntyre, Mrs. Isabella, representative of W. B. McIntyre	Middlesex	17 15	Octo
684..	Reynolds, Edwin R., representative of William J. Reynolds	Grey	7 50	pruary
685..	Smyth, George, representative of George M. Smyth	Dundas	7 60	nuary

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